This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

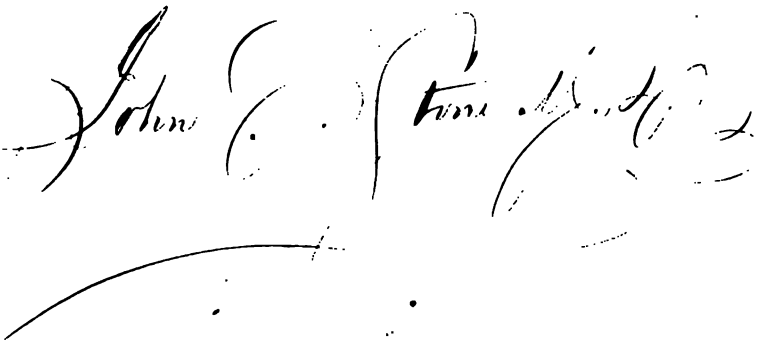
2 45 0418 0457

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBL
CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.
NEW YORK 1866.
SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

LANE

MEDICAL LIBRARY

LEVI COOPER LANE FUND



SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

Public Charities and Correction,

NEW YORK,

FOR THE YEAR 1866.

NEW YORK:

FRANK McELROY'S MERCANTILE STEAM PRINTING ROOMS,

No. 113 NASSAU STREET.

1867.

LANE LIBRARY

[illegible]
N.S.
V.9
1866

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

OF

Public Charities and Correction.

JAMES BOWEN.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON.
ISAAC BELL.
OWEN W. BRENNAN.

Office of the Board of Commissioners

OF

PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,

No. 1 BOND STREET.

72927
[illegible]

CONTENTS.

Board of Commissioners..... iii
Introductory Report of the Board of Commissioners..... vii
Alms Houses—Report of Warden..... 315
Bakery—Report of Superintendent..... 400
Bellevue Hospital—Report of Warden..... 1
" " Report of Medical Board..... 43
" " Report of Apothecary..... 22
Charity Hospital—Report of Warden..... 59
Printing Office—Report of..... 41
School for the Education of Idiots, R. I.—Report of Teacher..... 353
Small Pox Hospital—Report of Warden..... 81
Store Department, B. I. —Report of Storekeeper..... 384
Work House—Report of Superintendent..... 299

ERRATA.

"Dr. Clinch," on page 48, should read Dr. Church.
"Fannedous," " 101, " " Fartnedous.
"Hospital des Infants Malades," on page 102, should read Hospital des Enfants Malades.
"Husson Ertde sur leg Hospitaux." on page 102, should read Husson Etude sur les Hopitaux.
"W. G. Havemeyer," on page 464, should read Wm. F. Havemeyer.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction,

FOR THE YEAR 1866.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NO. 1 BOND STREET.

NEW YORK, 15 *January*, 1867.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, in accordance with the Act passed April 17th, 1860, respectfully submit their

ANNUAL REPORT.

In their last Annual Report the Commissioners expressed the belief, that the expenses of the Institutions committed to their care would in the ensuing year be diminished by the checks which had been established on disbursements, by more rigorous economy and by the daily, instead of occasional visits of the Commissioners to the Islands. Their expectations have been fulfilled. In the face

of advancing prices for all descriptions of food and clothing, of building materials and fuel, the expenses per capita have been reduced, while the comfort of the sick and helpless has been materially increased. Never before have they been as well fed or clothed, nor ever before, it may be added, have those committed to the Correctional Institutions performed so much labor. The Medical organization of the Hospitals has been enlarged and perfected; specialties have been established and Physicians distinguished for their knowledge of the diseases thus classified, have been assigned for their treatment. An Epileptic Hospital and a Hospital for Paralytics, have been erected. An Infant Department has been created, where the foundling infants hitherto distributed among the wards of the Almshouse, and consigned to the mercies of reluctant attendants, have been gathered under the care of a matron and kind and attentive nurses. A Department for the treatment of the sick resident at their own habitations, and a Hospital for incurables, have been established. The prisoners at the Penitentiary have been divided into classes, according to the gravity of their offences, so that the young in crime, are separated from the more hardened and depraved. The system of occasional and inexperienced visitors to the poor has been abolished, and in their stead, permanent visitors of mature age have been appointed. The city has been divided

into districts, and a visitor assigned to each, who is required to have a general knowledge of the poor in his district. A Morgue, similar to that in Paris, for the reception of the unknown dead has been erected, and the benefits already derived from it, show how great was the necessity of its establishment. A School for the education of Idiots has been opened, in charge of a competent teacher, and the progress which the scholars have made has demonstrated, that there is no condition of human wretchedness, which may not be alleviated by a wise philanthropy. A long and acrimonious controversy with the Commissioners of Emigration has been amicably settled by arbitration, and kindly relations interrupted for many years, have been re-established between the two Commissions.

The daily expenses for the maintenance of each inmate in the several Institutions, during the years 1865 and 1866, have been as follows:

	1865.		1866.	
	C.	M.	C.	M.
City Prison	30	1	29	0
Bellevue Hospital	39	4	33	2
Out Door Poor "				2
Charity "	29	9	26	2
Small Pox "	60	9	46	9
Fever "	29	9	26	1
Penitentiary	37	1	38	1
Alms Houses	17	2	13	1
Infant Department			13	3
Work House	25	0	27	4
Lunatic Asylum	42	8	28	7
Epileptic and Paralytic Hospitals			36	2
Children's Nurseries, Randall's Island	22	8	24	6

HOSPITALS.

There are in charge of the Commissioners the following Hospitals.

Bellevue Hospital	City of New York.
Out Door Poor Hospital	" "
Charity (Late Island) Hospital	Blackwell's Island.
Small Pox Hospital	" "
Fever "	" "
Infant "	" "
Incurables "	" "
Epileptic "	" "
Paralytic "	" "
Lunatic Asylum	" "
Children's Hospital	Randall's "
Idiot Asylum	" "

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

This Hospital situated on Twenty-sixth street, New York, is for the treatment of General Surgery and Medicine. It contains 1,000 beds, and is open at all hours of the day and night for the reception of Patients. During the past year there have been 7,725 patients treated, of whom 6,112 were discharged and cured, 823 died, and there are 790 now under treatment. No charge is made except for Patients abundantly able to pay, and the maximum charge for them is 50 cents per day.

The Medical organization of the Hospital consists of twenty Physicians and Surgeons, eminent for their professional ability and experience. They meet on the 1st

of every month, to confer on the Medical affairs of the Hospital and to assign to its several divisions the visitors for the ensuing month. Subordinate to these gentlemen there are six house Physicians and Surgeons, who are always on duty, and with them are associated four senior and four junior assistants. During the past year, the Hospital under its diligent and competent Warden, Mr. Brennan, has been thoroughly repaired and painted, many unnecessary employees have been dismissed, and more vigorous discipline has been established.

MORGUE.

Connected with the Hospital is the Morgue, or receptacle for the unknown dead. A building on the Hospital grounds near the East river has been fitted up, similar to the Morgue in Paris, where persons found dead in the streets or river, are laid for the examination by such as have lost relatives or friends. The necessity of such provision has long existed. Every year persons are suddenly missed and no information respecting them is obtained. Their friends make long and fruitless search for them, and the uncertainty of their fate adds to their sorrow. Hitherto, when a corpse was found in the streets or in the rivers, the Coroner summoned a Jury, and when the cause of death was ascertained, the body was immediately buried, thus destroying in a great degree all clue

by which the friends of the deceased could learn his fate. By the regulations of the Morgue, bodies are on public exhibition day and night for 72 hours, or as long as their condition will permit exposure, a minute and accurate description of the person and the cause of death are recorded, and the clothes of the deceased, are exhibited for twenty days. The rules governing the Morgue, which are herewith submitted, are the same substantially as those of the Paris Morgue. For the plans of that building and for many important suggestions the Commissioners are indebted to John Bigelow, Esq., the late U. S. Minister to France.

Since the Morgue was opened on 21st June, there have been received		72 bodies.
Identified by Friends	28	
Unknown	44	
	—	72

HOSPITAL FOR OUT DOOR POOR.

This Institution designed for the treatment of such as do not require the continuous attention of the Hospital and are not prevented by their ailments from following their ordinary occupations, was opened on the 15th of October last. From that date to the 1st January, there were treated 437 patients, and 1,378 prescriptions were dispensed.

The Medical organization of this Institution, consists of

twenty consulting Physicians and Surgeons, and twenty attending Physicians and Surgeons. The cases treated are classified as follows:

Diseases of the Chest.
" " Digestive System.
" " Nervous "
" " Urinary "
" " Skin.
" " Eye and Ear.
" Peculiar to Women,
" of Children.
Orthopœdic Surgery.
General "

And to each class of disease, two Physicians or Surgeons are assigned, who have made the disease their special study. They attend on certain designated days in each week, and prescribe for the patients who may present themselves. The medicines prescribed are prepared by the Apothecary of the Institution and are furnished gratuitously. Such patients as require continuous attention are transferred to the Hospitals of the Department.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.

Until within the past year Charity (late Island) Hospital was under the supervision of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital. In March last, the Commissioners appointed a separate Board consisting of two consulting and twenty-two visiting Physicians and Surgeons.

The charge of the Medical Board of Charity Hospital, extends to the Small Pox and Fever Hospitals, and Hospital of Incurables, the Almshouses, the Infant Department, the Penitentiary and Workhouse. The duties of the visiting Physicians and Surgeons are classified as follows:

General Surgical Services.
General Medical Services.
Venereal Services.
Fever and Small Pox Services.
Uterine Services.
Eye and Ear Services.
Alms House and Infant Services.
Hospital of Incurables.
Work House and Penitentiary Services.

The General Surgical, General Medical and Venereal Departments, each constitutes two divisions, and to each of which, and to the several specialties and Institutions above mentioned, two visiting Physicians or Surgeons are assigned. The respective specialties and divisions are under the constant attention of a resident assistant. The Hospital of Incurables has been established since the 1st instant.

There have been in the Charity Hospital during the past year	7,574	patients.
Discharged Cured	5,995	
Died	694	
Remaining	885	
	— 7,574	

The superiority of the present Medical organization of Hospitals, over the old system of paid resident Physicians, has been fairly demonstrated by several years experience, but more especially since the organization has been perfected by the establishment of specialties of disease. Aside from the pecuniary economy of the present system, which secures the gratuitous services of the Physicians and Surgeons, the field of practice is so large and varied, as to attract the most eminent of the profession.

It was further illustrated by the prompt and wise measures, adopted for the suppresssion of the cholera during the past summer. That disease suddenly appeared with great malignancy in the crowded populations of the Almshouses and Workhouse, and though very fatal among the vitiated and depraved inmates of those Institutions, its career was speedily terminated by the skill and devotion of the officers of the Medical Board of Charity Hospital. And in this connection it is proper to advert to the invaluable services of Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, the Chairman of the Committee of Medical Inspection of that Board. When the cholera broke out, isolated Hospitals were at his instance and under his directions established, a code of sanitary regulations formed by him was adopted, and radical changes in diet, and in the forms and hours of labor at his suggestion were made. To

his resolute and intelligent action may be attributed the arrest of the disease, and so confident was he of the efficacy of his proposed treatment, that he foretold the number of days in which the disease would disappear. The last case occurred within 24 hours of the period he had designated.

The Report of the Medical Board of Charity Hospital, is herewith submitted. Among the documents appended to it, and to which the attention of the Legislature is respectfully invited, is an able and exhaustive Report of Dr. Le Roy Milton Yale, addressed to Dr. Hamilton, Chairman of the Committee of Inspection, which narrates the clinical history of the cholera on Blackwell's Island, its origin and progress, the hygienic measures adopted for its suppression and modes of cure. The Report of Dr. Yale, will be regarded as a valuable contribution to Medical science and the industry and ability which it displays, auger for him a career of distinguished usefulness.

SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

This Hospital is situated at the extreme westerly end of Blackwell's Island, apart from other buildings, and all access to it by visitors is forbidden. It is a substantial stone structure, well ventilated, and divided into rooms of moderate size, in order that patients may be more com-

fortable than in extended wards, and that the infectious poison of the disease may be more thoroughly dispersed.

The number of patients during the past year was		314
Died	29	
Cured	278	
Remaining	7	
		314

FEVER HOSPITAL.

The Fever Hospital is also isolated, and is devoted to the treatment of Typhus or Ship Fever. The vigorous action of the Board of Health in breaking up the nurseries of infectious diseases in the city of New York, and the exemption of emigrant ships from Ship Fever, has reduced the number of patients below the average of former years.

The number admitted during 1866 was		612
Died	121	
Cured	479	
Remaining	12	
		612

INFANT HOSPITAL.

The mortality always large among children was at Blackwell's Island greatly in excess of the average death rate.

For many years it has been over 80 per cent. The attention of the present Board of Commissioners was early

directed to this subject and the causes of the excessive lunacy among them. The diet was found improper: adequate medical attendance was not provided: the nurses, infirm old women, inmates of the Alms House, were anxious to escape from their unpaid duties, and these duties terminated with the death of the infants committed to their care. It is not surprising that, under these circumstances, life was of short duration.

In the Hospital for Infants, recently established, the children are provided with attentive nurses, under the supervision of a Matron. A House Physician is in constant attendance, and two Visiting Physicians, members of the Medical Board of Charity Hospital, visit them at stated periods. Radical changes in diet, clothing, and in the whole regime of the Hospital, have been made by Dr. J. Bayley Dove, Visiting Physician, who has devoted much time to its organization.

The period which has elapsed since the Hospital was established has been too brief to determine accurately its advantages over the old system, but the improved health of the children, and the diminished number of deaths, already testify to its beneficent effects.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The Lunatic Asylum contains 767 patients, in all stages of mental disease. Great and beneficial changes have

been made in the interior arrangements of the two more important buildings during the past year, but their crowded condition is a serious obstacle to the improvement of the patients, and to their general comfort. It is the intention of the Board to erect another building for their accommodation, and for their more perfect classification than is now practicable. Reference is respectfully made to the annexed report of Dr. Parson's, the Resident Physician, for a detailed statement of the condition of the Asylum, and the contemplated improvements in the regimen of the patients.

HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPTICS.

A Hospital for the treatment of Epileptics exclusively has been established. Hitherto this unfortunate class of patients has received but little medical attention. They have been abandoned as incurable, and have been permitted to go through the several stages of their disease, till it has ended in idiocy, madness or death. The establishment of this Hospital marks a new era in the medical annals of this country, and indeed in the world; for with the exception of a small Hospital of like character, recently established in London, the Institution of the Commissioners is the only one in existence.

HOSPITAL FOR PARALYTICS.

The Board has also established a Hospital for Paraly-

tics. As with the Epileptics, those afflicted with the various forms of Paralysis, have been regarded as the victims of incurable disease, and have received no other medical attention than to provide for their general health. All efforts to remove their specific disease have been regarded as hopeless.

The Hospitals for Epileptics and Paralytics are in charge of Dr. J. Gonzales Echieverra and two Assistant Physicians. Dr. Echieverra's report is herewith submitted.

CITY PRISONS.

There are four Prisons in charge of the Commissioners.

First District Prison	or	Tombs.
Second "	"	or Essex Market Prison.
Third "	"	or Jefferson Market Prison.
Fourth "	"	or 57th Street Prison.

The 2d, 3d and 4th District Prisons are for the temporary detention of persons charged with offences, and who are daily transferred to the Tombs to await trial. The number lodged in the 2d and 4th District Prisons is comparatively small, and those Prisons are sufficiently commodious. The increase of prisoners at Jefferson Market compelled the Board to hire from the city an adjacent building, and fit it up for the confinement of disorderly persons. With this additional building, ample space has been secured for several years.

In the last Annual Report, the Commissioners referred to the inadequate provision for the confinement of prisoners at the Tombs, or 1st District Prison. It was shown that, in an area capable of holding properly but 120 prisoners, there are, in confinement, always 350: and that, during the hot months of summer, when the Courts are not in session, the number is increased to 450 prisoners. In the male department, there are:

First Tier—For prisoners under Sentence of Death, or States Prison	11	Cells.
" " Sentence of Penitentiary	2	"
" " Reception of Prisoners	2	"
" " Hospital	6	"
" " Disorderly Conduct	4	"
Second " For Prisoners on Trial for Felony	30	"
Third " " " " "	30	"
	85	"

FEMALE PRISON.

For prisoners Convicted or on Trial for Felony	11	"
For Intoxication and Disorderly Conduct	11	"
	107	"

The dimensions of the Male Cells are, of

First Tier, 9 feet by 5 feet 8 inches.
Second " 8 " " 5 " 8 "
Third " 7 " " 5 " 8 "

Moral as well as sanitary considerations require, that but one prisoner should be lodged in a cell, yet, at the most oppressive season of the year, when the heat ranges

from 80 to 90 degrees, the warden is compelled by the multitude of his prisoners to place three and oftentimes five in each.

In the Female Prison the cells of which are larger, he is obliged to confine ten or twelve prisoners in each cell. The practice of confining persons together of various degrees of crime, has a most unfavorable influence on the less depraved, and to those who may be innocent of the offences with which they are charged, it is the extreme of injustice and cruelty. In June last, the Commissioners directed the attention of the District Attorney to this subject, and at his instance the Grand Jury of the County visited the Prison, and after carefully examining its condition, presented it to the City Government as a serious public evil. The Presentment of the Grand Jury is herewith submitted.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

At a Court of General Sessions of the Peace, holden in and for the City and County of New York, at the City Hall of the said City, on Friday, the twenty-second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six :

Present, the Honorable John K. Hackett, Recorder of the City of New York, Justice of the Sessions.

The Grand Jury make the following Presentment to the Court, to wit:

GRAND JURY ROOM, JUNE 22, 1866.

The Grand Jury have duly considered the Court's request to investigate the sufficiency of accommodation for prisoners in the City Prisons, and upon that subject present:

That when the City Prison was first occupied in 1838, the population of the City was about one-third of the number of inhabitants now dwelling within its limits. The average number of prisoners confined therein each day in 1838 was about fifty. In 1865 the average number of daily prisoners was two hundred. In some months as many as three hundred prisoners were in confinement in one day. The cells (which were intended for only one occupant each,) sometimes contained three, and oftentimes two prisoners. Except for the commendable care and cleanliness, commanded to their subordinates to be used in the City Prison, on part of the Commissioners in charge thereof, such an arrangement would have produced disorder and disease. It is obvious, however, that such human herding of criminals must be productive of immorality, and make a reformatory prison a vicious nursery.

In 1838 the adjoining building to the Prison, and officially known as the Halls of Justice, was set apart for the accommodation of the Courts of General and Special Sessions, the Grand and Petit Juries, the attendant officials of these Courts, and of Police Magistrates and Clerks. In 1853 the Court of General Sessions, and its jurors and officials, were removed. Since then, the Halls of Justice have been used by the Court of Special Sessions and two Police Courts and their officials.

It is represented by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, that at a comparatively small expense, the space now appropriated to court-rooms in the whole building popularly known as the "Tombs," could be used for the purposes of enlarging the prison accommodations; so as to make the latter answer all their public purposes for some time to come. The Grand Jury, therefore, recommend that the corporate authorities obtain, in the immediate vicinity of the "Tombs," suitable accommodations for the Special Sessions and the Police Magistrates of the First District, and thus allow the Commissioners to practically enlarge the prison. If such accommodations could be obtained in Elm Street or either of the side streets opposite to the Tombs, the court-rooms could be connected with the prison by a bridge, and a convenient ingress and egress of prisoners

obtained; or convenient rooms might be had at small expense in the City Arsenal, at the corner of White and Elm Streets, but now little used. And in making such recommendations, the Grand Jury advise that the most rigid economy be pursued, consistent with the laudable objects to be obtained by enlarging the prison conveniences.

HENRY A. HURLBUT, *Foreman.*
WM. L. ANDREWS, *Secretary.*

It is perhaps, within the power of the Commissioners to correct the evil, by the erection of another prison, but they are deterred by the great expense, and by the hope which they cherish, that the Court of Special Sessions, which occupied one-half of the front of the prison may be removed. If the space occupied by the Court were converted into cells, the further enlargement of the prison would for several years be unnecessary.

PENITENTIARY.

There were on 1st of January, 1866, in the Penitentiary		596 prisoners.
Committed during the year	1,978	
		2,574
Died	17	
Discharged	1,957	
		1,974
Remaining		600

Of those committed during the past year 1,544 were males, and 434 females.

It has been the practice to associate and work the prisoners in gangs irrespective of the crimes for which they were committed. The constant intercourse between the youthful and the veteran criminal, was of the most disastrous influence on the former; it destroyed the last trace of virtuous feeling, and prepared him for the perpetration of graver crimes when he was discharged from prison.

The Commissioners have recently caused the prisoners to be classified as follows:

First Class.—Prisoners known to have been imprisoned in a State Prison.
" " " Convicted of Felony the second time.

Second Class " " " for first offence.
" " " " of Assault and Battery with intent to commit felony.

Third Class.—Prisoners convicted of Assault and Battery without felonious intent.

It is made the duty of the Warden to assign prisoners, as they are received, to the foregoing classes, according to their offences; to separate them at their labor and at their meals; to confine them at night at as wide intervals as practicable, and to prevent any communication between the classes.

Among the social reforms that demand the attention of the people, none are more imperative than those affecting

criminal life and prison discipline; and on none has there been less thought bestowed. Poverty and crime are inevitable. The poor ye have always with you; and there constantly occur, in every class of society, over-mastering temptations that lead to crime in some form. But the larger proportion of criminal acts are the result of certain conditions which are within the control of, or may be greatly modified by, the community. If men and women are permitted to grow up in neglect and ignorance and idleness, crime is as sure to be the product as is disease in the presence of poisonous exhalations.

There are, in the City of New York, 30,000 children, between the ages of five and twelve, who receive no education, and whose days are passed in poverty and idleness. Utterly destitute, many without parents, and all without the active, effective sympathies of those who could raise them above want, how can it be, that, as they grow up, they should be other than dissolute and criminal? It is this class that fill our reformatories and prisons; and, because of their defective discipline, it is sad, to believe that the place of punishment for the first offence is the school of the greater villanies, and that the boy sentenced for 30 or 60 days for petty theft, and entering the prison contrite or remorseful, steps from it hardened and defiant, resolute in wickedness, and con-

scious that, to him, the world of honesty and virtue is shut out, and that there is no future for him but in successful crime.

There is now, in the City of New York, a sharply-defined criminal class, constantly augmenting in numbers, as well as in depravity, and corresponding in organization and habits of life to the dangerous classes of the great cities of Europe. There can be no well-grounded hope for the diminution of crime while this class shall exist. It is idle to rest on the feeble palliatives of benevolent associations unaided by the strong voice of public opinion. They can effect nothing, nor can mere governmental measures. The sensible repression of crime can only be accomplished by the dispersion of the criminal class through the earnest and continuous action of the whole community. When the public mind shall be aroused to a sense of the magnitude of the evil and its menacing aspect, we may hope for its abatement; and the associations which abound for the moral advancement of the depraved will then become ready and useful instrumentalities to fulfil the purposes of their benevolent founders.

Among the societies formed for the repression of crime, it is proper to mention, in terms of commendation, the Prison Association of the State of New York. It has, for one of its chief objects, the welfare of the discharged

convict, and the amount of good it every year accomplishes in winning to the paths of honesty those for whom there is no sympathy, except by the members of that Association, is worthy of all praise.

WORK HOUSE.

There were in the Work House on January 1st, 1866.....	1,259	
Received during the year.....	12,411	
	——	13,670
Discharged.....	12,300	
Died.....	235	12,535
	——	——
Remaining.....		1,135

The only effective mode of correcting vagrancy, and the sloth that produces poverty, is by compulsory labor, and by the severe discipline of a convict prison, without its degrading associations.

The Work House fulfills these conditions. There the vagrant, the slothful and the drunkard, are taught, by forcible lessons in hard work, the folly of their past conduct. The term of service is brief, rarely exceeding three months, but it is a term of sharp discipline, and generally inspires among the males a wholesome dread of its repetition. On the female prisoners, however, this effect is not produced. They are subjected to the same rules as the men, but neither the sense of confinement, or their

laborious employment, have much effect on their conduct. They are generally committed for intoxication. They are impatient for the end of their terms of committal, but it is only that they may indulge their craving for liquor, and in a few days they are again inmates of the Work House. In many instances women have been committed 30 and 40 times, and in some cases 100 times.

ALMS HOUSE.

There were in the Alms House on January 1st, 1866	1,562	
Received during the year	3,014	
		4,646
Discharged	2,639	
Died	733	
		3,372
Remaining		1,274

The proportion of paupers to the whole population, is nearly uniformly the same for a series of years. The general prosperity of the community does not diminish, nor does adversity increase it. The uniformity of rate is probably, in part, due to the larger contributions of the benevolent to the poor in times of distress, and in part to the rigor of the rules established by the Board, and the inflexibility with which they are executed by the able Superintendent, Mr. Kellock. The inmates of the Alms Houses are the old and infirm. The able-bodied destitute, if deserving, are granted temporary relief, while those

whose poverty is the result of indolence or dissipation, are sent to the Work House, and a full day's labor is each day exacted of them.

NURSERIES ON RANDALL'S ISLAND.

All children over two years of age, committed to the Department, are transferred to the Nurseries on Randall's Island, where they are placed at school until their parents or guardians are able to provide for them. If not claimed, they are indentured, at a suitable age, to respectable citizens to learn some useful pursuit. There are now in the Nurseries 642 boys and 321 girls.

The Hospitals of the Island, and Asylum for idiot children, have been placed in charge of Dr. Whittlesey, the Resident Physician, and the Warden relieved from duties, in some degree anomalous, and which interfered with the discharge of others of equal or greater importance.

There has been constructed on the Island, under the direction of A. W. Craven, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, a reservoir 127 feet in diameter, and 14 feet deep, capable of holding 525,000 gallons of water, for the supply of the several Nurseries.

SCHOOL FOR IDIOTS.

During the past ten years a large number of Idiot

Children have been thrown on the Charities of the city. Filthy in their habits and regarded as hopeless of any mental or moral improvement, they were herded together without further care than to feed and clothe them.

The distinguished success which has attended Dr. Wilbur, in the education of the Idiots at the State Asylum, induced the Commissioners to open a School for those on Randall's Island. At the request of the Board, Dr. Wilbur visited the Island, and made various suggestions which were adopted, and on his kind invitation the teacher selected, resided at the State Asylum, till she had acquired the principles and rules which govern the education of the Idiots at that Institution. As will be seen by her report, which is annexed, the progress which the pupils have made, affords gratifying assurance, that the condition of this unfortunate class will be greatly alleviated.

INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

In pursuance of the Act of 1864, the Inebriate Asylum has been commenced. Contracts for its erection on Ward's Island have been made on favorable terms, and the building will be ready for occupancy in the Spring of 1868. The further sum of $100,000, will be required to complete it. A substantial dock has been erected, and the Croton Water has been conducted to the Asylum,

by an iron pipe six inches in diameter, laid on the bed of the East river, from the foot of 114th street. It is respectfully suggested, that a portion of the excise money received for licenses to sell liquor, in the County of New York, may be assigned for the support of this Institution. It seems proper, that some portion of the revenues derived from converting men into drunkards, should be appropriated for the purpose of reforming them at the place of their degradation.

CITY CEMETERY.

The number of burials in the Public Cemetery, during the past year was 2,043.

The Cemetery is on Ward's Island, in the immediate vicinity of the Hospitals of the Commissioners of Emigration, and but a short distance from Harlem and Astoria. The population of these places is rapidly increasing, and the burial grounds now regarded as very objectionable, will soon become a serious public evil. The Inebriate Asylum, is in the course of erection on the Island, and the whole area will be required in a few years for Institutions, in charge of this Board and the Commissioners of Emigration. It is respectfully recommended, that the Board may be authorised to purchase lands elsewhere for a public Cemetery.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE POOR.

The Report of the Superintendent of Out Door Poor is annexed. That officer is charged with the relief of the poor living in the city. He is assisted by six visitors, who make every application for relief the subject of special investigation. They report in writing the condition of the applicant, the number of his family, and the causes of destitution. If there be satisfactory evidence that the applicant is in actual need, such assistance is afforded by the Superintendent as in his opinion is necessary. Besides, the general charge of the poor, the Superintendent receives and distributes the sick to the several Hospitals of the Department, commits destitute and friendless children to the Nurseries, the old and infirm to Almshouses, and directs the burial of the dead.

Hitherto, it has been the practice of the Department, to employ a large number of visitors during the winter months. Inexperienced in their peculiar duties and conscious that their term of employment would be brief, they were often careless in the examination of the cases referred to them. The Board during the past year have divided the city into six districts, and assigned to each a permanent visitor, whose duty it is to become thoroughly acquainted with the condition of the poor in his district, and so be able to detect with facility the fraudulent ap-

plications for assistance that are constantly made, as well as to relieve such cases of suffering and destitution, as may not be presented at the General Office. Mr. Kellock, the Superintendent continues to discharge to the entire satisfaction of the Board his multifarious and important duties.

HOUSELESS POOR.

The Legislature has delegated to the Commissioners ample power to relieve every class of the unfortunate, except to provide temporary shelter for the houseless poor. The Board cannot, under the Act of its creation, lease or erect a building for that purpose. In this great city, not a day passes without the ejection of families from their houses at night-fall, because of their inability to pay their weekly rent, and they are often compelled to find shelter in the Police Station Houses with vagrants, or to pass the night in the streets. There are also many persons arriving in the city, strangers and friendless, without means to procure lodgings for the night.

The Commissioners, believing that much suffering was caused by the want of a temporary refuge, assigned a building they had leased for the confinement of disorderly persons, as a lodging house for the destitute, until the season permitted them to make the alterations for the purpose for which the building was leased.

The house was opened on the 28th of January. Between that date and the 1st of April, when it was closed; there were admitted:

Males	1,999
Females	125
Children of both sexes	2

Each applicant was closely questioned as to the cause of his destitution, and none were admitted who were intoxicated, or who did not give satisfactory evidence that they were compelled, by sudden misfortune, to make application. In only a few instances was the same person permitted to occupy a bed the second night. In the morning they were provided with a breakfast of hot coffee and bread. The expense of feeding them was $108 84 or $5\frac{2}{10}$ cents for each person.

THE COLORED HOME.

This Institution is managed by an association of intelligent and benevolent ladies, under the general supervision of the Commissioners. It combines the double purposes of an Alms House and Hospital for the colored population of this city. The expenses of the Home are defrayed, in part, by an allowance from this Board of 15 cents per day for pauper inmates, and 26 cents per day for hospital patients, and in part by voluntary subscriptions of citizens. The managers have been embarrassed by the high prices

of provisions, clothing and fuel, and it has only been by their unwearied devotion that this important charity has been sustained. Their report for the past year is herewith submitted.

MAGDALEN ASYLUM.

The Legislature, at its last session, authorized the Corporation of the City of New York to pay to the Magdalen Asylum the sum of $3,000, on the approval of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. The Commissioners carefully examined the manner in which the Institution is conducted; and, satisfied of the fidelity and economy in which its affairs are administered, so certified to the Comptroller of the City, who paid thereon to the Commissioners the sum authorized, and which the Commissioners have paid to the Asylum at the rate of $500 per month.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

There has been for many years a controversy with the Commissioners of Emigration for the support of emigrants in the Institutions of this Department. The sum claimed by the Board amounts to about $140,000. The Commissioners of Emigration presented a counter-claim for the support of infants born at their Hospitals on Ward's Island amounting to $146,000.

During the past year, both Commissions agreed to refer the questions to arbitrators, and to abide by their decision. The arbitrators selected were Thurlow Weed, Esq., and Wm. F. Havemeyer, Esq. After a careful and deliberate examination of the questions at issue, they allowed the claims of this Commission, and disallowed the offset of the Commissioners of Emigration. A copy of the able opinion of the arbitrators is annexed to this report.

JAMES BOWEN,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
ISAAC BELL,
OWEN W. BRENNAN,
Commissioners.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1866.

Cash balance 31st December, 1866	$12,397 60	
Comptroller		$983,845 74
Alms House	67,384 88	
Bake House	18,025 97	
Bellevue Hospital Building	196 64	
Bellevue Medical and Surgical Out Door Building	23,555 55	
City Cemetery	10,322 54	
City Prison	51,341 56	
" Building	9,098 81	
Colored Home	15,179 94	
Colored Orphan Asylum	6,570 00	
Epileptic and Paralytic Hospitals	3,666 87	
Hospital for Medical and Surgical Out Door Poor	2,081 87	
Bellevue Hospital	123,162 63	
Charity Hospital	102,066 43	
Charity Hospital Building	5,000 00	
Lunatic Asylum	112,802 53	
Lunatic Asylum Building	704 25	
Morgue Building	6,619 51	
Office	51,068 94	
Out Door Poor	86,861 69	
Penitentiary	43,147 63	
Penitentiary Building	40 00	
Infant Nursery	7,045 50	
Bellevue Hospital Museum Building	1,482 83	
Randall's Island	102,239 58	
Randall's Island Building	373 45	
Small Pox Hospital	977 82	
Work House	45,844 03	
Store House, B. I.	64,047 96	
Steamboat	10,418 73	
Stables, B. I.	120 00	
	$983,845 74	$983,845 74

CASH RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

Of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, from 1st January to 31st December, 1866.

1866, Jan. 1.			
To balance Cash on hand 31st December		$15,956 66	
Received for Comptroller's Warrant		967,889 08	
Received for board of pay patients	$25,706 19		
Received for support of illegitimates	4,746 50		
Received for Indenture Fees	50 00		
" Interments	150 00		
" sales of live stock	1,511 03		
" sales of barrels, casks and boxes	5,875 41		
Received for sales of bones and grease	1,501 33		
Received for sales of goods to employees	5,445 01		
Rent of College and students tickets	4,607 28		
Received for sales of sundries and correction of bills	9,608 05		
Received for labor at Work House	2,776 45		
Received for labor at Penitentiary	4,943 00		
Received for freight and passage, steamboat	6,735 97		
		73,656 22	
By payment of sundry bills from 1st January to 31st December, 1866			$1,045,104 36
By balance Cash on hand			12,397 60
		$1,057,501 96	$1,057,501 96
1867, Jan. 1.			
To balance on hand		$12,397 60	

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Cash Disbursements from 1st of January to 31st Dec., 1866.

Barley		$850 96
Beans		1,417 15
Beef, fresh	$86,351 09	
Beef, salt	8,071 51	
Boats and repairs		94,422 60
Brooms and Brushes		953 78
Buildings and repairs		2,270 78
Inebriate Asylum	$78,930 48	
Randall's Island	373 45	
Bellevue Hospital Museum	990 00	
Morgue	6,248 00	
Penitentiary	40 00	
Hospital Out Door Poor	23,555 55	
Charity Hospital	5,000 00	
City Prison	9,098 81	
Lunatic Asylum	704 25	
Bellevue Hospital	196 64	
	$99,788 38	
Deduct amount of Inebriate Hospital	78,930 48	
		20,857 90
Butter		8,240 22
Candles		62 00
Children at nurse		4,218 75
Cleaning office and office expenses		2,459 48
Coal for Institutions	$75,950 13	
Coal for Out Door Poor	21,589 59	
" " 12th, 19th and 22d Wards	8,866 22	
		106,405 94
Coffee, Cocoa, Peas, Rye, &c.		4,304 67
Colored Home Paupers	$15,179 94	
Colored Orphan Asylum	6,570 00	
		21,749 94
Combs		81 20
Crackers		1,716 84
Crockery, Glass and Earthenware		1,555 60
Croton Water expenses and Steam Heating		3,780 70
Donations to Out Door Poor	$22,341 30	
" " 12th, 19th and 22d Wards	3,658 25	
		25,999 55
Drugs and Medicines		33,768 89

Dry Goods		$77,227 18
Eggs		3,458 76
Error labor account Penitentiary, 1865		3,702 00
Farming Implements		404 23
Feeding paupers and prisoners		96 50
Fish, fresh and salt		2,208 30
Fitting up Medical and Surgical O. D. Poor Hospital		1,252 81
Flour		126,011 42
Furniture		3,212 04
Garden Seeds		350 03
Gas Light and fixtures		4,703 40
Groceries, small		626 83
Hardware, Nails, Iron, Steel, &c		9,078 97
Hats and Caps		213 10
Hay, Grain, Feed, Straw, &c		8,852 28
Hire extra, rent of office and stables, House Superintendent O. D. Poor, $6,202 50; Police for arresting prisoners, $200 00; men on dead boat, $315 00; board of Doctors and Clerks, $900 66; cow keeping, $41 33; sweeping chimneys, $12 00; messengers, $86 46; Chancemen at prison, $135 00; office expenses of visitors, O. D. Poor, 12th, 19th and 22d wards, $203 81; sundry bills for labor, cartage, &c., $355 14; all as per vouchers filed in this office		8,451 90
Ice		634 27
Lard		309 85
Leather and findings		4,131 33
Lime, white wash		320 15
Live Stock		2,918 60
Lumber		19,393 22
Malt and Hops		350 35
Manure, cartage and freight		179 30
Marketing for Hospitals		2,062 11
Mason work and Materials	$3,128 61	
" " Reservoir Randall's Island	7,047 90	
		10,176 51
Meal, Corn and Oats		7,313 01
Medical attendance of Lunatics		637 50
Milk		22,771 60
Miscellaneous—Council fees, $3,985 52; shade trees, $82 50; premium for fire insurance, $329 37; interest on our draft, $3,119 68; new tank and ventilator, $656 00; two rifles and powder, $39 50; gratuities to employees, $1,208 33; marble table (Morgue), $183 50; organ for Lunatic Asylum, $340 00; and sundry bills, $1,480 37, all as per vouchers filed in this office		11,424 77
Molasses and Syrup		7,604 34
Morgue fitting up		333 11
Mutton for Hospitals		14,520 12
Oil, Camphene, Kerosene and Lamps and Wicks		9,720 33
Paints, Oil, Glass and Turpentine		6,833 18
Plumbing and Pumps		6,541 57
Pork, salt and fresh, and Hams		1,476 98
Postage and Stamps		349 37

Potatoes		$4,313 75
Powder and safety fuse		1,243 20
Refreshments appropriate for Lunatics	$137 37	
" Visitors to Institutions	476 50	
		613 87
Rice		613 92
Rope, Twine, &c.		1,189 82
Salaries—Wardens, Superintendents, Physicians Clerks	$192,642 10	
Salaries, Commissioners	17,211 68	
		209,853 78
Salt		1,323 45
Sand, white		77 75
Shoes and Boots		9,928 22
Soap and material for making		10,801 88
Spices		839 83
Starch		17 03
Stationery, Printing, &c		8,084 63
Steamboat		5,513 22
Stoves, Ranges, Repairs, &c		2,996 68
Subscription to newspapers and advertising		229 53
Sugar		16,770 97
Surgical Instruments		2,062 16
Tea		15,516 03
Telegraph expenses		1,924 72
Tin and Copper ware		201 15
Tobacco and Snuff		2,476 37
Transportation of Paupers		1,683 44
" Prisoners		2,400 00
Vehicles, repairs and Harness		5,358 90
Vinegar		783 26
Wages of mechanics		1,923 17
Wine, Alcohol, Brandy, &c., for Hospitals		18,916 25
Wood		2,256 75
Wooden Ware		222 36
		$1,045,104 36

Expenditures of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, as charged to the following Institutions, from 1st of January to 31st December, 1866.

Alms House		$71,878 67
Bake House		23,089 72
Bellevue Hospital		133,512 20
" " Building		196 64
Hospital for Medical and Surgical O. D. P. Relief Building		23,555 55
City Cemetery		10,448 88
City Prison		51,909 79
" Building		9,098 81
Colored Orphan Asylum		6,570 00
Colored Home		15,179 94
Epileptic and Paralytic Hospitals		3,666 87
Hospital for Medical and Surgical O. D. Poor relief		2,081 87
Charity Hospital		105,182 77
" " Building		5,000 00
Lunatic Asylum		117,687 76
" " Building		704 25
Morgue Building		6,619 51
Office		54,842 89
Out Door Poor		91,995 69
Penitentiary		53,622 71
" Building		40 00
Infant Nursery		7,045 50
Museum, Bellevue Hospital		1,482 83
Randall's Island		109,673 87
" " Building		373 45
Small Pox Hospital		3,585 74
Work House		49,023 49
Store House, B. I		69,750 10
Steamboat		17,164 86
Stables, Blackwell's Island		120 00
Amount expended for Supplies and Buildings		$1,045,104 36
Deduct amount for Buildings		46,206 70
		$998,897 66
Deduct Goods on hand in the Institutions 31st December, 1866	68,668 85	
Deduct Flour	18,648 57	
" Drugs and Medicine	21,179 46	
" Coal and Wood	23,190 29	
		131,687 17
Expenses for Support of inmates of Institutions and Out Door Poor, 1866		$867,210 49

INEBRIATE ASYLUM BUILDING ACCOUNT.

By Balance on hand 31st December, 1865	$34,800 38
1866, February, By Correction of Bill of Penitentiary	3,702 00
By Cash received from Comptroller	100,000 00
	$138,502 38
December 31st, To payments in 1866	78,930 48
Due Inebriate Asylum	$59,571 90

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WARDEN.

WARDENS' OFFICE, BELLEVUE HOSPITAL,
January 1st, 1867.

To the Hon. the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

GENLEMEN—I respectfully present the following Annual Report of this Institution, for the year ending December 31st, 1866.

The number of patients remaining in Hospital January 1st, 1866	614
The number of admissions for the year (including 565 births), were	7,111
The total number of patients treated during the year	7,725
The number discharged, cured and relieved for the year were	6,112
The number of deaths for the year were	823
	6,935
The number of patients remaining in Hospital, under treatment on December 31st, 1866	790

The above number of deaths include 206 resulting from accidents, injuries and sunstroke, all of them Coroners' cases. Indeed, there have been received into the Institution during the past year, 1,467 cases of injuries, brought in by the Police, or by the friends of the parties.

I give the following as an interesting analysis of the cases treated here and the deaths during the year 1866.

STATEMENT OF CASES TREATED DURING THE YEAR.

Police and accident cases treated	1,467
Obstetrical cases treated	630
Infants born and treated	565
Sunstroke cases treated	54
Cholera cases treated	30
All other cases treated	4,979
Total number of cases treated during the year	7,725

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FOR THE YEAR.

Deaths from injuries and accidents, (all Coroners' cases.)	206
" " Sunstroke	31
" " Cholera	27
" " Childbirth, and Puerperal Fever	30
" Of Infants born during the year	63
" From Bright's disease during the year	79
" " Pneumonia during the year	41
" " Phthisis, during the year	145
" " All other causes	201
Total number of deaths for the year	823

This statement shows that a large proportion of the deaths resulted from Phthisis, and those similar cases of disease generally considered incurable.

The births for the year, it will be seen amount to the large number of 565.

I annex a statement, showing the number of monthly admissions of Patients, and the births, discharges and deaths, for each month during the year, with the nativities of the several persons admitted.

I also annex a table, showing separately, the average cost of each inmate of the Institution for the year 1866, per month and per day, for Provisions, Clothing and Bedding, Salaries, Liquors and Medicines, Coal and Miscellaneous articles.

The greatest care and economy have been necessary in the use of all those articles, particularly the Clothing and Bedding, the latter named article had in a great measure to be renewed this year, the old having become entirely worn out.

I annex a schedule, showing the cost of the various improvements made by your Board, for Carpenters' and Mason work, Painting and Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fittings, etc., with the cost of the materials furnished for such work.

I annex the names and the amount of the annual salaries paid to the employees, and also a list of the different articles made by the Patients for use in the Wards, and for their own wear.

Before entering on the present state of the Hospital, I would respectfully report the condition of its various departments, at the time I took charge on September 1st, 1866.

A number of the Female Wards in the Institution had been painted and whitewashed. The wall, ceilings and woodwork, in the remaining wards were found to be in a bad condition, needing repairs and painting.

The bathrooms and waterclosets, were also out of order, the bedsteads and bedding in the wards were not in good condition, and a large number of the beds required renewing.

The reception office for Patients, and the bathrooms, and waterclosets attached to it, needed repairs and painting.

The Warden's Office, Clerk's Office and stairways: the Halls and the Orderlies, Kitchen and Dining-room, required repairing, whitewashing and painting.

The gutters of the Hospital, and the roofs and gutters of the balconies were in a very bad condition, needing

soldering and painting, as also the roofs and gutters of the wash-house and cook-house.

The wash-house needed a great many repairs, and also, a thorough cleaning, whitewashing and painting.

The yards, cellars and docks, around the Institution were out of order.

The following improvements have since been made by your directions, and under your personal supervision.

The whole Institution has been thoroughly cleansed and renovated, and a large number of the wards have been painted, both the interior walls and the exterior and interior woodwork.

The bath-rooms and water-closets have been thoroughly cleansed, white-washed and painted, so as to keep the sanitary condition of the Wards in as good a state as possible.

The bedsteads thoroughout the Institution have all been cleaned, and a large number of the beds renewed wherever needed. The Reception Office for Patients, also the bath-rooms and water-closets attached to it, were cleansed, white-washed and painted.

The Warden's and Clerk's Offices, the Halls and Stairways, throughout the Institution, and the Orderlies,

Kitchen and Dining-room, have been repaired and painted.

The gutters of the Hospital, the roofs and gutters of the balconies, and the roofs and gutters of the Wash-house and Cook-house, have been thoroughly repaired and painted. The cellars, yards and docks, have all been cleaned and put in good order.

The Painting, Carpenter and Mason Work, has all been done by our pauper mechanics.

A large amount of work has been done in the Engineer's department, in keeping all our extensive steam-pipe, steam-coils, hot and cold water and gas-pipes, in thorough order and repair, also a large amount of Mason Work has been done, necessary to keep all the walls and ceilings of the Hospital in proper repair.

A large new Steam-pump has been erected in the Boiler-house, for the purpose of giving an additional and sufficient supply of water to the Wards, an important change for the health, cleanliness and comfort of the Patients, and to increase the safety of the building in case of fire, a connection has been made in the main pipe on each floor with hose ready to attach at all times.

A sufficient number of Coffins have been made by our

pauper inmates, during the past year for this Institution, and in a measure the Out-door Poor Department.

A large number of articles for Patients use, and use in the Wards have been made by the inmates during the past year, as will be seen by Schedule annexed, although a large amount of work done in the necessary repairs to the clothing and bedding does not appear on such Schedule.

A growing and most important feature connected with this Institution is the increased attendance of Medical Students of the different Colleges, to see the Hospital practice and attend clinical instructions since October 1st, 1866, of this season, up to the 1st inst., just three months, the large number of (620) Students, have already registered their names and are now daily attending clinical instructions here.

I annex a Schedule, showing the different Colleges whose Students have registered their names as attending daily at this Institution, with the number of each College.

It becomes my painful duty to record the deaths of two of the valuable members of our House Staff of Physicians and Surgeons, Drs. ZABRISKIE and PELL. Dr. Zabriskie, died of typhoid fever, Dr. Pell, of cholera, both contracted

while in the discharge of their duty. They were both young men that promised to do honor to, and stand high in their profession. Their early death was deeply felt and regretted by all who knew them.

Before closing my report, I would respectfully call the attention of your Board, to the unfinished state of the street and sidewalks, around this Institution.

Two great features connected with this Institution, are the Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief, for Out-door Poor and the Morgue.

The Out-door Medical and Surgical Department, was established by your Board, for the purpose of relieving the Institutions of that class of Patients, who sought admission to the Hospitals, and who might be as advantageously treated as Out-door Patients, and the Hospitals be relieved from the burthen of their maintenance. It was opened on October 1st, of last year, and I am happy to say, it has met with great success, as it has not only relieved this Institution of a large number of its inmates, but also the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island.

The Medical Officers connected with this Department, consists of a consulting Board of Physicians and Surgeons,

and a staff of Physicians and Surgeons, whose duty it is to prescribe for the Patients who may apply for relief.

The Morgue, or receptacle for persons drowned or found dead in the streets, was erected by your Board during the early part of last year, it was opened on June 21st, since which time it has proved of great benefit to the relatives and friends of the deceased parties brought there for identification, particularly during the very hot months of July and August.

Attached to the Morgue, are the Coroner's Rooms and Autopsy Room, the Hospital Museum and Autopsy Room, and the Hospital and City Dead-house.

I send you with this Report, that of Mr. Frey, our efficient Apothecary, which shows the amount of Medicines and Liquors purchased for his department during the past year, with the amount distributed and chargeable to the different Institutions; also an account of the value and amount of stock on hand.

I desire in conclusion, to return thanks for the very faithful manner in which the spiritual wants of the poor patients in this Institution have been attended to by the Rev. Fathers McGlynn, McAvoy and Gamborill, and the Sisters of Mercy of the Catholic Church, and the Rev.

Mr. Phelps, and the Rev. Mr. Sanbetz of the Episcopal Church and Mr. Mitchel.

It affords me much pleasure to be able to bear testimony to the efficient manner in which all the members of the House Staff of Physicians and Surgeons, have performed their duties to the Patients, placed under their care during the past season.

The duties of Mr. Frey, Apothecary, Mr. Barlow, the Clerk, and Mr. Conway, the Engineer, have I am happy to say, been performed with regard to the best interests of the Institution, and in a very satisfactory manner.

The Matron, Assistant Matron, and the other employees, (with few exceptions) have also, satisfactorily performed their several duties.

To you Gentlemen, I return my sincere thanks, for your prompt attention to every suggestion for the comfort and welfare of the Patients, and your many endeavors to aid and assist me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honor to be,
Your Obedient Servant,
THOMAS S. BRENNAN, *Warden.*

STATEMENT

Showing the cost of Steam fittings, Plumbing and Gas work, Mason, Carpenters' and Painters' work, and materials for the same, furnished for this Institution for the year ending December 31st, 1866.

Carpenters' work and Materials	$2,453.35
Mason Work and Material	504.00
One New Steam Pump	1,540.00
Steam Fitting, Plumbing, and Repairs on Gas, Steam and Water Pipes	806.33
Paints and Oils	1,712.76
Repairs to Fire Hose	62.03
Window Glass	82.50
Total	$7,160.97

ADMISSIONS, BIRTHS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1866.

1866.	ADMISSIONS AND BIRTHS.									DISCHARGES.							DEATHS.						
	ADMISSIONS.				BIRTHS.																			
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Native.	Foreigners.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Native.	Foreigners.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Native.	Foreigners.
January...	280	258	1	4	29	28	600	169	431	211	203	35	19	468	136	332	31	19	5	5	60	21	39
February...	237	209	0	2	21	21	490	160	330	195	187	15	19	416	110	306	30	25	7	6	68	21	47
March.....	233	234	5	7	25	25	529	174	355	228	205	16	21	470	137	333	24	25	5	3	57	14	43
April.....	258	242	5	3	23	19	550	166	384	257	198	19	23	497	157	340	31	16	6	8	61	22	39
May.....	280	299	4	3	14	20	620	167	453	259	243	11	15	528	139	389	39	20	6	0	65	21	44
June.....	273	233	7	4	23	18	558	164	394	228	235	14	11	488	139	349	32	18	4	3	57	12	45
July.....	462	313	1	3	21	31	831	231	600	360	282	17	20	679	187	492	62	32	4	0	98	18	80
August.....	366	287	3	2	22	24	704	185	519	347	265	13	23	648	172	476	43	47	1	6	97	22	75
September.	249	281	4	5	18	24	581	164	407	240	236	26	20	522	150	372	35	22	1	3	61	11	50
October...	284	276	4	2	32	30	628	207	421	219	240	23	30	512	164	348	35	20	1	3	59	22	37
November.	220	203	1	3	11	35	473	159	314	192	215	17	22	446	141	305	28	26	5	6	65	20	45
December.	267	225	1	3	27	24	547	168	379	198	183	22	30	433	139	294	42	28	3	2	75	31	44
Total....	3409	3060	36	41	266	299	7111	2114	4997	2934	2692	228	253	6107	1771	4336	432	298	48	45	823	235	588

Fuel	Total Net Expenses.
$	$ c.
800	12,091 11
536	9,157 34
275	9,525 30
500	7,955 35
384	8,998 23
439	8,358 90
412	8,850 86
440	9,461 74
450	10,992 65
480	7,598 59
768	7,582 77
960	9,266 31
448	108,939 15
870	9,078 36½

NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED,

INCLUDING BIRTHS.

COUNTRY.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	BIRTHS.		Total.
					Boys.	Girls.	
United States	793	711	33	41	266	299	2,143
Ireland	1,776	1,929	00	00	00	00	3,705
England	172	138	00	00	00	00	310
Scotland	57	36	00	00	00	00	93
Germany	421	181	00	00	00	00	602
France	51	11	00	00	00	00	62
Canada	19	22	00	00	00	00	41
Wales	7	3	00	00	00	00	10
Belgium	3	0	00	00	00	00	3
Italy	9	0	00	00	00	00	9
Prussia	9	0	00	00	00	00	9
Spain	1	0	00	00	00	00	1
Unknown	19	7	00	00	00	00	26
Other Countries	76	21	00	00	00	00	97
Total	3,413	3,059	33	41	266	299	7,111

Police, Accident and Coroners' Cases, during the year 1866 :

POLICE AND ACCIDENT CASES.		CORONERS' CASES.	
January	114	January	14
February	79	February	7
March	67	March	10
April	82	April	6
May	87	May	12
June	120	June	10
July	242	July	53
August	169	August	45
September	148	September	7
October	134	October	12
November	98	November	5
December	127	December	25
Total	1,467	Total	206

SCHEDULE.

Articles made by the Female Patients during the year 1866:

		Brought forward	2,637
Sheets	857	Woolen Stockings	30
Shirts	131	Flannel Shirts	4
Spreads	288	Flannel Drawers	1
Shrouds	705	Work House Dresses	50
Pillow Cases	255	Work House Shirts	25
Pillow Ticks	126	Boys' Shirts	3
Chemises	144	Towels	119
Womens' Bandages	75	Bed Ticks	45
Furniture Spreads	56		
Carried forward	2,637	Total	2,914

NAMES AND ANNUAL SALARIES PAID EMPLOYEES.

NAME.	RANK.	ANNUAL SALARY.
Thomas S. Brennan	Warden	$1750 00
Frederick C. Barlow	Clerk	1000 00
John Frey	Apothecary	1400 00
John Conway	Engineer	1100 00
Emma Riddle	Matron	500 00
Susan L. Corwin	Assistant Matron	450 00
James B. Burnett, M. D	House Physician	416 00
Theo. D. Bradford, "	" "	416 00
Joseph W. Howe, "	" "	416 00
H. D. Nicoll, "	Ass't "	416 00
H. F. Walker "	" "	416 00
Charles Young, "	" "	416 00
Charles H. Ludlum, "	House Surgeon	416 00
N. S. Westcott, "	" "	416 00
D. M. Cory, "	" "	416 00
J. C. Mead, "	Ass't "	416 00
D. McL. Forman, "	" "	416 00
W. R. Fisher, "	" "	416 00
John O'Brien	Keeper Dead House	350 00
David O'Brien	Ass't " "	150 00
Anthony Perrin	Fireman	120 00
Charles Beruff	1st Assistant Apothecary	400 00
Joseph P. Creveling	2nd " "	150 00
Catherine Tierney	Night Watch	120 00
Margaret McKenna	" "	120 00
Catherine Donnolly	" "	120 00
Maria Keecheyer	" "	120 00
Daniel O'Brien	" "	144 00
Knox Patterson	" "	144 00
John Walker	Orderly	168 00
W. J. McFadden	"	168 00
John O'Neil	"	168 00
Charles Herrman	"	168 00
Bernard Lynch	"	168 00
Bernard McGrann	"	168 00
Thomas Brown	"	168 00
Patrick Haloran	"	168 00

Names and Annual Salaries paid Employees.

NAME.	RANK.	ANNUAL SALARY.
Edward Harrison	Orderly	$168 00
John Neagle	"	168 00
Edward S. Plunkett	"	168 00
Patrick D. Muran	"	168 00
Mary McArdle	Nurse	120 00
Alice Healey	"	120 00
Margaret Grant	"	120 00
Mary Kehoe	"	120 00
Mary Smith	"	120 00
Mary J. McDonough	"	120 00
Ellen Hogan	"	120 00
Margaret Herrman	"	120 00
Mary Kane	"	120 00
Mary Johnson	"	120 00
Bridget Conway	"	120 00
Mary Nihill	"	120 00
Margaret Sheridan	"	120 00
Rose Hawkins	"	120 00
Mary Jones	"	144 00
Mary Soran	"	120 00
Mary Healey	"	120 00
Susan McGinn	"	120 00
Ellen Lynch	" Fever House	60 00
Delia Fox	Cook	120 00
Mary Leonard	Cook, new wing	96 00
Thomas McElroy	Bottle Washer	120 00
Daniel McGuire	Carman	120 00
John D. Gibson	Printer	60 00
John Whitman	"	60 00
J. C. Earle	Man in Wash House	60 00

Number of Medical Students attending Clinical Instructions at Bellevue Hospital, 1866–7.

NAMES OF COLLEGES.	
Bellevue Hospital Medical College	348
College of Physicians and Surgeons	181
Homœopathic Medical College	22
Eclectic Medical College	11
Hygeio-Therapeutic College	14
New York Medical College for Women	16
Pennsylvania " " "	2
New York University Medical College	23
Harvard Medical College	1
Starling " "	1
London University Eng. College	1
Total	620

STATEMENT

Showing the Accounts Credited to this Institution for the Year ending December 31st, 1866.

Coal for Steamboat	$1960 75
Coffins	1835 00
Closets returned to Store Keeper, B. J	90 00
One Meat Box for Small Pox Hospital	12 00
One Meat Box for Ward's Island	12 00
One Book Case for Idiot House	25 00
One Surgical Instrument Case for Children's Hospital	25 00
Oil for Steamboat	76 95
Tallow for "	50 00
Cash from Patients for Board, &c., &c	5363 51
Cash for Sales of Rags, Old Iron, &c., &c	279 26
Total	$9,729 47

APOTHECARY'S REPORT.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, *January 1st*, 1867.

To the Honorable the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN—As is the custom at this period of the year, I forward for your inspection a list of the Drugs and Medicines purchased, and a Schedule of their distribution to the several Institutions during the past year, with an account of the stock remaining on hand at the present time; also, a Report of the Liquors, Wines and Ale purchased and expended, and what remains on hand.

The several Institutions under your charge, and the Superintendent of Out Door Poor have drawn more largely from me this year than last, on account of the prevalence of Cholera and kindred diseases during the past summer, which required the use in large quantities of those medicines which are of the most expensive character.

Very respectfully submitted,

J. FREY,

Apothecary.

SCHEDULE OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

PURCHASED AND EXPENDED DURING THE YEAR 1866.

Drugs and Medicines Purchased	$22,011.24	
Miscellaneous Articles, do	9,839.24	
Total	31,850.48	
Stock on Hand December 1865	17,459.95	
		$49,310.43
Of which there has been distributed to the Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island	$13,298.04	
Nursery Hospital, Randall's Island	2,249.80	
Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island	1,648.26	
Epileptic and Paralytic Hospitals, Blackwell's I.	314.14	
City Prisons	276.22	
Bureau Medical and Surgical Relief, Out-door Poor	711.08	
Superintendent Out-door Poor	629.52	
Store Department, Blackwell's Island	529.20	
" " Bellevue Hospital	719.54	
Almshouse, Blackwell's Island	45.85	
Workhouse, " "	91.50	
City Cemetery, W. I.	8.69	
		20,521.84
		28,788.59
Stock on hand December 31, 1866		$21,179.46
Balance expended in Bellevue Hospital		$7,608.13

Number of Patients treated during the year,.....7,725
Number of Prescriptions put up.....90,000

There has also been made during the year, exclusive of the daily work at the Counter:

Tinctures	1,000 gals.
Syrups	600 "
Mixtures	500 "
Fluid Extracts	456 lbs.
Ointments	1,450
Pills	118,840
Infusions	850 gals

Verry Respectfully Submitted,

J. FREY,

Apothecary.

Bellevue Hospital,

January, 1, 1867.

SCHEDULE OF LIQUORS, WINES AND ALES,

PURCHASED AND EXPENDED, 1866.

1,637	gallons best Whiskey	$5,429.35	
161	" Common Whiskey	445.01	
40	" Brandy	410.95	
260	" Sherry Wine	692.67	
68	" Port do	239.00	
20	" Gin	99.60	
85	" Cases Tarragona Wine	261.00	
134	" Barrels Ale	1,189.00	
24½	" Malt Wine	220.50	
			$8,987.08
Of which there has been distributed to the different Institutions on requisition:			
147	gallons Whiskey	$511.00	
5	" Brandy	50.00	
7	" Sherry Wine	24.50	
9	Barrels Ale	81.00	
24½	" Malt Wine	220.50	
			887.00
			$8,100.08
	Stock remaining on hand December 31, 1866.		
41	gallons best Whiskey	$143.50	
30	" common do	82.50	
5	" do. Sherry Wine	8.35	
5	" best do. do	17.00	
8	" Gin	38.00	
25	" Port Wine	87.50	
5	Cases Tarragona Wine	16.12	
2	Barrels Ale	16.00	
			409.47
			$7,690.61

Respectfully submitted,

J. FREY,

Apothecary.

MEDICINES PURCHASED DURING THE YEAR 1866.

100	lb	Accacia Gum..... $86 00
90	"	Acid Acetic..... 27 90
32	oz	" Benzoic..... 13 50
5	lb	" Carbolic..... 16 50
½	oz	" Camphoric.... 3 00
8	"	" Chromic..... 4 62
35	lb	" Citric..... 32 65
3	"	" Gallic..... 15 25
80	oz	" Hydrocyanic dil 7 66
116	lb	" Muriatic C. P... 35 94
41¼	"	" Nitric..... 16 41
19	"	" Oxalic..... 12 60
2	"	" Phosphoric, dil. 1 20
32	"	" Sulphuric, C. P. 15 91
16	"	" Tannic..... 70 67
55	"	" Tartaric..... 51 50
1208	gals	Alcohol, 95 .....5418 76
31	lb	Aloes, Socot, powd.. 38 40
20	"	Alum, whole 1 40
10	"	" burnt..... 6 00
32½	"	Ammonia, Carb..... 13 12
3	ox	" Valerianate 4 50
4	"	" " Elixir 50
132	lb	" Aqua..... 13 33
126	"	" Spts. Arom. 107 69
1	"	" Hydrosalphuret..... 65
29	oz	Ammonium Bromide 23 67
42	lb	Aconite Root..... 18 90
10¼	"	Argent Nit., fused .. 225 28
6	"	" " cryst... 132 80
40	"	Arnica Flowers..... 17 00
150	"	Aurantii Cortex..... 41 00
5	"	Assafoetid Gum 3 25
1	"	" " powd 1 25
2½	oz	Atropine, Sulph 75 64
2	lb	Alkanet Root..... 60
5	doz	Arnica Plasters.... 6 95
¼	oz	Asparagin 1 62
1	bot	Balsam, Canada ... 1 25
34	lb	" Copaiva... 42 80
308	"	" Peru..... 866 70
5	"	" Tolu 15 00
1	"	Belladonna Leaves.. 55
25	"	Bismuth, Sub. Carb. 125 00
10	"	Borax, powd..... 5 00
22	"	Buchu Leaves..... 22 00
27	oz	Bromine..... 22 35
2	lb	Butter Cocoa..... 2 50
3	"	Black Cohosh 90
2	"	Broom Tops..... 1 50
1½	doz	Bitter Wasser..... 2 40
4	oz	Barium, Chloride... 38
1	lb	Burgundy Pitch.... 30
42	"	Capsicum, powd.... 31 50
4	oz	" Oleo-Resin 4 00
40	galls	Camphene..... 50 75
245¼	lb	Camphor Gum 275 05
5	"	Carraway Seed 1 50
5	"	Cardamon " 22 50
26	"	Coriander " 6 00
10	"	Colchicum " 5 50
35	"	Cassia Bark..... 29 90
4	"	" " powd ... 4 50
15	"	Chalk, prepared..... 2 25
4	"	Chammomile Flowers 4 25
20	"	Chloroform, pure ... 60 00
2	"	" commercial 5 65
15	"	Cloves, whole..... 8 25
1	"	" powd 65
5	"	Collodion..... 10 20
2	doz	" Cantharidal 10 74

150	lb	Cinchona Bark	$82 50
2	"	Cochineal	4 00
10	"	Colombo Root	22 50
5	"	Confection Roses	3 75
26	"	Copper Sulphate	5 26
150	"	Cremor Tartar	76 00
18	"	Catechu, Extract	5 00
2	"	" " powd	1 20
5	"	Cubebs	5 00
43	"	Creosote	49 05
1	"	Cascarilla Bark	30
3	oz	Cerium, Oxalate	3 75
1¼	"	" Nitrate	1 50
½	lb	Chloropercha	2 50
1	"	Digitalis Leaves	40
1	"	" " powd	75
5	"	Donovan's Solution	1 44
3		Digitata Laminaria Tents	3 00
30	lb	Elm Bark, ground	9 50
375	"	Ether Sulphuric	475 00
5	"	Emp Cantharides	10 00
15	"	" Resinœ	8 75
6	"	Ergot, whole	8 25
1	"	" powd	1 50
26	"	Ext. Colocynth Co., p'd	111 00
2	"	" Jalap, powd	24 00
11	"	" Goulard's	3 08
11	"	" Liquorice, solid	6 40
5	"	" " powd	4 50
1	"	" Aconite	4 50
1	"	" Conium	4 00
¼	"	" Aloes, Socot	1 00
1	"	" Gentian	2 25
4	"	" Logwood	1 00
66	oz	" Nux Vomica	35 88
1	lb	" Rhubarb	15 00
16	oz	" Opium, Aq	48 00
1	lb	" Strammon	4 75
1	"	" Cubebs, fluid	3 25
3	"	" Coca "	4 00
1	"	" Cinchona "	2 50
7	"	" Belladonna "	18 00
2	"	" Conii "	6 00
3	lb	Ext. Dulcamara fluid	$1 50
6	"	" Ergot "	20 00
2	"	" Blackberry "	2 60
1	"	" Gelseminum "	4 00
50	"	" Ipecac "	310 00
1	"	" Gentian "	1 35
1	"	" Rhubarb "	7 50
2	"	" Uva Ursi "	2 70
2	"	" Prun. Virg. "	2 50
1	oz	Elaterium	14 00
6		bottles Elixir Calisaya	6 00
8	lb	Ferri Citras	14 55
20	"	" Carb., precip'd	9 00
4	"	" " sacch'd	1 54
419	"	" Sulph., com	15 45
64	"	" et Potass, Tart	99 51
14	"	" Pernit Liquor	5 60
2	"	" Pyrophos	3 20
29	oz	" et Ammon., Sulph	3 84
1	"	" Subsulph., powd	12
107¾	lb	" " liquid	42 69
½	"	" per Hydrogen	1 75
104	"	Gentian Root	8 00
155	"	Glycerin Bowers	15 10
156¾	"	" concent'd	83 58
13	"	Guaiac Gum	12 25
1	"	" " powd	1 20
½	"	Godfrey's Cordial	50
1	"	Gold Thread	1 00
1	"	Gelatin	1 10
2	"	Hops	1 60
5	"	Hyosciamus Leaves	3 00
800	"	Hoffman's Anodyne	1650 00
24	"	Hydrarg. Chlor. Nit	32 58
3	"	" " Corros	4 75
2	"	" Oxyd. Rubr	2 80
1	"	" c. Creta	60
4	"	" Pil. Mass	3 08
4	"	" Ammon. Chlor	7 40
104	oz	" Iodide	42 00
1	lb	" Pernitrate	2 32
5½	"	Ipecac Root	30 00
11	"	" " powd	56 75

18	lb	Iodine, resublimed	$103 13
5	"	Jalap, powd	16 50
6	"	Kino Gum, powd	35 50
2	oz	Kamala	8 00
1	℔	Kermes Mineral	1 25
255	"	Lead, Acetate	140 08
100	"	Linseed, whole	10 00
20	"	Liquorice Root	6 00
20	"	" " powd.	8 00
4	"	Lycopodium	8 00
8	oz	Lithia Carb	38 00
2	℔	Liquor Opii Comp	5 50
6	"	Larkspur Seed	15 00
22½	galls	Laudanum	112 50
3	℔	Magnesia Carb	1 95
8	"	" Calcined	12 00
8	bottles	" Henry's	3 75
691	℔	" Sulphate	31 66
1	oz	Morphia, Acetate	7 80
94	"	" Sulphate	672 25
2	℔	Myrrh, Gum, powd	2 50
2	doz	McMunn's Elixir	6 50
9	℔	Manganese, Bl. Oxyd	1 94
10	"	Mercury	9 50
1	"	Matico	1 10
¼	"	Mastic Gum	1 50
140	"	Nitre Spts. D	115 96
7	"	Nutmegs	12 15
2	"	Nutgalls, powd	2 40
125	"	Opium Gum	1203 50
43	"	" " powd	450 50
1	"	Orris Root "	50
3	"	Oil Almonds Dulc	3 60
4	oz	" " Ess	6 00
5	℔	" Anis	23 50
6	"	" Bergamot	54 00
½	"	" Cajaput	1 50
215½	g'ls	" Castor	705 77
4	℔	" Cassia	23 50
4	"	" Cloves	22 00
377	g'ls	" Cod Liver	689 90
74	ox	" Crotonis	34 30
3	"	" Filix Mas. Eth	6 00
½	℔	Oil Carraway	$2 25
2	"	" Lavander	6 00
15	g'ls	" Linseed	24 25
1½	℔	" Lemon	8 37
4	oz	" Neroli	28 00
3	g'ls	" Neatsfoot	7 50
50	"	" Olive	115 50
31	℔	" Peppermint	116 50
6	"	" Rosmary	15 00
5	"	" Thyme	14 30
4	"	" Wintergreen	29 50
2	oz	" Pumpkin Seeds	1 50
2	"	" Pennyroyal	50
2	"	" Savin	50
8	"	" Melissa	7 50
4	"	" Spruce	50
1	℔	" Sassafras	1 75
6	℔	Pepper, Bl. ground	2 58
8	oz	Podophyllin	7 00
100	℔	Prun. Virg. Cort	13 00
4	"	Pumpkin Seeds	2 50
2	oz	Pepsin	5 00
2	drs	Paramorphia	1 00
10	galls	Paregoric	25 00
140	℔	Potash, pure	28 00
50	"	Potass, Acetate	60 00
93	"	" Bromide	599 75
100	"	" Bicarb	35 20
150	"	" Chlorate	105 00
½	"	" c. calce	33
150	"	" et Sod. Tart.	78 00
109	"	" Iodide	880 00
5	"	" Sulphate, p'd.	1 50
6	"	" Sulphuret	1 80
4	"	" Cyanide	3 90
104	oz	" Permanganate	50 00
6	℔	" Citrate	5 70
3	"	" Nitras, powd.	1 05
5	"	Prickly Ash Bark	1 75
500		Pills, Assafœtid S. C	2 75
17,300	"	Cathart Co. "	34 60
1000	"	Iodid. Iron, Blancard's	13 00

15,000	Pills, Opium & Camp. S. C.	$22 50
20,000	Pills, Opium and Ipecac S. C.	18 50
575	oz Quinia Sulph.	1460 20
1	" " Iodide	5 00
60	lb Rhubarb Root.	276 25
95	" " powd.	365 00
15	" Sanguinaria Root.	3 75
8	oz Scammony, Virg.	19 50
4	lb Squill Root.	1 20
50	" Seidlitz Mixture.	23 50
105	" Sulphur, sublimed	10 90
2	" " Lac	1 00
5	" Senna Leaves	2 00
30	" Serpentaria Root.	44 80
1	" Soda Caustic	55
137	" " Bicarb.	16 38
8	" " Bisulphite.	15 76
4	" " Hyposulphite	45
1	oz Santonin	1 47
2	lb Strammon Leaves	1 50
2	oz Strychnine.	7 60
58	lb Syrup Phosphates Co	35 40
50	" Sarsaparilla Root.	30 00
47½	galls Syrup, Stuart's	42 75
20	lb Sassafras Bark.	$8 00
1108	" Sugar, white	204 44
1482	" " brown	227 98
1	" Saffron, Am	1 50
1	" Spermaceti	55
5	" Tragacanth Gum.	7 50
25	" Tinct. Lavand. Co	14 38
2	" " Opii Camph. Squibbs.	1 80
38	" Tobacco Leaves.	9 50
60	" Tinct. Menth. Pip.	42 00
2	" Thyme	1 00
20½	" Ung. Hydrarg., fort.	14 14
40	" " Strammon	26 25
600	" " Resinæ	26 25
3	" Uva Ursi Leaves.	90
15	" Valerian Root	11 25
1	" Vinous Fr. Lobelia.	3 50
5	" Wax, Yellow.	3 25
8	" Zinc, Oxid Alb.	2 64
22	" " Sulph	7 50
4	oz " Valerianate.	4 80
16	" " Chloride	1 76
1	" " Iodide.	57
	Total	$22.011 24

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

4	lb Arrow Root, Berm..	$3	00
10	galls Bay Rum.....	45	00
15	" Benzine.....	7	50
9	Bed Warmers.....	13	50
4	doz Books, Prescript...	55	00
¼	" Bed Pans, I. Rub..	9	26
216	papers Boxes, Chip Pill	32	50
8	" " Paper " .	2	40
360	" " Willow Oint	122	40
1	gross " Turned W'd	1	75
1	Barker's Salve Bougie..	2	00
3	gross Bottles, Pints....	49	50
½	" " Quarts ..	18	00
11	doz " 2, 4 & 8 oz Salts.....	25	50
½	doz Qt. Tinctures	1	50
2	Books, Blank	7	00
24	" Liquor.....	48	00
1	Breast Pump, I. Rub..	1	50
2	dox Bottles, Pint, Salts.	5	25
4	" Wolff's, 3 Necks.....	3	95
3	doz Brushes, Vial	3	75
2	rolls Blistering Tissue .	3	50
4	Bougies, Metal.....	2	00
4	" Conical.....	3	00
1493½	doz Bandages, assorted	264	41
1	Battery, Magnetic.....	20	00
1141	lb Castile Soap	154	09
40	" Charcoal, powd.....	6	00
8½	bales Cotton Batts.....	97	50
692	yds Cloth, I. Rub	659	80
8	boxes Capsules for Pills	6	00
300	gross Cork, Vial, mixed	84	00
150	" " Taper.....	52	00
100	" " Bottle	99	00
10	" " Demijohns.	15	00
1½	doz Catheter's G. E....	12	00
1	lb Charpie.....	2	50
1¼	quires Cloth, Emery...	2	30
250	lb Cerate Cantharides..	193	75
1000	lb Cerate Simple	$165	00
1	doz Cans, Tin, 1 gall ..	4	20
1	Copper Water Bath....	10	00
6	Corkscrews	2	93
6	Chamois Skins.....	3	75
3280	yds Empt, Adhes., com.	768	10
115	" " " twilled muslin	81	75
150	doz Empt. Poor Man's.	201	00
500	Filters, Patent.....	4	15
18	Funnels, W. W.....	13	48
3	" Glass.....		80
2	" Ind. Rubber .	1	35
10	lb Glue, White.....	4	50
7½	doz Graduates, 1-32 oz.	89	25
5	lb Gutta Percha ...	11	00
12	doz Glasses, Medicine .	32	46
12	" Gallipots	5	25
2	" Glass Minim Meas.	15	00
1	Gobelier's Gas Furnace.	14	75
83½	lb Honey	16	70
1	Hydrometer Jar.....		37
2	lb Indigo	4	00
3	yds Isinglass Plaster ...	3	00
1	qt Ink, Blue	1	00
12	Jars, China Ointment..	2	75
1	Ice Bag, Chapman's ...	6	75
12	Funnels, Tin.....	3	75
½	lb India Rubber, pure .	1	00
3	" " Caustic Holders.....	3	00
1	Journal, Daily, 1867...	1	25
950	Leeches.....	99	00
7180	lb Linseed, ground....	667	98
1356¼	" Lint.....1434		80
1093	" Lard	241	53
26	doz boxes Labels, gum'd	51	00
3	" Lead Pencils.....	3	25
1	Lactometer.....	1	00
395	lb Lime, Chloride	30	51
1	Liebeg's Condenser....	7	50

12	Lamps, Spirit	$6 00
1200	Mustard, ground	397 00
472	yds Muslin, Oiled	238 50
1	Molasses Gate	80
85	yds Muslin for Blisters	27 98
14	Mortars, W. W.	25 50
2	Measures for Seidlitz	50
1	Mortar, Iron	3 50
38	yds Muslin, unbleached	7 55
3	doz Nipple Shields	2 25
12	" Nipples, I. Rub.	4 50
6	Needles, Surgeons	75
1	Needle Forceps.	4 50
1	Noyes' Speculum	1 50
2300	lb Oakum.	337 25
21	gross Pencils, C. H.	71 50
1	" Pens, Gillott's	2 00
2	Percolators, Glass	3 50
3	Pill Tiles	4 00
4	rms Paper, Wh. Wrap. best	31 00
14	rms Paper, Wh. Wrap. com.	134 00
6	rms Paper, Brown, large	47 00
6	" " " small	11 50
2	" " Blue Seidlitz	11 00
7	quires " Test	9 15
1	pair Scissors.	1 75
1	doz Penholders.	50
3	bbls Pebbles, White	10 00
1	doz Probangs, Sponge	3 00
2	Pill Machines	15 00
½	ream Paper, Account	2 50
1	Retort Stand	7 50
1054	lb Soda Carb	47 43
447	" Sponge, Coarse	70 11
105¼	" " Fine	220 81
30	" Suet, Mutton	5 40
68	" Starch	9 31
884	" Soap, Hull's, White	134 36
1	bbl " Soft	5 00
7½	doz Sponge Tents	44 00
4	" Spatulas, Steel	17 40
6	Specula, Glass	$6 00
2	doz Syringes, I. R. Pump	25 20
2½	" " Davidson's	49 50
1	" " I. R. 4 oz	13 50
¼	" " Metal, 4 "	1 00
1	" " I. R., 2 "	7 65
2	" " " 1 "	11 70
½	" " " 5 "	9 00
½	" " " Ear	10 80
36	" " Glass, Fem.	29 92
3	" " Metal, "	4 75
12	" " Glass, Male	9 00
6	" " " Ear	6 00
2	" " "Suppos'y	2 50
2	pair Scissors	7 00
12	" Scale Pans, Glass	9 00
3	" Prescript.	28 00
1	lb Sponge Compressed	5 00
13	skeins Silk, Surgeons	1 17
2	pair Scales, Counter	18 75
1	Saucepan	1 10
1	Simpson's Sound	2 00
6	Scoops, Horn	90
20	lb Tow, Prepared	8 30
3	" Twine, Linen	3 60
20	" " Hemp	20 20
5	doz Test Tubes.	6 50
1	" Tumblers	3 00
1	Tape Measure.	1 00
72	feet Tubing, Ind. Rub.	9 58
30	lb Tar	2 40
3	Trusses	6 00
5	lb Tapioca	1 00
1	Thermometer, 10 in	1 00
5	lb. Tubing, Glass	1 88
1	Urinal, Ind. Rub.	5 00
1	Uterine Caustic Holder.	1 50
12	Urinometers	9 00
66	gross Vials, Presc'pt, 1 oz	175 65
80	" " " 2 "	235 75
53	" " " 4 "	223 44
24 7-10	" " " 8 "	132 39
½	" " " ½ "	3 00

1 gross Vials Presc'pt, ½ oz	$2	00
½ oz Wire, Silver	3	50
24 lb " Iron	7	38
12 sets Weights, Grain	2	50
1 " " Avordupois	4	50
1 piece Zinc Sheet	1	95
Bottles, Demij'ns & Cans	339	60
Boxes and Cartages	189	97
Repairs, as follows:		
Magnetic Batteries	5	00
Lancets	$	75
Thermometer, Chemical	5	00
Vaccinator Syringe		75
Scales	9	50
Total Miscellaneous	$9,839	24
" Medicines	22,011	28
Total Purchased	$31,850	48

J. FREY,
Apothecary.

STOCK ACCOUNT—Dec., 1866.

3 lb	Accacia Gum.....	$2 70
10 "	" Pow'd.	12 50
40 "	Acid, Acetic.....	12 00
½ "	" Arsenious.....	06
½ "	" Benzoic.....	4 40
10 "	" Citric.....	8 70
3 oz	" Chromic.....	1 98
2 lb	" Carbolic.....	7 00
½ "	" Gallic.....	2 50
10 oz	" Hydrocyanic...	1 90
6 lb	" Muriatic.....	2 12
7 "	" Nitric.....	3 21
2 "	" Oxalic.....	1 00
2 "	" Phosphoric dil.	1 32
6 "	" Sulphuric.....	3 16
3 "	" Tannic.....	13 63
30 "	" Tartaric.....	27 00
20 "	Aconite Root.....	9 00
1 "	" " powd..	55
46 galls	Alcohol, 95.....	201 70
30 lb	Aloes, Socot, p'wd..	46 80
10 "	Alum, whole.....	60
90 "	" powdered....	6 30
2 "	" Ammon ferric	3 20
6 "	Ammoniac Gum....	4 50
5 "	Ammonia, Carb.....	1 75
3 "	" Muriate...	84
40 "	" Aqua.....	6 30
48 "	" Spts Arom	47 30
2 "	" Nitrate...	1 30
2 "	" Phosphate	3 46
2 oz	" Valerianate	3 20
½ lb	Antimonialis, pulv..	30
25 "	Arnica Flowers.....	11 25
4 "	Assafœtida Gum....	2 40
1 "	" powd...	75
½ "	Asbestos.....	50
2 ox	Atropia, Sulph.....	60 00
50 lb	Aurantii, Cort.....	11 00
1 "	Argent Nit. fused....	22 08
3 "	" " cryst....	66 24
1 oz	Argent Cyanide.....	$1 70
1 "	" Iodide.....	2 40
1 "	" Oxide.....	2 00
½ dr	Aurum, Oxide.....	4 00
2 "	" et Soda Chlor	2 75
14 oz	Ammonia, Bromide.	11 20
½ lb	Antimony et Pot Tart	37
3 "	Aniseed.....	1 50
1½ "	Ammon. Valer. Elixir.	1 95
2 oz	Arsenic, Iodide.....	1 88
2	bottles Balsam, Canada	2 00
8 lb	" Copavia	10 00
90 "	" Peru...	270 00
4 "	" Tolu...	12 00
3 oz	Bebeerin, sulph.....	10 00
2 doz	Breast Pumps.....	48 00
2 lb	Black Cohosh.....	75
1½ "	Boneset.....	60
22	papers Boxes Willow Ointment.....	4 20
12	papers Boxes Chip Pill.	1 80
1 gross	" Wood Tur	5 00
20 lb	Bismuth, Carb.....	148 00
2 oz	" Citrate....	1 70
10 lb	" Sub. Nitr..	66 00
5 "	" Liquid....	4 50
2 oz	" Tannate...	1 05
2 doz	Brushes, Vial.....	3 00
½ "	" Bottle...	75
10 lb	Borax, powdered....	5 00
5 "	Buchu Leaves.....	5 00
5 galls	Benzine.....	3 45
4 lb	Benzoin Gum.....	5 00
12	Books, Liquor.....	24 00
8	" Prescript.....	16 00
4 oz	Bromine.....	3 76
6 gross	Bottles, pints, ext	108 00
9 "	" quarts..	216 00
3 "	" pts Wine	54 00
4 "	" 12 oz...	60 00
1 "	" Cast Oils	15 00

4	gross Bottles Wolffs....	$3 95	3	Confection Roses.....	$2 70
1	doz " Trs. 1 & 2 gallons.....	24 00	½	" " Senna	55
3	doz Bottles, Trs. ½ pts.	8 25	½	" " Opium.....	20 00
2	" " S. M. qts and ½ gallons	9 00	1	" Catnep	30
1	gross Bottles, Packers, ½ gallons	32 00	2	" Conium Leaves.....	70
½	gross Bungs for Kegs..	75	10	" Copper, Sulph.....	3 00
1	Bung Starter.....	1 00	½	" " Carbonate..	20
1	Brace and Bitts.....	6 00	25	" Cremor Tartar.....	12 50
12	Barrel Covers.....	2 25	42	" Creosote	58 50
1979	doz Bandages, ass'd ...	593 70	2	" Cubebs, powdered..	2 00
3	lb Butter Cocoa.....	4 20	3	" Catechu Ext.....	75
1	gall Bay Rum.....	4 50	4	oz Capsicum, Oleo-Re'n	4 00
3	boxes Twine.....	4 25	400	gross Corks, vial, mix'd	140 00
3	oz Cadmium, Sulph...	1 59	100	" " " bottles, tpr	85 00
½	lb Calcium, Chloride ..	4 75	100	" " " " long	55 00
5	galls Camphene	6 00	8	" " " demijohns	11 20
5	lb Colombo Root.....	11 25	2	lb Catechu, ext. powd.	1 80
½	oz Caffeine	4 40	60	Tin Cans, 1–5 galls....	45 60
30	lb Camphor Gum.....	34 50	½	lb Cinnibar.....	75
2	" Capsicum, powdered	1 50	24	Cases for Powders, &c., 4–6 gall.....	32 00
4	" Carraway Seed	1 50	25	lb Cinchona Bark.....	15 00
7	" Carbon, Bisulphuret.	70	10	" " " powd.	5 00
4	" Cardamon Seed	14 00	2	" " " " Red	4 00
2	" Charcoal Wood.....	25	3	" Cloves, whole.....	1 80
5	" " Animal....	1 25	2	" " powd.....	1 50
128	" Castile Soap.....	19 20	3	Corkscrews	75
4	oz Chinoidine.....	92	6	dox Cupping Cups, tin.	12 00
5	lb Cassia	4 00	2	lb Cochineal.....	4 00
1	" " pulvd.....	95	1	Copper Still and Worm	210 00
½	" Cantharides, powd..	75	2	" Water Baths...	25 00
1	" Caustic Potass, fused	90	3	Cans, 49 galls each....	55 00
10	" " " liquor	2 00	5	" 5–10 " "	15 00
12	" Coriander Seed.....	3 60	1	doz Cork Drawers.....	2 00
5	" Chalk, prepared....	60	3	boxes Capsules for Pills	2 25
2	" Chammomile Flow's.	1 70	½	quire Cloth, Emery ...	1 00
12	" Chloroform, pure...	39 00	1550	lb Cerate, simple	620 00
1	" Colodion.....	2 40	225	" " Cantharides..	225 00
2	bottles Colodion Cantharidal.....	80	838	" " Resin	419 00
3	lb Colchicum Seed....	1 65	20	" Dextrine	2 40
			1	" Digitalis Leaves	55
			1	" " " powd	75

2	Dispensatories	$16 00
1	Drug Mill	15 00
2	Drawers for Oils	5 00
32	Demijohns, 2-5 galls.	25 00
2	lb Donovan's Solution	60
12	Davidson's Syringes	24 00
1	oz Elaterium	14 50
2	lb Elm Bark	25
10	" " " ground	3 00
1	" Ether, Chloric	2 00
438	" " Sulphuric	932 94
750	" " Spts., comp.	1687 50
30	yds. Empl., Adhesive c.	10 50
20	" " " twd.	12 00
2	" " Isinglass	2 00
2	doz " Poor Man's	3 00
3	lb " Ammoniac.	3 00
2	" " Bellad	8 00
1	" " Hydrarg	1 30
2	" " " c. Ammon	2 60
3	" Empl., Plumb	1 20
5	" " Resinæ	2 75
2	" " Saponis	1 00
1	" Ergot, whole	1 25
1	" " powd	1 50
1	" Ext. Aconite	4 50
½	" " Bellad	2 50
¾	" " Butternut	2 25
¼	oz " Cannab. Ind.	8 00
1	lb " Conium	4 00
¼	" " Colchic Acet.	1 50
3	oz " Cotyledon Umb	3 75
44	lb " Colocynth, Co., powd	352 16
½	" Ext. Digitalis	2 00
¼	" " Gentian	50
8	" " Goulard's	2 40
5½	" " Hyosciamus	82 50
1	" " Lactucarium	7 00
1	" " Liquorice, powd	75
3	" " Lupulin	30
2	" " Logwood	50
1	lb Ext. Krammeria	$4 00
54	oz " Nux Vom	43 20
1½	lb " Opium Aq	72 00
2	oz " " Acetic.	6 00
1	lb " Rhei	18 00
¾	" " Valerian	4 50
9	" " Taraxic	18 00
½	" " Strammon.	2 00
1	" " Wormwood	3 00
15	" " Buchu, fluid.	48 75
1	" " Pareira Brav. f'd	2 00
50	" " Ipecac "	500 00
1	" " Cubebs "	2 60
2	" " Coca "	8 00
2	" " Conium "	6 00
1	" " Bellad "	3 00
2	" " Ergot "	6 50
12	" " Senna "	21 00
1	" " et Rhei "	6 00
10	" " Valerian "	22 50
2½	" " Uva Ursi	3 75
12	Evap. Dishes, Berlin	20 20
6	" iron enam.	50
1¼	Elix. Valerian Ammon.	1 62
½	doz Faucetts, albata	6 00
2½	" " brass	45 00
5	lb Elix. Calisaya, iron and bismuth	4 00
4	Faucetts, I. R.	3 00
4	lb Ferri Citras	7 00
42	oz " " et Quin.	39 48
5	lb " Carb. Precipd.	1 15
1	" " Sacchar	64
½	" " Limatura	24
10	" " Iodide, Syrup.	9 00
2	" " Sulph. C. P.	42
1	" " " dried	31
100	" " " common	3 50
11	" " et Potass. Tart	19 25
½	" " per Hydrogen	1 67
10	" " Nitratis Liquor	4 00
167	" " Subsulph, "	100 20
1½	" " Perchlor. "	2 85

1	lb Ferri Lactas	$3 20
½	" " Phosph	40
1	oz " Valereanate	1 50
50	Filters, Patent	40
7	Funnels, W. W	5 00
2	sets " Tin	3 00
1	Formularly, Parrish's	4 00
2	lb Ferri Oxyd. Hyd	50
1	" " Pyrophosphate	3 00
7	oz " et Ammon. Sulp	1 00
½	lb Gamboge	1 25
1½	drs Gelatine Calabar	4 00
4	Galvanic Batteries	50 00
4	Gas Stoves and Burners	31 00
5	doz Gallipots, 6 and 8 oz	2 50
100	lb Gentian Root	14 00
50	" Ginger, powd., Afr	30 00
3	" Guaiac Gum	1 80
1	" " " powd	80
4	" Gutta Percha	8 00
3	doz. Graduates, 1–32 oz	45 00
4	lb Glass Tubing	1 50
6	" " Rods	75
6	Glazed Pots and Pans	5 00
1	lb Galls., powd	65
31	lb Glycerin, Bowers	34 10
36	" " concentd	20 16
10	" Glycirrhiz, rad	2 50
5	" " " powd	1 65
96	Glasses, Medicine	28 00
1	lb Hops	45
2	" Horehound	60
2	" Hyssop	60
2	Hammers and Hatchets	5 00
2	lb Hydr. Chlor. Mitis	2 60
2	" " " Corros	2 40
2	" " Oxyd. Rubs	2 90
1	" " " Nigr	4 80
1	" " Cum Creta	80
1½	" " Pil. Mass	1 23
1	" " Acid Nitrate	2 40
84	oz " Protiodide	69 72
8	" " Biniodide	4 80
5	lb Hydr. Ammoniated	$9 00
1	oz Hydrastin	3 50
4	Hydrometers	12 00
4	lb Iodine, Resublimed	41 10
2	" Ipecac Root, powd	9 50
2	" Jalap, powdered	5 00
2	" Juniper Berries	50
2	Jars, Earthen, Water	20 00
25	" small Ointment	5 00
2	" Leech	8 00
.1	lb Indigo	2 00
40	gallons Infusion Wild Cherry	20 00
2	lb Kino Gum, powd	11 00
½	" Koussoo	1 15
21	Kegs for Tinctures	42 00
1	lb Krammeria, powd	75
3	Kettles, bross	30 00
1	lb Kermes Mineral	1 44
2	" Lapis Caliminaris	60
100,000	Labels, Prescription	75 00
12	doz boxes Labels, gum	21 00
1	doz Lamps, Spirit	6 00
185	lb Lead, Acetate	14 59
½	" " Iodide	27
1	" " Carbonate	12
½	" " Nitrate	18
1	oz " Iodide	55
5	lb Linseed, whole	50
400	" " ground	38 00
850	" Lint	1062 50
½	" Litharge	08
1	oz Leptandrin	1 30
5	lb Lupulin	7 50
1	doz Leech Tubes	50
100	lb Lard	17 50
1	ox Lithia, Carb	4 00
50	Leeches	4 50
2	lb Lycopodium	2 00
1	Liebeg's Condenser	7 50
1	lb Magnesia, Carb	2 40
3	" " Calcined	3 75
250	" " Sulphate	10 00

2 lb	Marjoram	$ 60
¼ "	Mastic Gum	1 25
1 "	Matico Leaves	65
2 "	Menth. Pip.	1 20
2 "	" Virid	1 20
1½ doz	McMunn's Elix.	3 75
15 ℔	Mercury, Metallic,	17 25
1 oz	Morphine, Acetate	8 00
30 "	" Sulphate	255 00
2 ℔	Mustard, Seed	60
60 "	" " ground	21 00
1 "	Myrrh Gum	75
2 "	" " powd	1 50
12	Mortars, W. W.	28 00
2	" iron	16 00
1	" brass	10 00
7 doz	Medicine Glasses	24 50
1 "	Minim Measures	7 50
2 sets	Measures, tin	6 00
1 oz	Manganese, Carb	31
1 "	" Iodide	1 09
1 "	" Phosphate	66
1 "	" Sulphate	31
1 gall	Mistura, Hydrocyan	4 00
2 "	" Diarrhea	20 00
½ "	" Glycirrhiz Co	2 50
2 "	" Expectorant	12 00
½ oz	Monesia	1 50
34 ℔	Nitre, Spts., Dulc	26 40
2 doz	Nipples, I. R.	1 00
2 "	" Shields	2 00
2 ℔	Nutmegs	3 20
2 "	Nux Vomica, powd	1 00
3 galls	Neatsfoot Oil	7 50
1 ℔	Nutgalls, powd	65
2 "	Oak Bark, ground	50
100 "	Oakum	14 00
½ "	Opium	2 62
10 "	" powd	135 00
2 "	Oil Almonds, D	2 40
1 "	" " Ess	1 00
½ lb	Oil Anis	$2 37
1½ "	" Bergamot	12 00
30 galls	" Castor	94 50
½ ℔	" Carraway	2 21
½ "	" Cassia	2 75
½ "	" Cloves	2 37
½ "	" Copaiva	88
4 galls	" Cod Liver	10 00
½ ℔	" Cubebs	3 25
½ "	" Cajuput	1 25
26 oz	" Croton	21 84
½ ℔	" Fennel	1 00
1 "	" Fusel	2 37
3 oz	" Filix, Mas	6 00
½ ℔	" Juniper	63
½ "	" Lavand	2 62
1 gall	" Lard	2 85
½ ℔	" Lemon	3 00
1 gall	" Linseed	1 50
2 oz	" Mustard, Ess	36 00
3 galls	" Olive	6 75
1 oz	" Neroli	7 50
½ ℔	" Hemlock	50
½ "	" Pennyroyal	50
8 oz	" Melissa	48 00
4 ℔	" Peppermint	22 00
2½ "	" Rosmary	6 25
½ "	" Sassafras	1 50
½ "	" Savin	50
½ "	" Spearmint	1 25
½ "	" Picis	75
½ "	" Thyme	1 25
1 oz	" Tobacco	4 00
½ ℔	" Wintergreen	5 25
8 oz	" Vini Eth	32 00
2 ℔	Prussian Blue	4 00
1 "	Pareira Brava	75
4 gr	C. H. Pencils	16 00
2 ℔	Pennyroyal	1 20
2 "	Pepper, Black, gr'd	1 20
2 oz	Pepsin	5 00
2 ℔	Poppy Capsules	50
140 "	Potash	28 50

10	lb	Potassæ Liquor.....	$1 70
144	"	" Acetate	288 00
3	"	" Carbonate...	4 00
20	"	" Bicarbonate.	8 00
1	"	" Caustic.....	1 00
151	"	" Chlorate	105 72
½	"	" cum. Calce..	84
30	"	" et Potass Tart	16 80
5	"	" Iodide.....	27 25
20	"	" Bromide....	120 00
2	"	" Sulphate, p'd	50 00
1	"	" Sulphuret ..	44
2	"	" Cyanide.....	2 26
3	"	" Citrate.....	3 52
2	"	" Tartrate	2 30
1	"	" Permang'ate.	8 64
2	oz	Podophyllin.....	3 00
1		Plaster Machine.....	15 00
1		" Scissors.....	7 50
1		Paper "	3 00
25		Prun. Virg	3 50
7		Percolators, tin	40 00
1		" glass	3 00
6		Probangs Sponge.....	4 50
5		Pill Machines.....	35 00
1		" Tile.....	1 50
500		Pills, Assafoetid, S. C..	3 00
7000		" Cath., Co., " ..	21 00
200,000		" Opium, " ..1000	00
10,000		" et Camph. " ..	50 00
20,000		" Opium and Ipecac	100 00
30,000		" Quinine, grs ij...	600 00
400		" Iodide Iron.....	4 00
20,000		" Various.....	60 00
4	lb	Potass, Liquor, Arsen	1 00
3		Powder Folders.....	12 00
1	lb	Pulv. Aromat.....	75
1	"	" Catechu, co...	60
1	"	" Creta, comp ..	40
1	"	" Rhei et Mag..	4 10
1	"	" Doveri.....	2 50
1½	"	" Kino, comp ..	1 90
2	"	" Jalap, " ..	3 00

¼	lb	Phosphorus	$ 30
½	ream	Paper, Foolscap..	3 00
½	"	" Wh. Wr., b't	4 00
½	"	" " com.	4 50
½	"	" Brown, large	6 75
¾	"	" " small	1 00
1	"	" Blue Seidlitz	4 05
4	quires	" Test	4 50
½	ream	" Filtering ..	4 50
¼	"	" Account...	2 50
1	oz	Propylamin.....	5 25
3	lb	Quassia, Rasped....	36
100	oz	Quinine, Sulph.....	260 00
1	"	" Arseniate..	9 00
1	"	" Iodide	5 00
42	"	" et Ferri Cit.	37 80
5	"	" Valerianate	35 00
50	lb	Rhubarb Root.....	250 00
90	"	" " powd.	495 00
15	"	Resin, White	3 00
5	"	Red, Saunder's	1 25
5	"	Rotten Stone.....	75
6		Rods, Stirring	75
3		Reels for Twine.....	4 50
1		Retort, ½ gall	1 50
3		" Stands.....	14 00
2	oz	Salicine.....	4 00
7	"	Santonin.....	10 50
10	lb	Sanguinaria Root ...	2 50
1	"	" "powd	37
30	"	Sarsaparilla Root....	27 00
½	"	Scammony, Vig.....	17 50
3	"	Squill Root.....	17 50
1	"	" " powd....	75
2	galls	" Acetate	1 50
2	lb	Sulphur, Sublimed..	36
½	"	" Lac.....	25
10	oz	" Iodide	7 20
3	lb	Senega Root.....	3 00
10	"	Sassafras Bark.....	2 50
10	"	Serpentaria Root....	13 50
1	doz	Scoops, Horn.....	6 00
3	"	" Tin.....	4 50

200 lb	Soda, Carb	$9 00
50 "	" Bicarb	6 00
2 "	" Sulphite	1 06
½ "	" Hypophosphite	2 30
1 "	" Hyposulphite	12
2 "	" Phosphate	90
¼ "	" Valerianate	3 00
200 galls	" Solu. Chloride	80 00
168 lb	Soap, Hull's White	67 20
10 "	Senna Leaves	5 00
330 "	Sponge, Bath	577 50
50 "	" Fine	150 00
3 "	" Tents	12 00
1 "	" Compressed	5 00
90 "	Sugar, White	14 00
15 "	" Brown	2 25
10 gall	Syrup, Stuart's	9 00
8 doz	Skins, Plaster	72 00
½ "	" Chamois	2 00
2 lb	Sage	60
2 "	Strammon Leaves	75
24	Spatulas, assorted	8 00
6	" Tongue	4 50
2 pair	Scales, Prescript	30 00
1 "	" Counter	16 00
1 "	" Grocer's	9 00
1 "	" Platform	15 00
2 "	Syphons, Glass	3 00
1 lb	Saffron, Am	1 25
2 oz	Strychnine	8 60
3 piar	Scale Pans, Glass	3 00
3 doz	Syringes, I. R., Pump	84 00
1 "	" Davidson's	28 00
2 "	" I. R., 4 oz	27 00
1 "	" " 2 "	7 65
2 "	" " 1 "	6 00
1 "	" " ass.	30 00
1 "	" " sup'y	6 00
1 "	" metal, fem	2 00
½ "	" " 2 & 4 oz.	2 00
6 "	" glass, male	6 00
3 "	" " fem	3 00
4 "	" " ear	3 00

1 doz	Syringes, glass Vag. supp	$2 00
4 galls	Syrup, Sim	8 00
40 lb	" Phosphates, co.	24 00
40 galls	Syrup Sarsa, co	140 00
2 "	" Ipecac	24 00
8 lb	" Iron, Iod	7 20
2 "	" Hive	4 00
2 "	" Rhei Arom	14 00
60 "	" Squills	240 00
2 "	" Tolu	6 00
2 "	" Senega	8 00
¼ "	" Orange	75
¼ "	" Ginger	75
¼ "	" Purn Virg.	75
168¼	gross Seidlitz Powders	505 50
10 "	" Soda "	20 00
1	Sifter and Sieves	20 00
2	Scarificators	18 00
1	Spice Mill	1 50
20 lb	Tow, prepared	8 00
10 "	Tobacco Leaves	3 80
2 doz	Test Tubes	1 00
1 "	" Tubes, Leech	50
1 lb	Twine, Linen	60
4 "	" " Hemp	3 40
24 feet	Tubing, I. R	3 35
3 lb	" Glass	1 12
3	Thermometers, Chem	15 00
2 lb	Thyme	50
20 "	Tar	1 60
2 "	Tragacanth Gum	3 00
2 "	" " " pwd	4 00
2 galls	Tinct Aconite	12 00
2 "	" Acid Sul. Ar	12 00
2 "	" Aloes	15 00
2 "	" " et Myrrh	16 00
13 "	" Arnica	78 00
8 "	" Assafœtida	52 00
1 "	" Aurant Cort	3 50
2 "	" Belladonna	8 00
2 "	" Benzoin, co.	16 00
1	" Camphor	6 50

8	galls	Tinct.	Cantharides	$40 00
5	"	"	Capsicum ..	40 00
7	"	"	Cardamon co	49 00
1	"	"	Cascarilla...	3 50
6	"	"	Catechu....	21 00
40	"	"	Cinchona co	140 00
1	"	"	Cinn'mon co	4 50
½	"	"	Colchic Sem	2 25
6	"	"	Colombo ...	24 00
2	"	"	Conium	8 00
¼	lb	"	Cubebs.....	87
8	"	"	Delphin.....	20 00
1	"	"	Digitalis	3 30
2	"	"	Ergot	12 00
5	"	"	Ferri, Chlor.	37 50
40	"	"	Gent, co....	140 00
6	"	"	Guaiac	48 00
2	"	"	" Am..	16 00
8	"	"	Hyosciam...	32 00
9	"	"	Humulus....	31 50
2	"	"	Iodine	2 50
2	"	"	" Comp.	2 50
½	gall	"	Krammeria..	1 75
½	"	"	Ipecac.....	4 00
2	"	"	Kino	10 00
8	"	"	Lavand. co..	56 00
6	"	"	Lobelia.....	21 00
2	lb	"	" Eth...	2 00
60	"	"	Myrrh Pip..	54 00
2	galls	"	Lupulin.....	14 00
8	"	"	Myrrh	50 00
1	"	"	Nux Vom...	4 00
18	"	"	Opii.....	216 00
30	"	"	" Camph.	135 00
½	"	"	Pyrethra co.	4 00
½	"	"	Pulsatilla ...	50
6	"	"	Quassia.....	21 00
6	"	"	Hhei Arom..	66 00
1	"	"	Rue	3 50
8	"	"	Sanguinaria..	32 00
45	"	"	Sapon, ca'ph	315 00
½	"	"	Squills.....	1 25
3	"	"	Serpentaria.	13 50
2	galls	Tinct.	Senega.....	$12 00
1	"	"	Strammon ..	3 50
2	"	"	Tolu.....	16 00
6	"	"	Valerian	27 00
2	"	"	" Amm	16 00
½	"	"	Veratria Vir.	3 00
5	"	"	Ginger.....	30 00
1	"	"	Camph comp	6 50
25	"	"	Sundry	112 50
20	lb	Ung.	Hydrarg	17 20
10	"	"	Strammon	18 90
60	"	"	Sulphur, &c...	30 00
2	"	Uva Ursi	Leaves....	36
5	"	Wax,	Yellow.....	2 25
200	"	"	White.....	190 00
2	"	Wormwood	.....	60
2	setts	Weights,	Ty & Avd	15 00
1	doz	setts	Dram & Grain	2 50
12	lb	Wire,	Iron.....	3 78
5	"	Valerian	Root.....	3 75
1	oz	Veratria	.....	5 30
¼	gall	Vin	Antimony.....	1 00
¼	"	"	Aromatic	1 50
¼	"	"	Ipecac.....	2 50
1	"	"	Ergot	4 50
¼	"	"	Opii	2 00
3	"	"	Colchic, Sem..	12 00
5	gross	Vials,	Pres. 1 oz.	13 75
10	"	"	" 2 oz.	27 00
4	"	"	" 4 oz.	17 00
4	"	"	" 8 oz.	20 60
4	doz	Vials,	2, 4 & 8 oz slts	12 00
1	oz	Xanthoxyllin	.....	2 50
6	lb	Zine,	Acetate.....	7 80
3	"	"	Oxyd. Alb.....	1 05
1	oz	"	Chloride.....	21
2	lb	"	Sulphate.....	50
1	oz	"	Valerianate ...	1 30
5	lb	Charcoal,	Animal...	1 25
Bottles, Demijohns and Cans				
not otherwise accounted for				250 00
				$21,179 46

J. FREY, *Apothecary.*

REPORT OF PRINTING OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR 1866.

Dr.	To Nesbitt & Co., Printing and Ruling	$227 70		
	John Robinson, Cards	544 40		
	Hand & Elsworth, Letter, Note and Printing Paper	458 75		
	Adam's Press Co., Type and Materials	311 56		
	Samuel Raynor & Co., Envelopes	204 25		
	Anstice & Co., Ruling and Binding	160 00		
	C. Potter, Jr., & Co., Paper Cutter	47 00		
				$1,953 66
Cr.	By Work executed for the Department, viz.:			
	Office, No. 1 Bond Street	$1589 31		
	Superintendent Out-Door Poor	641 96		
	Bellevue Hospital	247 75		
	Epileptic and Paralytic Hospitals	177 70		
	Bureau Med. and Surg. Relief Out-Door Poor.	55 50		
	City Lunatic Asylum, B. I	30 50		
	City Prisons	123 37		
	Store Department, B. I	292 50		
	Charity Hospital, "	171 50		
	Work House, "	54 00		
	Alms House, "	34 00		
	Bakery, "	10 59		
	M. Brewer and Steamboat	9 60		
	Randall's Island	74 00		
				$3,512 19

STOCK ON HAND.

Printing Presses and Materials	$1320 00	
Paper and Cards Printed	515 00	
" " Blank	529 50	
		$2,364 50

Respectfully submitted,

J. FREY.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL BOARD

OF

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL,

To the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN—The Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, respectfully submits the Report of this Institution for the year 1866.

The number of Patients remaining, January 1st, 1866	614
The number of Admissions for the year (including 565 births) was	7,111
Total number of Patients treated during the year	7,725
The number discharged, cured and relieved, for the year	6,107
The number of deaths for the year	823
	6,930
The number of Patients remainng in Hospital under treatment December 31st, 1866	795

STATEMENT OF CASES TREATED DURING THE YEAR.

Police and accident cases treated	1467,
Obstetrical Cases treated	630
Infants born and treated	565
All other Cases treated	5,063
Total number of cases treated	7,725
The number of Coroners' cases was	206

The total annual mortality to the total number of cases treated was 10.6 per cent. Excluding the Coroners' cases, which were for the most part deaths by violence, numbering 206, and the mortality is reduced to 7.9 per cent. This ratio of mortality compares most favorably with that of the best managed Civil Hospitals of this country, or Europe.

During the summer, the Hospital was visted by Cholera, but by the timely and efficient employment of cleansing and disinfectants, the epidemic was promptly arrested. Although a large number of cases of Cholera were admitted and treated, but seven deaths occurred among the inmates. The Epidemic was limited, almost entirely to a single ward—Ward 20. This ward is upon the third floor of the north wing, near its easterly extremity, and was believed to be in an excellent sanitary condition. It was, however, used as a ward for the reception of patients whose diseases were of a doubtful character. To this ward were admitted some of the first cases of Cholera, and here the epidemic became localized. When this fact was discovered, the ward was vacated and cleansed, and no more cases occurred. Disinfectants were freely used during the season throughout the Hospital, and the greatest care taken to keep the wards in a good sanitary condition. To constant vigilance, in a great

measure, is due the exemption of the Hospital from a more serious visitation.

The improvements made in the Dead-house during the year, are of the most important character, and receive the warm approbation of the Medical Board. The facilities afforded to Coroners, to the friends of the deceased, and to the Medical Staff in making autopsies, are now of the most ample kind, and receive the commendation of all who visit this department.

The establishment of the Morgue, for the recognition of the unknown dead by their friends, must be regarded as a work of great public utility. The need of this temporary receptacle of those found dead, but unrecognized, where they could be suitably exposed, has long been felt in this city. The liberal and appropriate manner in which your Board, anticipating this want, provided for its complete appointment, is in harmony with the enlightened policy, which has hitherto prevailed in the management of the public Charities of New York. Its value is now almost daily seen in the restoration of the unclaimed dead to their friends. During the year the aggregate of those who will find a Christian burial, who would otherwise be consigned to Potter's Field, must be very great.

The Library has received an addition of a copy of Lebert's Pathological Anatomy, otherwise it remains unchanged.

The Museum has been removed to the new quarters provided in the Dead-house; considerable addition has been made to the collection, and the old specimens have been carefully re-arranged. The Curator, Dr. Southack and his assistants, have been indefatigable in their labors in this department.

The general sanitary condition of the Hospitals has been rendered more perfect by the improvements which have been made during the year. The painting of the walls, the introduction of hot water to wards hitherto unsupplied, the better regulation of the water closets, etc., etc., are most important and valuable improvements.

The discipline of the Hospitals has very much improved; with the introduction of a class of expert nurses, ward-cleanliness, promptness in the discharge of every duty, and good order among the patients is now manifest in every division.

The Medical Board takes pleasure in acknowledging its obligations to the Warden, Mr. Brennan, for the zeal and intelligence with which he has co-operated in carry-

ing out reforms in discipline and administration. He has brought to the discharge of the duties of Warden, large experience in the routine of Hospital management, and decided executive ability, qualifications which he has exercised with marked success in the affairs of the Hospital.

The Resident Medical Officers have discharged their laborious duties to the entire satisfaction of the Board. Selected after a most searching examination, where favoritism is unknown, it may be assumed that the Medical gentlemen composing this Staff represent the best talents and acquirements of the Medical Schools. The reports that occasionally appear of derilection of duty on the part of members of this Staff, have on impartial investigation, proved to be groundless. As daily observers of their conduct and efficiency, we can bear the most unreserved testimony, as to their intelligence and faithfulness.

The Apothecary, Mr. Frey, has most efficiently and economically administered the affairs of his department. In the selection of Medical supplies and in their disbursement he has carefully consulted the best interests of the Hospital.

The Medical Board regrets to record the death, during the year, of two members of the Resident Medical Staff,

from diseases contracted while in the discharge of their duties.

Dr. Lamair Zabriskie died of typhoid fever in March 1866, contracted while in attendance upon the medical wards.

Dr. Richard V. Pell died of cholera in August, at a period when the epidemic was the most severe in the city, while in attendance upon the cases of cholera admitted to this hospital.

We cannot record the deaths of these noble and excellent young men, whose names are now added to the long list of those who, in the Institutions under the charge of your Board, have sacrificed comfort, personal interest, and finally life, in the discharge of their duties, without bearing our testimony to their courage and heroism, and to their conscientious devotion to the requirements of their profession.

We cannot close our Annual Report without appropriately alluding to the death of Simeon Draper, Esq., formerly one of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Dr. Clinch, late a member of this Board.

The interest which Mr. Draper manifested in this and the other Institutions under the Commission, was of the

most paternal character. At the period of his first connection with the management of the Public Charities, Bellevue Hospital took rank with the ordinary Alms Houses of the county. By his zeal in introducing reforms in its management, improvements in the construction of its buildings, and thorough discipline and systematic economy, it rapidly rose to the front rank of civil hospitals in this country, and has now acquired an enviable reputation among the hospitals of the world. He exercised a rigid personal supervision over all the Institutions of the Department, and promptly and energetically prosecuted every plan or means of improvement. He early recognized the reciprocal advantages which the hospitals and community would derive from rendering the former subservient to the cause of Medical Education, and accordingly he advocated the largest facilities for Clinical Instruction.

In the death of Mr. Draper, who was so long and so honorably connected with the Public Charities of New York, the poor of this city have met with a real bereavement, and the community has lost a most earnest and public spirited citizen.

This Board has also to mourn the loss of Dr. WILLIAM HENRY CHURCH, one of its members, who died in October after a lingering illness. During the period of Dr. Church's

LANE LIBRARY

connection with this Board he labored zealously for the best interests of the Hospital. He vacated his place temporarily by leave of the Board to enter the army, where he served creditably in high official capacities in various departments. He resigned his connection with the army on account of failing health in 1864, and returned to New York, but in such a feeble condition that he was unable to resume active duties. He again asked leave of absence in order to go abroad, and after about a year's residence in Europe, died of consumption at Pau, France.

ISAAC WOOD, M. D.,
President.

STEPHEN SMITH, M. D.,
Secretary.

Sept.	6	"	"	"	"	Apoplexy	"	"
	12	"	"	"	"	Drowned	"	"
	14	"	Woman	"	"	"	"	"
	14	"	Man	"	"	"	"	"
	18	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	21	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	21	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	28	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Oct.	3	"	"	"	"	"		
	3	"	Woman	"	"	"		
	7	"	Man	"	"	"	Buried City Cemetery.	
	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	16	"	"	"	"	Disease of Throat		
	16	"	"	"	"	Drowned	"	Cypress Hills.
	19	"	Woman	"	"	"	"	City Cemetery.
	22	"	Man	"	"	"	"	"
	22	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	25	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nov.	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	27	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dec.	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	31	Andrew Schart, recognized since Report was made.		"	"	Disease of the Heart and Intoxication.	"	"

Making a sum total number of bodies received seventy-two (72).
Recognized 28, unrecognized 44, (72).
Appended please find the Rules and Regulations governing the Morgue.

Yours respectfully, THOMAS S. BRENNAN, *Warden.*

RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF

THE MORGUE.

THE following Rules and Regulations for the government of the Morgue, were adopted by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at a meeting held June 28, 1866:

I. The Morgue shall be in charge of the Warden of Bellevue Hospital, and shall be open at all hours of the day and night for the reception of bodies. The Exhibition Hall shall be open daily to the public from sunrise to sunset.

II. Two attendants shall be detailed to the Morgue—one of whom shall be always on duty in the building, with such assistants as the Warden may deem necessary.

III. A book shall be kept in the office of the Morgue, in which citizens may record the names of missing

	16	"	"	"	"	.....		
	19	"	Woman...	"	"	.....		
	22	"	Man.....	"	"	.....		
	22	"	"	"	"	.....	"	
	25	"	"	"	"	.....	"	
Nov.	7	"	"	"	"	.....	"	
	27	"	"	"	"	.....	"	
Dec.	4	"	"	"	"	.....	"	
	31	Andrew Schart, recognized since Report was made.		"	"	.....	Disease of the Heart and Intoxication.	"

Making a sum total number of bodies received seventy-two (72).

Recognized 28, unrecognized 44, (72).

Appended please find the Rules and Regulations governing the Morgue.

Yours respectfully, THOMAS S. BRENNA

friends, and describe their persons and clothing, and the address to which information respecting them may be sent.

IV. No corpse shall be received at the Morgue unless in charge of a Policeman, or on the order of a Coroner, or of the Superintendent of Police, except the Warden shall be satisfied that the corpse has been found dead in the street, or drowned. When a corpse is brought by a Policeman, the attendant in charge will record the Policeman's name and number, and the Police Precinct to which he is attached.

V. The attendant in charge will, on the arrival of a corpse at the Morgue, immediately report to the Warden. He will then record in a book, to be kept for that purpose, a detailed account of the recovery of the body, where found, and at what hour, the hour of admission to the Morgue, in whose charge or on whose warrant; a description of the body, clothing, papers and money found on it; and in the margin of the book opposite the account, state the number in consecutive order of bodies received—which number shall also be placed on the body. The papers, money and other valuables shall be put up in a package, marked with the same number, and placed in security by the Warden.

VI. All bodies brought to the Morgue shall remain, if they are not recognized, in the Hall of Exhibition seventy-two hours or less, at the discretion of the Warden. The clothing shall also be exhibited near the body. If, when the exhibition can no longer be continued, the body unrecognized is buried, the clothes shall remain exposed twenty days longer. Bodies when identified shall be immediately withdrawn from exhibition and placed in private rooms.

VII. It shall be the duty of the Warden to notify a Coroner by nine o'clock A.M., of the reception of a body during the preceding night; and when a body has been received between sunrise and sunset, he shall notify a Coroner immediately. Whenever there are indications of violent death, he shall immediately report the case to the Superintendent of Police.

VIII. No corpse received at the Morgue shall be taken away or interred without a Coroner's consent in writing; nor will any corpse be opened except in his presence and by his order.

IX. The friends of a person whose body has been identified, can transfer it to their own domicile with the consent in writing of a Coroner.

X. The attendants shall, under no circumstances, ask from relatives of deceased persons, under any pretext, fees for services rendered; nor shall they reside in the Morgue, or take meals, or prepare any kind of food therein.

XI. On the first of each month the Warden shall report to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, a statement of identified bodies, setting forth—

1. The date of reception.
2. Name, age, profession and residence of deceased.
3. Cause of death.
4. Mode of death.
5. Hour of death.
6. Place of death.

XII. A statement of bodies not identified—

1. A succinct description of the body, and whether male or female.
2. Probable age, and whether white or colored.
3. Mode of death.
4. Place where body was found.

Duplicates of which shall be transmitted to the Board of Police.

XIII. There shall also be kept an alphabetical list of all identified persons, and a list of the number of persons, in consecutive order.

XIV. The clothes and other effects belonging to identified bodies shall be given up to the family of the deceased, on proper proof.

XV. The clothing of unrecognized bodies, when the period of exhibition shall have expired, shall be washed, tied up in packages, and preserved for six months. The package shall be numbered, corresponding to the number of the body on the Record Book.

BUREAU OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL RELIEF

FOR THE

OUT-DOOR POOR.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, *January* 1, 1867.

To the Hon. the Commissioners of P. C. and C.:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith present the following as the Report of this Bureau since its opening on the 15th of October last:

	Women.	Children.	Eye and Ear.	Chest.	Digestion.	Nerves.	Skin.	Male Genitals.	Orthopedic.	Gen'l Surg'ry.
From October 15–31:										
No. Patients treated ...	18	24	7	33	25	7	6	7	2	39
No. Prescrip's dispensed	27	38	7	77	60	23	8	8	2	131
From November 1–30:										
No. Patients treated ...	12	23	7	32	24	4	9	6	7	27
No. Prescrip's dispensed	52	54	20	91	83	32	22	26	19	188
From December 1–31:										
No. Patients treated ...	17	10	7	40	13	3	5	3	2	17
No. Precript's dispensed	34	29	8	110	62	14	13	14	5	118

Total No. Patients treated during the three months.... 437

" " Prescriptions dispensed.....1,378

The expense incurred for Medicine during the same period was $95 84, and the Stock remaining on hand, $650.

Annexed is a Circular of the Days and Hours of Attendance of the several Consulting and Attending Physicians.

Respectfully submitted,

J. FREY,
Apothecary.

ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D.,
Pres. Bureau of Med. and Surg.
Relief for the Out-Door Poor.

DAYS AND HOURS OF ATTENDANCE.

Diseases.	Time.	Consulitng Physician or Surgeon.	Attending Physician or Surgeon.	Days.	Rooms.
Chest	1 P.M.	Dr. Clark.	Dr. Delafield.	Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.	8
"	1 P.M.	Dr. McCready.	Dr. Humphreys.	Monday, Wednesday, Friday.	8
Digestive Organs	3 P.M.	Dr. Greene.	Dr. Ludlum.	Every day.	8
Nerves	3 P.M.	Dr. Loomis.	Dr. Gillette.	Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.	2
"	3 P.M.	Dr. Flint, Jr.	Dr. Hammond.	Monday, Wednesday, Friday.	2
Male Genitals	12 M.	Dr. Wood.	Dr. Southack.	Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.	5
" "	12 M.	Dr. Van Buren.	Dr. Quimby.	Monday, Wednesday, Friday.	5
Skin	2 P.M.	Dr. Flint, Sr.	Dr. Lee.	Monday, Wednesday, Friday.	4
"	2 P.M.	Dr. Swift.	Dr. Piffard.	Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.	4
Women	12–2.	Dr. Taylor.	Dr. Lusk.	Every day.	1
"	2–3.	Dr. Thomas.	Dr. Winston.	Monday, Wednesday, Friday.	1
Eye and Ear	1 P.M.	Dr. Noyes.	Dr. ———	Monday, Wednesday, Friday.	4
" "	12 M.	Dr. Sands.	Dr. Corey.	Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.	4
Children	1 P.M.	Dr. Elliot.	Dr. Done.	Monday, Wednesday, Friday.	2
"	1 P.M.	" "	Dr. Nealis.	Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.	2
Orthepœdic Surgery	2 P.M.	Dr. Sayre.	Dr. ———		5
" "	2 P.M.	Dr. Smith.	Dr. Yale.	Every day.	5
Surgery (General)	12–M.	Dr. Mott.	Dr. Mosely.	Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.	3
" "	12–M.	Dr. Hamilton.	Dr. Demanville.		3
" "	12 M.	Dr. Crane.	Dr. White.	Monday, Wednesday, Friday.	3
" "	12 M.	Dr. Gouley.	Dr. Pinckney.		3

CHARITY HOSPITAL, B. I.

OFFICERS.—January 1st, 1867.

BENJAMIN B. SIBELL, *Warden.*
PATRICK CAMPBELL, *Clerk.*
JOHN SLATTERY, *Engineer.*
WILLIAM P. CLOTHIER, *Apothecary.*
JAMES W. SMITH, *Assistant Apothecary.*
RAYMOND CONDON, *Watchman.*
MARGARET DUNPHY, *Matron.*
RICHARD COOTE, *Coxswain S. P. Boat.*

MEDICAL BOARD.

ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D., *President.*
FREEMAN J. BUMSTEAD, M. D., *Secretary.*

CONSULTING SURGEON.

VISITING SURGEONS.

JAMES R. WOOD, M. D.	STEPHEN SMITH, M. D.
ALEX. B. MOTT, M. D.	ERSKINE MASON, M. D.
FRANK H. HAMILTON, M. D.	FREEMAN J. BUMSTEAD, M. D.
LEWIS A. SAYRE, M. D.	HENRY D. NOYES, M. D.

F. A. BURRALL, M. D.

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN.

BEN. W. McCREADY, M. D.

VISITING PHYSICIANS.

ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D,	I. LEWIS SMITH, M. D.
FOSTER SWIFT, M. D.	W. B. EAGER, M. D.
AUSTIN FLINT, M. D.	J. B. DONE, M. D.
ROBERT WATTS, JR., M. D.	W. T. NEALIS, M. D.
W. H. THOMSON, M. D.	H. S. HEWITT, M. D.
ALFRED L. LOOMIS, M. D.	C. A. BUDD, M. D.

W. R. GILLETTE, M. D.

COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION.

FRANK H. HAMILTON, M. D., *Chairman.*

ALEX. B. MOTT, M. D.	ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D.

HOUSE STAFF.

JOSEPH O'DWYER, M. D.	LYMAN WARE, M. D.
H. H. KIMBALL, M. D.	CHARLES A. CARLE, M. D.
RICHARD L. SYKES, M. D.	D. D. W. HARRINGTON, M. D.
WILLIAM C. GOUINLOCK, M. D.	PETER A. CALLEN, M. D.
DAYTON W. SEARLE, M. D.	WARREN SCHOONOVER, M. D.

W. A. HAWES, M. D.

CHARITY HOSPITAL

AND

FEVER DEPARTMENT.

NEW YORK, *January*, 1*st*, 1867.

JAMES BOWEN, ESQ., *President of Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:*

SIR—In submitting to your Honorable Board the Annual Reports of the Institutions under my charge, permit me to express the hope that you will be gratified with the results, which the carefully collated statistics for the year just expired have disclosed.

The CHARITY HOSPITAL recently known as the Island Hospital, but which name was changed in March last, by the action of your Board, has continued to maintain its reputation as a most popular eleemosynary institution, but the extent of the benefits that have been conferred through its agency, upon the destitute sick of our city, as well as upon the general interests of the city itself, cannot be estimated, or even approximated by the most elaborate statistics. Not only do the indigent here find healing for their afflictions, but serving as a safety-valve for our teem-

ing population, here it is, that all contagious and infectious disorders are sent immediately upon their developement, whether it be from the house of the private citizen, the public institution, the hotel, or the ship-board, and it is this fact, which gives security to all who visit, or make their home in the metropolis, citizens and strangers alike.

During the past year, Charity Hospital, with its dependent Pavilion and tents, has received 6,598 patients. The whole number treated in the same period being 7,574, as exhibited in Table A. This exhibits a diminution since the preceeding year of 2,295, in the whole number received, with a corresponding decrease in the number treated. The monthly admissions, as shown in Table B, were at their maximum in May, while the minimum was reached in October. It will be perceived that the number of patients received during the last four months of the year is considerably less than for the preceding months, which is, doubtlessly in part, owing to the recent organization of the Bureau for Out Door Relief; an Institution which promises to relieve the Hospitals of a large class of patients, who have hitherto, turned to them in their need. The number of deaths during the year, was 6.94, or a fraction over 9 per cent. of the whole number treated.

Table C, exhibits the different nativities of the patients

received into the Hospital during the year. The ratio, existing between natives and foreign born, is as one to three.

Tables D and E are simply abstracts from those preceding, and exhibit the admissions, discharges, and deaths, in the Fever Pavilion and Tents during the year. There were 588 patients received, and 612 treated, against 1,264 received, and 1,330 treated the year previous. This shows a decrease of more than one-half. The number of deaths during the past year was 121, while during the preceding year, there were 157. The maximum number of patients admitted monthly was in May and June, while the month of December exhibits the minimum. The number of admissions in October and November were increased, owing to the fact that Fever had developed itself among the Female children of one of the asylums in the City of New York; 37 of these children were received within a few weeks, of whom but one died.

Table F exhibits the daily, monthly and annual cost of maintaining each patient in Charity Hospital, during the year, together with the cost of each particular class of supplies. It will be seen that the comparison between the past and the preceding year is favorable. Nothwitstanding the average number of patients for the past year is but 70 less than for the year

preceding, the cost of conducting the Hospital, and maintaining the patients is $21,914.76 less. The average monthly cost for the past year is $7,92$\frac{7}{10}$ per patient, while for the year previous it was 9.08\frac{8}{10}$ per patient.

The cost of Medicines, Whiskey and Wine, received at the Apothecary's shop during the year, and the manner in which it was distributed to the various Institutions on the Island, is exhibited by Tables G, H and J. The aggregate cost of these supplies during the year was $20,073.75, distributed as follows: To the Charity Hospital and Fever Pavilion, $13,937.46; to Small Pox Hospital, $612.71; to the Almshouse, $2,186.11; to Workhouse, $1,345.03; to the Penitentiary, $1,992.44. The cost of medicines and stimulants dispensed in Charity Hospital, was a fraction over $1.84 for each patient treated.

The provision by your Honorable Board, in October last, of Wine, in lieu of Whiskey, to a great extent, has been productive of much good, so far, at least, as the general discipline and economy of the Hospital is concerned. The careless manner in which stimulus was too often dispensed, even in recent times, was probably less calculated to subserve the well-being of patients than to produce unnecessary disorder. In a large Institution like this, with its 900 or 1,000, inmates, it is frequently impracticable, to prevent the improper disposition of spirits,

when issued freely from the dispensary, nothwithstanding the most careful checks and guards that may be thrown around it.

Table K, is a comparative statement of the consumption of Whiskey in Charity Hospital for corresponding periods in the last three years. The quantity consumed, and the average consumption per patient, has decreased annually.

Table L, is a list of the officers and employees of Charity and small Pox Hospitals, with the amount of annual salary paid to each.

I would respectfully urge upon your Honorable Board, the necessity which exists for additional accommodations for fever patients. Notwithstanding the reduced number of cases received and treated, at any one time during the year, as compared with the preceding year. The present building was found inadequate to hold them, and it was necessary to bring the Tents into use. These latter are now old and worn, and owing to the sudden and severe gales which frequently prevail upon the Island, are liable to be blown away, leaving the inmates exposed to the rigors of the weather. By the erection of an additional Pavilion, similar in size to the one now in use, there would perhaps, be

sufficient room to accommodate all that might be received under ordinary circumstances.

Early in the summer it was considered by your Board, that the frequency with which alternating physicians were attacked with fever, rendered the appointment of a permanent and salaried medical attendant desirable; and in order not to subject physicians, by frequent changes, to the risk of infection, it was determined to appoint one who would make the disease a specialty; you, accordingly selected in June last, Dr. William C. Gouinlock, of the House Staff, for that duty.

The danger, inadequacy and inconvenience of the late method of lighting the Charity Hospital, and the necessity for some safe and efficacious mode has long been felt; but the expense that would have been incurred, and labor involved, in bringing gas from the city served as a drawback to all attempts at improvement until late in the year; when it was finally determined by your Board, to manufacture gas upon the Island, and introduce it into the Hospital. This determination was followed by immediate action; the necessary buildings and apparatus, were rapidly put under way, in a location contiguous to the Hospital, and gas pendents hung throughout the Institution. It was hoped that by the first day of the new year the work would be completed, but, owing to the

inclemency of the weather, operations have been retarded, and it is now conceded that the building will not be lighted with gas, until about the 15th of January.

With the exception of the foregoing, there have been no important improvements or alterations made during the year. The usual jobbing and repairs about the Institution have been done by convalescents, or patients afflicted with chronic complaints. The better class of whom, as a general thing, are well satisfied with being put to some slight duty which serves to distract their minds from their ailments, or from the tediousness of a lingering recovery.

Since the organization of an independent Medical Board for Charity Hospital in March last, the improvement in the regularity and frequency of the visits of members has been decidedly apparent. These gentlemen continue to exercise a salutary professional supervision, over the different wards of the Institution.

During the month of December, two wards, one male and one female, were set apart and fitted up, for the reception and treatment of eye diseases exclusively. These wards are at present under the supervision of Dr. H. D. Noyes, of the Medical Board, and since their devotion to this purpose have been filled with patients.

The inmates of this Institution have had their religious wants ministered to by the Rev. Zetus Searle, Rev. Father Duranquet, Rev. Edward Cowley, and Rev. Father Fetter, all of which gentlemen have discharged their sacred functions with discretion, zeal and courtesy.

The late Clerk of Charity Hospital, Mr. Thomas S. Brennan, having been appointed Warden of Bellevue Hospital in September last, his post, thus made vacant, was supplied by Mr. Patrick Campbell, late of Bellevue, who has performed the duties devolving upon him in a satisfactory manner.

The position of Engineer, which was vacated in August last, by the lamented demise of Mr. John Scully, was supplied by the appointment of Mr. John Slattery, who is, in every respect, competent to discharge the duties of the office.

The Matron of the Institution, Mrs. Margaret Dunphy, has discharged her various duties with attention and fidelity.

Among the paid employees of the Hospital, there have been several changes by reason of resignation or removal, and two deaths; these latter were caused by chronic complaints which defied treatment.

My subordinate officers are entitled to my thanks for the hearty good-will, with which they have co-operated with me, in carrying out your views and wishes.

To you, sir, and to the gentlemen composing your Honorable Board, for your generous consideration, and the unanimity with which you have sustained me in my efforts to discharge the duties of my position; and to enforce the necessary discipline of the Hospital, I tender my warmest acknowledgments. Your daily presence at the Hospital has been productive of much good, as you have become cognizant of its requirements as they arose, and have not failed to meet them with promptitude.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

B. B. SIBELL,
Warden.

TABLE A.

CHARITY HOSPITAL, B. I.

General Statement for the year ending December 31st, 1866.

	Whites.		Colored.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Total.	Native.	Foreign.
Remaining in Hospital January 1, 1866.....	426	525	13	12	976	204	772
Admitted from January 1 to December 31, 1866.....	3,337	3,170	52	39	6,598	1,688	4,910
	3,763	3,695	65	51	7,574	1,892	5,682
Died from January 1 to December 31, 1866.....	373	310	7	4	694	136	558
Discharged from January 1 to December 31, 1866.....	3,030	2,872	56	37	5,995	1,562	4,433
Remaining in Hospital December 31, 1866.....	360	513	2	10	885	194	691

TABLE B.

Exhibiting the monthly Admissions, Discharges and Deaths in the Charity Hospital, B. I., during the year 1866.

1866.	ADMISSIONS AND BIRTHS.											DISCHARGES.							DEATHS.						
	Admitted.				Born.							Whites.		Colored.					Whites.		Colored.				
	Whites.		Colored		Whites.		Colored																		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.
January ..	393	259	10	4	..	1	..	..	667	156	511	300	195	3	4	502	119	383	27	27	2	1	57	15	42
February..	296	191	18	5	2	..	..	..	512	158	354	287	190	19	2	498	131	367	42	30	1	..	73	13	60
March....	327	269	6	3	..	..	..	..	605	147	458	324	251	9	6	590	156	434	37	36	2	1	76	23	53
April.....	260	248	4	1	1	2	..	..	516	137	379	245	193	2	3	443	121	322	39	22	..	..	61	14	47
May.....	342	325	3	4	..	4	..	..	678	163	515	296	291	8	3	598	149	449	50	36	..	..	86	15	71
June.....	260	284	3	3	3	2	..	..	555	128	427	264	286	8	4	562	160	402	32	14	1	..	47	9	38
July.....	282	305	1	5	1	2	..	..	596	128	468	217	265	2	2	486	130	356	23	21	..	..	44	7	37
August ...	246	287	1	6	2	3	..	1	546	155	391	274	341	..	6	621	148	473	42	60	..	2	104	18	86
September	225	250		2	3	1	..	..	481	122	359	215	222	1	..	438	106	332	21	13	1	..	35	6	29
October...	195	247	1	2	2	1	..	..	448	126	322	189	229	1	2	421	108	313	29	16	..	..	45	7	38
November.	245	252	4	2	2	2	..	..	507	137	370	213	225	1	4	443	126	317	19	17	..	..	36	8	28
December.	249	234	1	1	1	1	..	..	487	131	356	206	184	2	1	393	108	285	12	18	..	..	30	1	29
Total...	3320	3151	52	38	17	19	..	1	6598	1688	4910	3030	2872	56	37	5995	1562	4433	373	310	7	4	694	136	558

TABLE C.

Exhibiting the Nativities of Patients received into Charity Hospital, B. I., during the year 1866.

COUNTRIES.	Males.	Females	Total.
United States	821	867	1,688
Ireland	1,685	1,943	3,628
Germany	475	124	599
England	183	144	327
Scotland	53	48	101
Canada	41	47	88
France	55	9	64
Switzerland	9	4	13
Italy	12	1	13
Wales	7	7	14
Denmark	7	1	8
East Indies	4	3	7
Norway	6	—	6
Holland	4	1	5
Sweden	3	1	4
Russia	2	2	4
Poland	5	—	5
West Indies	3	1	4
At Sea	1	4	5
Spain	3	—	3
Turkey	2	—	2
China	1	1	2
Mexico	1	1	2
Hungary	2	—	2
Brazil	1	—	1
Austria	1	—	1
Australia	1	—	1
Sandwich Island	1	—	1
Total	3,389	3,209	6,598

TABLE D.

Fever Department, Charity Hospital, B. I.

General Statement for the year ending December 31st, 1866.

Remaining in Fever Department December 31st, 1865....		24
Admitted from January 1st to December 31st, 1866, viz :		
.. On permits issued by Geo. Kellock, Esq., Superintendent Out Door Poor, No. 1 Bond St..	248	
.. On transfers from Bellevue Hospital.....	188	
.. .. .. Charity Hospital.....	57	
.. .. .. Penitentiary.....	28	
.. .. .. City Prison.....	3	
.. .. .. Alms House.....	12	
.. .. .. Randall's Island.....	1	
.. .. .. Lunatic Asylum.....	5	
.. .. .. Small Pox Hospital.....	2	
.. .. .. Work House.....	6	
.. .. .. New York Hospital.....	1	
.. .. .. Catholic Reformatory.....	37	
Total number admitted from all sources.....		588
Treated from January 1st to December 31st, 1866.....		612
Died	121	
Discharged..	479	600
Remaining in Fever Department December 31st, 1866....		12

TABLE E.

Exhibiting the Monthly Admissions into Fever Hospital, B.I., during the year 1866, *and also whence the patients came.*

es, during the year 186

ND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICL		
	Miscellaneous Art's	To
M.	$ c.	$
3	851 41	85
6	1,181 40	1,18
4	694 35	69
6	900 72	90
7	758 33	6,27
4	799 86	3,54
1	691 36	69
9	486 25	48
7	271 63	2,63
2	863 67	86
3	558 02	55
8	409 40	40
	7,614 99	19,087
5	634 51	1,590

TABLE G.

Exhibiting the Cost of Medicines received at the Apothecary Shop, Charity Hospital, B. I., and how distributed to the different Institutions on the Island, during the year ending December 31st, 1866.

Amount of Invoices of Medicines received at the Apothecary's Shop, Island Hospital, B. I., from January 1st to December 31st, 1866...		$14,720 30
Of which there has been distributed to the Charity Hospital	$10,412 73	
Small Pox Hospital	142 19	
Alms House	1,720 91	
Work House	1,068 73	
Penitentiary	1,375 74	
	$14,720 30	$14,720 30

TABLE H.

Exhibiting the Cost of Whiskey received at the Apothecary Shop, Charity Hospital, B. I., and how distributed to the different Institutions on the Island, during the year ending December 31*st*, 1866.

Amount of invoices of Whiskey received at the Apothecary's Shop, Charity Hospital, B. I., from January 1st to December 31st, 1866...		$5,191 80
Of which there has been distributed to the Charity Hospital.....	$3,383 99	
Small Pox Hospital.....	466 16	
Alms House.....	462 44	
Work House.....	271 38	
Penitentiary.....	607 83	
	$5,191 80	$5,191 80

TABLE J.

Exhibiting the Cost of Wine received at the Apothecary Shop, Charity Hospital, B. I., and how distributed to the different Institutions on the Island, during the year ending December 31st, 1866.

Amount of Invoice of Wine received at the Apothecary's Shop, Charity Hospital, B. I, from January 1st to December 31st, 1866.....		$161 65
Of which there has been distributed to the Charity Hospital	$140 74	
Small Pox Hospital.....	4 36	
Alms House.....	2 76	
Work House.....	4 92	
Penitentiary.....	8 87	
	$161 65	$161 65

TABLE K.

Statement of Consumption of Whiskey at Charity, Fever, and Small Pox Hospitals, Blackwell's Island, from June 1st, 1866, to December 31st, 1866, and a comparison of same with the consumption for corresponding periods in the years 1864 and 1865.

1864.		1865.		1866.	
Average number of patients....	626	Average number of patients....	1,002	Average number of patients....	923
Gallons of Whiskey consumed..	1,822	Gallons of Whiskey consumed..	935	Gallons of Whiskey consumed..	739
Average consumption per patient	11¼ qts	Average Consumption per patient	3¾ qts	Average consumption per pati'nt	3 1-6 qs

TABLE L.

Names and Annual Salaries paid Officers and Employees.

NAMES.	RANK.	ANNUAL SALARY.
Benjamin B. Sibell	Warden	$1,750
Patrick Campbell	Clerk	1,000
John Slattery	Engineer	1,200
William P. Clothier	Apothecary	1,050
James W. Smith	Assistant Apothecary	250
Raymond Condon	Watchman	700
Margaret Dunphy	Matron	500
William C. Gouinlock, M. D	Physician, (Fever Pavilion.)	1,016
Joseph O'Dwyer, M. D	"	416
H. N. Kimball, M. D	"	416
Dayton W. Searle, M. D	"	416
Lyman Ware, M. D	"	416
Richard L. Sykes, M. D	"	416
Charles A. Carle, M. D	"	416
D. D. W. Harrington, M. D	"	416
Peter A. Callen, M. D	"	416
Warren Schoonover, M. D	"	416
W. A. Hawes, M. D	"	416
John Johnson	Orderly	168
Martin Torberg	"	168
John J. O'Reilly	"	168
Peter Conlen	"	168
Winthrop S. Hilton	"	168
William Walsh	"	168
John Coop	"	168
Matthew Henderson	"	168
Lewis J. Ray	"	168
Sens P. Sonnechsen	"	168
John Calligan	" (Fever Pavilion.)	168
Patrick Cronin	" " "	168
Joseph A. Smith	"	168
Catharine Minor	Nurse	120
Eliza Miller	"	120
Mary McGuire	"	120
Jane McConarty	"	120
Catharine McNally	"	120
Hannah Wilkinson	"	120
Mary Orman	"	120

Winifred McKenna	Nurse	$120
Margaret Brady	"	120
Jane Donaldson	"	120
Elizabeth Arnold	"	120
Ann Brennan	"	120
Bridget Hart	"	120
Susan Keen	"	120
Mary O'Neal	"	120
Emma Hayes	"	120
Eliza Ring	Laundress	216

SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

Richard Coote	Coxswain	$624
George Wallplate	Orderly	168
Ellen Dundas	Nurse	192

SMALL POX HOSPITAL,

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

NEW YORK, *January 1st*, 1867.

JAMES BOWEN, Esq.,

President of the Board of Commissioners, of Public Charities and Correction:

SIR—I herewith present to your Honorable Board, the Annual Report of the Small Pox Hospital, Blackwell's Island, for the past year. Although this Hospital is under the control of the Warden of Charity Hospital, it is, strictly speaking, a separate and distinct Institution, and it is so considered in the keeping of its records and accounts. No diseases, save those of a variolous character, are here received and treated, and patients are not only received from the city, and its public and private Institutions, but also from emigrant ships detained at Quarantine.

Table A, herewith appended, is a general summary of the admissions, discharges and deaths for the past year,

As compared with the number of cases received during 1865, the present report exhibits a large diminution, only 291 patients having been received, against 1,024 the year previous, a decrease of 733, or nearly three-fourths. The mortality during the year reached 29, or a little over 9 per cent of the whole number treated. The proportion of males and females received during the year is slightly in favor of the former.

Table B exhibits the monthly admissions, discharges and deaths during the year. By reference to this table it will be seen that the largest number of cases received in any one month occurred in June, while during the months of September and October, the Hospital was comparatively empty. Advantage was taken of this circumstance to have the building thoroughly cleansed, painted where necessary, and put in good repair.

Table C exhibits the sex and nativities of the patients received. The ratio existing between native and foreign born is less than one to three.

Table D exhibits the number of patients received who were chargeable to the Commissioners of Emigration, whether they were received from Quarantine, from the State Emigrant Refuge, or on special order of the Commissioners of Emigration, and the European ports from

which they sailed. Nearly two-thirds of the whole number received were either emigrants newly arrived, or who had been but a short time in the country. The great majority came from German ports.

Table E exhibits the daily, monthly and annual cost of maintaining each patient in Hospital. Of course, the aggregate expenses have been much less than for the previous year, but I would respectfully call attention to the fact that the average daily cost for each patient has been but 46 cents $9\frac{7}{10}$ mills, against 61 cents and 1 mill, the year previous.

The list of employees in the Small Pox Hospital, and amount of annual salary paid to each, will be found appended to the list of those attached to Charity Hospital. Instead of a separate Matron for this Institution, as heretofore, the duties of the position have devolved, by the action of your Board, upon the Matron of Charity Hospital.

Although the Coxswain of the Small Pox Boat, is more particularly attached to this Hospital, yet his duties are general. The boat is also used for the conveyance of Fever cases, and is brought into requisition on other special occasions. It makes a regular morning and afternoon trip to Bellevue Hospital, and its oarsmen are composed of convalescents.

The Medical Board of Charity Hospital, extends its professional care to this Institution, but it has no permanent Medical attendant. The House Staff of Charity Hospital, alternately assume charge of the Small Pox patients at stated periods.

Without anything further of interest to report in this connection,

I am sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

B. B. SIBELL,

Warden.

TABLE A.

SMALL POX HOSPITAL, B. I.

General Statement for the year ending December 31st, 1866.

	WHITES.		COLORED.				
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Total.	Native.	Foreign.
Remaining in Hospital January 1st, 1866.....	11	8	3	1	23	12	11
Admitted from January 1st to December 31st, 1866	139	129	19	4	291	68	223
	150	137	22	5	314	80	234
Died from January 1st to December 31st, 1866...	17	10	2	..	29	9	20
Discharged from Jan'y 1st to December 31st, 1866	131	122	20	5	278	68	210
Remaining in Hospital December 31st, 1866.....	2	5	..	..	7	3	4

TABLE B.

Exhibiting the Monthly Admissions, Discharges and Deaths in the Small Pox Hospital, B. I., during the year 1866.

1866.	ADMITTED.							DISCHARGED.							DIED.						
	White.		Colored.					White.		Colored.					White.		Colored.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.
January.....	24	19	5	..	48	12	36	17	18	2	1	38	9	29	..	1	1	..	2	1	1
February ...	20	12	..	..	32	10	22	17	14	3	..	34	7	27	6	..	1	..	7	5	2
March.....	11	4	1	..	16	10	6	13	6	1	..	20	9	11	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
April.....	20	10	8	1	39	17	22	14	6	1	..	21	10	11	3	2	..	..	5	2	3
May.....	10	8	4	..	22	7	15	12	10	7	1	30	14	16	2	..	..	..	2	1	1
June	37	49	..	..	86	2	84	21	28	5	..	54	8	46	2	3	..	..	5	..	5
July.....	3	1	..	..	4	..	4	24	21	..	..	45	3	42	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
August	1	4	..	..	5	..	5	4	3	..	..	7	1	6	..	2	..	..	2	..	2
September ..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November...	10	12	1	2	25	5	20	4	9	..	..	13	..	13	2	1	..	..	3	..	3
December ..	2	10	..	..	12	4	8	4	7	1	2	14	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	139	129	19	4	291	68	223	131	122	20	5	278	68	210	17	10	2	..	29	9	20

TABLE C.

Exhibiting the Nativities of Patients received into Small Pox Hospital, B. I., during the year 1866.

COUNTRIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
United States	45	23	68
Germany	84	85	169
Ireland	9	17	26
England	6	2	8
Denmark	3	1	4
Canada	1	1	2
Switzerland	1	2	3
Austria	2	1	3
Sweden	2	..	2
France	2	..	2
Scotland	1	..	1
Barbadoes Islands	1	..	1
Bermuda Islands	1	..	1
At Sea	..	1	1
Total	158	133	291

TABLE II.

Showing the number of Patients, Sheep-rots, &c. &c. admitted into the Hospital during the Year 1848, together with Cases of Imprudence of sorts.

RY 1ST, 1867.

ost.	Total Net Expenses.
M.	$ C.
:	525 27
;	430 76
$\frac{6}{10}$	418 20
$\frac{3}{10}$	405 90
	423 83
$\frac{5}{10}$	502 60
$\frac{5}{10}$	482 83
$\frac{5}{10}$	346 37
..	82 82
..	57 75
$\frac{9}{10}$	152 19
	124 81
$\frac{3}{10}$	3,953 33
$\frac{7}{10}$	329 44

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Board of Charity Hospital

NEW YORK, *January 1st*, 1867.

HON. JAMES BOWEN,

President of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

SIR:—The Medical Board of the Charity Hospital present the following Report in regard to the several Institutions on Blackwell's Island over which they have sanitary supervision:

The average number of inmates at the Work House during the year has been 646—of whom 175 have died. Giving a mortality of $27\frac{29}{343}$ per cent. If, however, the deaths by Asiatic Cholera (148) are excluded, there will remain only 27 deaths, or a mortality of $4\frac{54}{343}$ per cent. (See Appendix A.)

We have no report of the number received and treated at the Alms House proper during the year. Twelve hundred and twelve have died, including the deaths in the Nursery Department. . (See Appendix B.)

The number of children received in the Foundling Department of the Nursery attached to the Alms House was 771, of whom 644 have died—83.5 per cent. That these children, felt, also, the influences of the cholera cannot be doubted; but we have no exact means of determining what proportion succumbed to this special cause. December 28, 1866, 100 children remained in this Department.

Of nurslings there have been received 414, of whom 83 have died—20 per cent.

Remaining December 28th, 1866,.....103.

(See Appendix C for a very full and able report of the causes of death in this Department made by Dr. J. B. Done, one of the visiting physicians.)

The average number of inmates of the Penitentiary has been 561, of whom 20 have died. Of this number 7 died of cholera, and 3 by drowning in attempt to escape, leaving only 10 from ordinary causes—a per cent. of mortality of $1\frac{4}{11}$. (See Appendix D.)

The General Hospital (Charity) had remaining on the 1st of January, 1866	976
Admitted during the year	6,598
Total number treated	7,574
Died	694
Discharged	5,995
Remaining in Hospital January 1st, 1867	885

The per centage of mortality is $10\frac{3}{6}\frac{4}{5}\frac{2}{9}\frac{0}{8}$. Forty died of Asiatic Cholera—leaving 654 deaths from other causes, or a mortality of $9\frac{6}{6}\frac{5}{5}\frac{0}{9}\frac{1}{8}\frac{8}{8}$.

For a more full statement of the causes of death, (see Appendix E.)

The Fever Hospital had remaining January 1st, 1866	24
Admitted during the year	588
Total number treated during the year	612
Died	121
Discharged	479
Remaining January 1st, 1867	12

(For a more full account of the causes of death, see Appendix F.)

The Small Pox Hospital had remaining January 1st, 1866	23
Admitted during the year	291
Total number treated during the year	314
Died	29
Discharged	278
Remaining January 1st, 1867	7

Per centage of mortality, $9\frac{2}{3}\frac{2}{5}\frac{1}{9}\frac{1}{7}$.

(For a more full statement of the causes of death, see Appendix G.)

For a complete history of the Asiatic Cholera, as it appeared upon Blackwell's Island during the last summer, we refer you to the Special Report (Appendix H) made under direction of the Medical Board by Leroy M. Yale, M. D. Dr. Yale, was one of the House Surgeons, at the time of the outbreak of the cholera, and continued on duty until its termination.

By your permission he was relieved from his regular duties before the expiration of his term of service, in order that he might devote himself exclusively to this special duty.

The report has been drawn up with exceeding care, and with so much minuteness, as to render it one of the most valuable records of epidemic cholera, which has yet been made.

It is proper, moreover, to state that a large portion of the labor in the preparation of this report has been performed by Dr. Yale since his term of service expired; for which gratuitous labor the Board desires to express publicly its thanks.

The Medical Board has noticed everywhere on the

Island on the part of all the officers in charge, an earnest desire to perform their duties faithfully; but we deem it our duty to call your special attention to the manner in which the 14 House Surgeons and Physicians devoted themselves and exposed their lives in the care of those who suffered from cholera.

These are all highly accomplished Medical men; who have performed these services without compensation, except that they have received their board and lodging. Not one of them has for an hour deserted his post; not one of them has seemed even to hesitate when asked to take the places of most danger. We are thankful that none of them have died.

We desire to express our acknowledgments to your Honorable Board of Commissioners, for the confidence which you have constantly reposed in us, and especially for the liberal powers which you delegated to us during the recent epidemic; and for the material aid which you have rendered us by your own incessant vigilance, and by your daily visits to the various Institutions on the Island.

We congratulate you moreover, that the sanitary condition of the Institution is now as perfect, as it was at any time prior to the commencement of the epidemic, and probably as perfect as in any similar Instituion in

the world. It is confidently believed also, that the new system of Departments inaugurated with the enlarged Visiting and House Staff, will contribute much to the future welfare of the sick and secure more ample returns to medical science.

Very truly yours,

FRANK H. HAMILTON,

Chairman, Committee Inspection.

ISAAC E. TAYLOR,

In behalf of the Medical Board.

APPENDIX "A."

Number of Deaths and Cause that have occurred in the Work House from January, 1866, to date.

Diseases.	Males.	Females	Total.
Delerium Tremens	8	4	12
Cardiac	2	..	2
Drowned	1	..	1
Apoplexy	1	..	1
Jaundice	..	1	1
Debility	3	1	4
Pleurisy	..	1	1
Septicemea	..	1	1
Feb. Typhoid	1	..	1
Cholera Morbus	..	1	1
Cholera	51	97	148
Dysentery	1	..	1
Diarrhœa	1	..	1
	69	106	175

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN FITCH,

Superintendent.

WORK HOUSE, *Dec., 28th*, 1866.

APPENDIX "B."

ALMS HOUSE, B. I.

The following is the Return of Deaths at the Alms House, Blackwell's Island, for the year ending December 31*st*, 1866.

Diseases.	Deaths.	Diseases.	Deaths.
Apoplexy	10	Brought forward	681
Asphyxia	1	Gastritis	8
Asthma	7	Heart, disease of	9
Bright's Disease	5	Hooping Cough	1
Bronchitis	24	Hydrocephalus	8
Cholera, Asiatic	93	Inanition	153
" Infantum	15	Intermitt'nt fever, infantile	1
Chorea	1	Intussusception	4
Cirrhosis	1	Laryngitis	1
Congestion of Brain	5	Marasmus	93
Convulsions	40	Measles	1
Croup	2	Meningitis	9
Debility	76	Paralysis	6
Diarrhœa	301	Pericarditis	1
" Acute	30	Phthisis pulmonalis	138
" Chronic	17	Pneumonia	32
Dropsy	1	Pleurisy	1
Drowning	2	Senectus	52
Dysentery	9	Scarlet Fever	2
Entero Colitis	34	Scrofula	4
Epilepsy	1	Scurvy	3
Erysipelas	4	Syphilis	2
Frost Bite	1	Suicide	1
Exposure	1	Typhoid condition	1
Carried forward	681	Total	1,212

APPENDIX "C."

DEPARTMENT OF INFANTS.

CHARITY HOSPITAL, *January* 1, 1867.

DR. ISAAC E. TAYLOR,
President, Medical Board of Charity Hospital.

SIR:—The Report of the Department of Infants for the year which has just ended must be, in some respects, imperfect, on account of the fact that the records have hitherto been incomplete.

On the first day of June, 1866, by a resolution of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, the Department for Infants was established, and formally separated from the Alms House Department.

For the present, the officers of the Departments remain the same.

It falls upon me, as a member of the Medical Board of the Charity Hospital, now in charge of the Department for Infants, though but recently appointed, to make

[illegible] Report of the Department, and I am requested by the President of the Board of Commissioners to make the Report as full as possible.

For this purpose, I have carefully examined the Registers of the Visitors of the said House, and from them have obtained the following statement of the admissions, discharges and deaths of the two classes of inmates who are under the care of this Department, viz. the foundlings received infants and the children accompanied by their mothers, or as I shall call them in this Report, Foundlings.

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths of the Department Infants during the year 1866.

I.—FOUNDLINGS.

1866	Admissions	Discharges.	Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to admissions per 100	Ratio of Deaths to whole number per [illegible]
January	42	5	26	69.04	
February	60	7	35	70	
March	68	6	60	88.2	
April	65	19	61	93.8	
May	77	5	52	67.5	
June	71	12	63	88.7	
July	91	10	79	86.8	
August	62	7	91		59
September	65	14	51		43
October	57	11	31		22
November	64	7	39		24
December	19	2	54		32
Total	771	101	644	83.5	

Remaining December 28th, 1866..... 1

Prior to August, the number of patients remaining was not ascertained, and the proportion of deaths to the admissions for each month only is calculated. After August 1st, the number remaining is taken into the account.

II.—NURSLINGS.

1866.	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to admissions per 100.	Ratio of Deaths to whole number per cent.
January.....	41	12	3	7.3	
February.....	18	14	2	11.1	
March	26	32	2	7.6	
April	27	31	7	25.9	
May.....	45	32	2	4.4	
June.....	36	33	8	22.2	
July.....	56	42	18	32.1	
August.....	33	23	18		16.5
September....	28	20	5		7.3
October.....	39	27	9		8.1
November	23	20	4		4.1
December.....	42	15	5		4.3
Total.....	414	301	83	20	

Remaining December 28th, 1866..... 103

In accordance with the universal experience, it is among the first class, the Foundlings, that the death-rate is incomparably higher. Many causes co-operate to produce this result.

First, may be instanced, the deprivation of the natural food of all infants—the mother's milk.

2d. Exposure to cold and deprivation of all food, sometimes for many hours, which may elapse before

these deserted infants are found by the Police and brought to the office of the Commissioners at No. 1 Bond Street.

3d. Many of them, and especially those taken by magisterial authority from the custody of dissolute parents, bear indelible traces of hereditary diseases, and are usually the victims of the neglect which has been their fate previous to their admission to this Department.

Provision is made by the Commissioners, at their office, to attend immediately to the wants of Foundlings, a nurse being constantly there with a supply of clothing and food.

In former years it has been generally the feeling, pervading all classes of the community, that, to these waifs of society, death is a happy result. It is gratifying now to observe that a view more creditable to humanity is being adopted, and that many changes have been inaugurated with a view to reduce the previous fearful mortality.

I think proper here to say that this result is to be expected not from any Medical treatment strictly, but from a modification and amelioration of the condition of

air, food and cleanliness; which are of such immense importance to the welfare of these little patients. The Commissioners have adopted a system of diet, more in accordance with known Physiological laws than that which had been previously followed. The attempt has been made to follow the indications of nature, and to provide to the young infants a food approximating as nearly as possible the human milk.

All fannacious articles of food have been abolished, except those whose age and development prove their ability to digest them. The period of the eruption of the teeth coinciding with the development of the salivary glands and the pancreas, the presence or absence of teeth together with the age, is made to decide upon the the propriety of administering vegetable food.

Regular hours have been fixed for the administration of food, the intervals in cases of infants under three months being two hours. The subjects of cleanliness and temperature have not been neglected. The facilities for washing the children not having been sufficient, the number of bathing tubs, and the supply of towels have been increased. Thermometers have been placed in each one of the Nursery Wards, and directions given to maintain a constant temperature of 65° Fah.

The drying of urinous napkins and diapers has been prohibted, and such articles sent to the wash house.

But although this much has been done in the way of improvement, the Alms House is, and always must remain an unsuitable place for the rearing of Infants. The Department of Children as the above table indicates is a large one, and to be advantageously managed should be entirely independent.

It may not be here out of place to give for purposes of comparison, some of the statistics of Foreign Hospitals for Foundlings.

Table showing the mortality in the *Hospital des Infants Malades*, Paris, from 1804 to 1861.

Year.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Per Centage.
1804—1813	20,988	4,611	21.97
1814—1819	18,303	3,654	19.99
1820—1829	29,301	7,161	24.47
1830—1839	34,955	6,867	19.65
1840—1849	35,331	7,123	20.16
1850—1859	34,821	6,402	13,38
1860 & 1861	6,326	1,157	18.28

(*Husson, Etude sur les Hospitaux.*)

Mortality in Foundling Hospitals in different parts of the world:

Dublin	91 per cent	Period
Marseilles	90 "	
St. Petersburgh	40 "	Close of last
Florence	40 "	century
Barcelona	60 "	
Paris	80 "	
All France	60 "	1824
"	75 "	1818
Dublin	48.7 "	1750–60
Paris	50 "	1838
Mean	63.4 "	

(*Routh on Infant Mortality.*)

In concluding this Report, I make no apology for its incompleteness in regard to the causes of death, or of the diseases; no very accurate record has been kept of them, and it is impossible to prepare from the imperfect data to be found, a table having any statistical value. However, it is apparent to any one who is at all familar with this Department, that the immense majority of deaths are occasioned by defective assimulation, and such diseases as acknowledge this, as their prime cause.

I am indebted for material aid in examining the books of the Alms House Department to the Warden, Mr. Owens, to whom I return thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

J. BAYLY DONE, M. D.,

Visiting Physician.

APPENDIX "E."

CHARITY HOSPITAL, B. I.

The following is the Return of Deaths in Charity Hospital, B. I. (including those in the Fever Department), for the year ending December 31st, 1866.

Diseases.	Deaths.	Diseases.	Deaths.
Abcess	3	Brought forward	226
Aneurism of Aorta	1	Frost Bite	1
Apoplexy	7	Gangrene of Scrotum	1
Asphyxia	2	Haematemesis	2
Asthma	1	Haemoptysis	1
Bright's Disease	36	Heart, disease of	9
Bronchitis, capillary	15	Hydro-pneumo-thorax	2
Bubo, phagadœnic	1	Jaundice	1
Bladder, inflammation of	2	Laryngitis	4
Brain, inflammation of	3	Liver, fatty degeneration of	1
Brain, compression of	1	Liver, inflammation of	2
Concer of Breast	4	Marasmus	1
" Nose	1	Meningitis, sub-acute	11
" Penis	1	Otorrhœa and Meningitis	1
" Stomach	1	Paralysis	8
" Uterus,	2	Pericarditis	1
" other parts	12	Peritonitis	9
Chancroid, phagadœnic	1	Phthisis pulmonalis	252
Cholera, Asiatic	40	Pneumonia	24
Cholera Morbus	1	Pyaemia	2
Convulsions	3	Pyelitis	1
Debility	25	Scurvy	1
Delirium Tremens	6	Septicæmia	4
Diarrhœa, acute	35	Spinal Cord, inflam. of	1
" chronic	4	Stomach " "	2
Dropsy	2	Syphilis	8
Dropsy of Chest	3	" congenital	1
Dysentery	3	Typhoid Fever	37
Emphysema	4	" pneumonia	5
Epilepsy	3	Typhus Fever	69
Fracture of Femur, comp.	2	Tuberculosis, renal	1
" Skull "	1	Ulcer	4
		Wounds	1
Carried forward	226	Total	694

APPENDIX "F."

The following Abstract from foregoing Returns exhibits c
classifies the Deaths in Fever Department, Charity H
pital, during the year ending December 31st, 1866.

Disease.	Deat
Typhus Fever	
Typhoid Fever	
Typhoid pneumonia	
Fever with Phthisis	
" Diarrhœa	
" Dysentery	
" Delirium Tremens	
" Small Pox	
" Peritonitis	
Total	1

APPENDIX "G."

SMALL POX HOSPITAL, B. I.

The following is the Return of Death in Small Pox Hospital, B. I., for the year ending December 31*st*, 1866.

Disease.	Deaths.
Small Pox	15
" with Cholera	1
" " " Morbus	1
" " Croup	1
" " Bronchitis	1
" " Dysentery	1
" " Pneumonia	3
" " Phthisis	2
" " Scrofula	1
" " Marasmus	1
Varioloid	1
Debility from Small Pox	1
Total	29

				Vagrancy	18	" " Kelly	5
Firemens	2	Widows	29			" " Connolly	1
				Destitution	1	" " Shandley	8
	1	Unknown	2			" " Mansfield	1
				Unknown	2	" Ald. McBrien	4
						" Com. Brennan	6
						Unknown	2
	101		101		101		101

APPENDIX "D."

PENITENTIARY, B. I.

The following is the Return of Deaths at the Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, during the year ending December 31*st*, 1866.

Diseases.	Deaths.
Bronchitis	1
Cholera, Asiatic	7
Phthisis, acute	1
Typhus Fever	3
Tumor on Brain	1
Fracture of Skull	1
Not recorded	3
	17
Casualties – Drowned while attempting to escape	3
Total from all causes	20

APPENDIX "E."

CHARITY HOSPITAL, B. I.

he following is the Return of Deaths in Charity Hospital, B. I. (including those in the Fever Department), for the year ending December 31st, 1866.

Diseases.	Deaths.	Diseases.	Deaths.
bcess	3	Brought forward	226
neurism of Aorta	1	Frost Bite	1
poplexy	7	Gangrene of Scrotum	1
sphyxia	2	Haematemesis	2
sthma	1	Haemoptysis	1
right's Disease	36	Heart, disease of	9
ronchitis, capillary	15	Hydro-pneumo-thorax	2
ubo, phagadœnic	1	Jaundice	1
ladder, inflammation of	2	Laryngitis	4
rain, inflammation of	3	Liver, fatty degeneration of	1
rain, compression of	1	Liver, inflammation of	2
ancer of Breast	4	Marasmus	1
" Nose	1	Meningitis, sub-acute	11
" Penis	1	Otorrhœa and Meningitis	1
" Stomach	1	Paralysis	8
" Uterus,	2	Pericarditis	1
" other parts	12	Peritonitis	9
hancroid, phagadœnic	1	Phthisis pulmonalis	252
holera, Asiatic	40	Pneumonia	24
holera Morbus	1	Pyaemia	2
onvulsions	3	Pyelitis	1
ebility	25	Scurvy	1
elirium Tremens	6	Septicæmia	4
iarrhœa, acute	35	Spinal Cord, inflam. of	1
" chronic	4	Stomach " "	2
ropsy	2	Syphilis	8
ropsy of Chest	3	" congenital	1
ysentery	3	Typhoid Fever	37
mphysema	4	" pneumonia	5
pilepsy	3	Typhus Fever	69
acture of Femur, comp.	2	Tuberculosis, renal	1
" Skull "	1	Ulcer	4
		Wounds	1
Carried forward	226	Total	694

APPENDIX "F."

The following Abstract from foregoing Returns exhibits and classifies the Deaths in Fever Department, Charity Hospital, during the year ending December 31*st*, 1866.

Disease.	Deaths.
Typhus Fever	69
Typhoid Fever	37
Typhoid, pneumonia	5
Fever with Phthisis	4
" Diarrhœa	2
" Dysentery	1
" Delirium Tremens	1
" Small Pox	1
" Peritonitis	1
Total	121

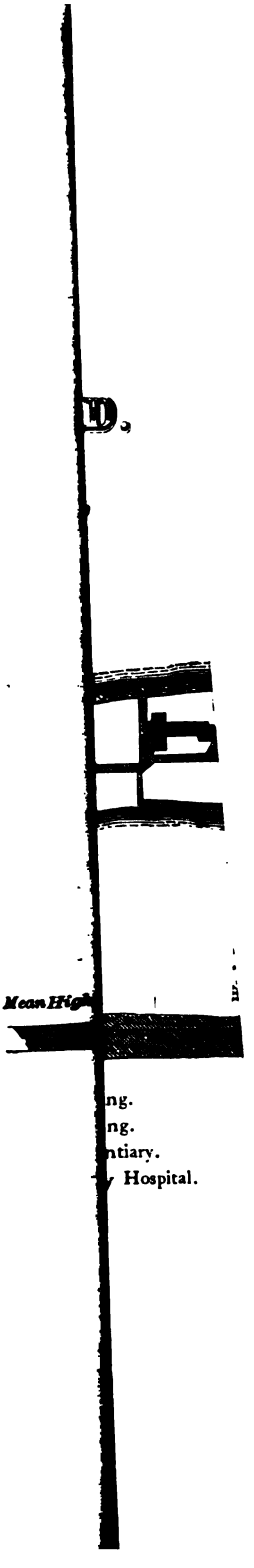
APPENDIX "G."

SMALL POX HOSPITAL, B. I.

The following is the Return of Death in Small Pox Hospital, B. I., for the year ending December 31st, 1866.

Disease.	Deaths.
Small Pox	15
" with Cholera	1
" " " Morbus	1
" " Croup	1
" " Bronchitis	1
" " Dysentery	1
" " Pneumonia	3
" " Phthisis	2
" " Scrofula	1
" " Marasmus	1
Varioloid	1
Debility from Small Pox	1
Total	29

				Vagrancy.		Widow.	75	38		"	2
"	Delirium Tremens	2	Widows.. 29	Vagrancy.....	18	"	"	Kelly ...	5	"	New York. 17
				Destitution	1	"	"	Connolly.	1	"	Canada ... 2
"	Jaundice.....	1	Unknown 2			"	"	Shandley	8	"	New Jersey 3
				Unknown.....	2	"	"	Mansfield	1	"	Pennsylv'a. 1
						"	Ald.	McBrien...	4	"	Mass 1
						"	Com.	Brennan..	6	Unknown.....	2
						Unknown			2		
		101	101		101				101		101


D.
Mean High
ng.
ng.
ntiary.
Hospital.

RECORD OF CHOLERA

ON

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

To FRANK H. HAMILTON, M. D.,

Chairman of the Committee of Inspection of Medical Board of Charity Hospital:—

DEAR SIR—In accordance with directions given me, by you, "to receive from the several departments the various cholera reports, to be verified and consolidated," the following report has been prepared, and is respectfully submitted.

The reports received are as follows:—

For the *General Hospital, Penitentiary and Ward's Island*—From Dr. JOSEPH O'DWYER, Sanitary Superintendent General Hospital.

For the *Almshouse*—From Dr. LYMAN WARE, in charge.

For the *Workhouse*—From Dr. RICHARD L. SYKES, in charge.

For the *Lunatic Asylum*—From Dr. R. L. PARSONS, Resident Physician.

In discussing the epidemic, the following order may be advantageously adopted:

1*st*. What was its clinical history, and what were the post-mortem appearances?

2*d*. Where was its point of origin, and what its course of spread?

3*d*. What circumstances existed which might act as accessory causes for its initiation, or continuance?

4*th*. What hygienic measures were adopted for its suppression, and with what success?

5*th*. Therapeusis.

First.—(*a*.) The *clinical history* of this epidemic need not be dwelt upon at any length, since, as far as observed, it differed in no material point from that of other epidemics with which every one is familiar. Enough, however, of its characters may be mentioned to establish it as truly epidemic cholera.

First, in a large proportion of cases—precisely what proportion cannot now be ascertained, but certainly a majority—"premonitory diarrhœa" existed. This diarrhœa varied in its duration from a few hours to a few days. Very often it was neglected partially or wholly, as

of no importance; or, later in the epidemic, concealed by the sick for fear of being sent to the cholera ward if discovered.

Succeeding to this "premonitory diarrhœa" were the dejections commonly known as "rice-water;" together with copious vomiting of a watery fluid. The "rice-water" discharges were stained of a variety of colors, sometimes of muddy hue, at others greenish, bluish, red or black; while again they remained nearly as colorless as pure water, or a pale amber like serum of the blood. The thirst was excessive, or even quite insatiable; the drink almost immediately rejected. Muscular cramps generally occurred quite early; usually confined to (1st) the extensor, and (2d) flexor muscules of the leg and foot; occasionally appearing in the abductors of the thigh; very rarely in the abdomen, or upper extremities, or face.

Upon these symptons, in the unfavorable cases—which, unfortunately, were the large majority—those of collapse speedily supervened: namely, marked interference with the circulation, shown by the pulse, rapid, and often unrecognizable at the wrist; by the coldness and lividity of the lips, tongue, and surface the patient meanwhile complaining of insufferable heat; in addition, the shrivelled, inelastic skin, the sunken eye, with its injected conjunctiva, the pinched features, and the peculiar, almost

pathognomonic *vox cholerica*. The combination of these symptoms—the stage of collapse namely—usually heralded a speedy death. For, of the twenty-five per cent. that recovered, quite a large part had not passed into the stage of collapse.

Very few, if any, cases presented the symptoms usually described as constituting the stage of reaction. Of those who escaped collapse, some recovered speedily so as to be able, in a day or two, to attend to their usual duties, or to nurse the sick; while others of these, together with those to whom the stage of collapse did not prove immediately fatal, remained in a state either typhoid or of great debility, with such irritability of stomach as to prevent the retention of food. A large proportion of these died, the remainder convalesced more or less slowly, some not having recovered their usual health after the lapse of two months.

The usual clearness of intellect continued throughout the attacks in nearly every instance.

The average duration of attack at Asylum is stated as fifty-six hours. For the other institutions it is not definitely stated, but would probably be not longer than forty-eight hours.

The peculiar post-mortem muscular contractions were often noticed.

(*b.*) The *post-mortem appearances* are described in the following letter from Dr. J. Lewis Smith :

"DEAR DOCTOR.—Your note requesting me to furnish you any interesting or useful facts which I may have observed in reference to the recent epidemic of cholera on Blackwell's Island, has been received. I do not know that I can send you any particulars with which you are not already familiar, except the post-mortem appearances. During the epidemic, I made, or witnessed, about twenty autopsies of cholera cases, most of which were on the island, but a few in Bellevue Hospital (a little more than twenty in all, according to my recollection, for I preserved no records), and I will state briefly the appearance and condition of the fluids and viscera so far as I examined them.

"*The blood* was in all cases very thick and dark, like treacle. Its specific gravity was never less than 1058, and was ordinarily between this and 1065. Unfortunately, the urinometer which I used was not graduated so as to indicate the specific gravity in the cases in which the blood was thickest; but I think it did not exceed 1070 in any of those examined. Clots, usually dark, were found

in the cavities of the heart; and the blood, which I examined with the microscope, was always taken from this organ, kept in a closely-corked bottle, and examined soon afterwards.

"I did not notice, as a rule, any relative increase in the number of white corpuscles, as stated by Virchow. The largest proportion which I observed was one white corpuscle to from thirty to forty blood discs, while ordinarily the proportion was much less. The discs were usually aggregated so as to slowly move in masses across the field of the microscope, when considerable inclination was given to the slide. The white corpuscles, on the other hand, were usually single; in one or two instances, I found these bodies aggregated, but then, I concluded, I was examining fragments of clots from the ventricle.

"The shape of the blood discs was very irregular. Some were serrated, others apparently compressed, and others, still, of natural form. I believe the size of all was somewhat diminished from exosmosis. In one case I found blood crystals (hæmatoidine) mixed with the discs, although not numerous. From the deficiency of serum, and aggregation of the blood discs, the state of the blood was such that it must have been very much obstructed in the capillaries; the aggregate amount of blood was also much diminished.

"In all the examinations on the Island we found a large amount of liquid in the stomach and intestines; and I believe the same was true in Bellevue Hospital. This is an important fact, since some recent writers have attempted to show that death in this disease does not occur from the loss of the liquid portion of the blood, reasoning from the fact that some die without a sufficient number of evacuations to diminish materially the amount of liquor sanguinis. The quantity of liquid observed in the stomach and intestines in the cases which we examined, afforded sufficient proof that the blood may lose a considerable part of its serum while the evacuations are scanty.

"This liquid sometimes had the appearance of rice-water, sometimes a dirtier color, like dish-water, and sometimes it was tinged by the coloring matter of the blood. In no case—certainly in no recent case—was it at all fæcal; it had the peculiar musty odor which characterizes the evacuations in this disease.

"In a few instances I made microscopic examination of the fluid in the small intestines. The floculi seemed to consist largely of epithelia, more or less disintegrated. I also observed, occasionally, blood crystals, and other crystals which I supposed to be those of the salts con-

tained in the blood, and which had escaped from the vessels with the serum.

"The *peritoneum* sometimes seemed more dry than in the healthy state; but, in other cases, there was no notable alteration in the membrane.

"The *intestines*, viewed externally through the peritoneum, presented an injected appearance, more so than I have seen in any other disease. This injection was usually more marked in the small intestine than in the stomach or colon; and frequently it was also observed in the mesentery. The gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, in all cases, unless one, was highly injected. This appearance was sometimes observed in every division of the digestive tube below the cardiac orifice of the stomach. It was always present, unless in the excepted case, in the small intestine, and ordinarily present in the colon; while, though common, in the stomach, it was oftener absent here than elsewhere. Whenever absent (the injection) the mucous membrane usually presented a pale, sodden and thickened appearance, as if from maceration. In recent cases, the color of the injected surface was a bright red; and this fact we considered an argument in favor of its inflammatory rather than simply congestive character. Moreover, in simple congestion, we would

expect more continuous vascularity than was observed in many of these cases.

"Sometimes, but not in all cases, the solitary follicles and Peyer's patches were considerably elevated and enlarged, but in no examination were they found ulcerated.

"The bladder was uniformly nearly, or quite, empty. Scantiness, or even absence of urine was observed in the cases treated on Blackwell's Island, as it has been elsewhere. In one case in this city, occurring in private practice, the patient lived five days without voiding any urine during that time. It seems now well-established that retention of urine is a frequent cause of death in cholera cases. The arrest of the urinary secretion is readily explained by the diminished fluidity of the blood.

"The lungs and solid organs presented no unusual appearance, except such as was due to the dark color, and the altered consistence of the blood; unless in one case, examined about twelve hours after death, in which we found one or two bubbles in a cerebral vein, and in regard to which the question arose whether it was not carbonic acid, since the quantity of this gas is, doubtless, greatly in excess in those who die of cholera.

"Yours truly,

(Signed) "J. Lewis Smith."

Second.—Its *point of origin and course of spread.*

It will be proper to mention here three cases, which, before the cholera had assumed an epidemic form, had occurred, apparently sporadically, at the Charity Hospital.

These were :

1*st. John McGowan*, who had been for six weeks under treatment for ulcer in Male Ward 8, was seized, on the 9th day of July, with cholera, the discharges being quite characteristic. The patient recovered. The only predisposing cause that could be suggested in his case, was that he had been for nearly a year troubled with attacks of diarrhœa; and that one of these, of a week or ten days duration, had immediately preceded that of the cholera. During the whole season no other cases appeared in this Ward

2*d.* Eleven days later, on the 20th of July, *James Hatton*, a deck hand on the steamer "Bellevue," and who had been suffering for some days from some form of bowel complaint, was brought from the dock to Ward 5, in a state of collapse, and died the next morning at five o'clock. As far as can be ascertained he had had no connection with any other case of cholera, or cadaver dead of that disease.

3*d.* July 22d, the day following Hatton's death,

Thomas Conroy, while employed as nurse to a surgical patient, in a tent midway between the fever and small-pox hospitals, was seized with cholera and recovered. He is not known to have had any connection with either of the previous cases, or with the body of Hatton.

This last case occurred upon the same day as the first at the Work House, but cholera now disappeared from the Hospital for nine or ten days, when it was reached by the epidemic in its spread.

Disregarding, then, these three cases, the first case known to be cholera, and patently connected with the epidemic, occurred in the female (northern) wing of the Work House, on the night of the 22d of July, in the person of *Fanny Little*, terminating fatally in about twelve hours.

The following day a case, fatal in three hours, occurred in Pavilion "B" of the *Lunatic Asylum*, the patient, *Maria Tracy*, having been, till within a day or two, an inmate of the "Retreat" of the Asylum. On the 25th, another appeared in the main building of the Asylum; on the 26th, another in the same locality, with a second in Pavilion "B," and two in the "Retreat." On the midnight of the 26th and 27th, the cholera reappeared at the Work House with great violence, six-

teen cases becoming developed before the expiration of twenty-four hours.

The relation of these buildings will be understood by referring to the accompanying map, which is a copy of a very accurate one prepared by my friend Dr. Fredrick A. Castle, of the Charity Hospital Staff. It will be seen that the "Retreat" (4) is quite close to the Work House (5). The main building of the Asylum is marked (1), the Lodge, (2), the Pavilions are lettered.

From the 27th it raged at the Work House, and simultaneously, but less severely, at the Asylum. The majority of cases, at first, being in the northern wing in the former institution, and in the "Retreat" in the latter, though none of the various buildings escaped.

The spread of the cholera from the female to the male wing of the Work House, was not rapid, as the following table will show:—

Date.....	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cases, Male.....	1*	1	1	21	2	5	11	18	9	6	2	0	1	0	0
Cases Females..	15	11	3	9	10	14	22	12	12	6	2	1	1	1	1

* Sick when admitted to house from City.

On the 30th, the first case at the *Alms House* appeared in the female Pavilion (numbered 9 on the map), which is at quite a distance from the Work House; the buildings connected with the male Alms House having been quite passed over. In this female Pavilion four were seized on the 30th, nine on the 31st, with a single case in the male building. On the following day one case occurred in the female building. For a few days cases still were quite frequent in the Pavilion, but afterward chiefly were among the women in the female building.

In addition to this there was a remarkable mortality among the children at the female Alms House during the prevalence of the cholera.. These are not included in the lists of cases, but Dr. J. Lewis Smith, Visiting Physician to the Charity Hospital, assures me that he is satisfied from the post-mortem appearances, that many of these children died of epidemic cholera rather than from the entero-colitis, and kindred diseases, usually prevalent among them. The testimony of the house physician, Dr. D. W. Searles, is to the same effect. The relative mortality during the prevalence of the cholera and the weeks preceding, as well as during the corresponding months of 1865, is shown in Appendix F.

The cholera had appeared at the *Penitentiary* on the same day as at the Alms House, the 30th of July; but here

it prevailed but slightly, only nineteen (19) cases, with seven (7) deaths, being reported in all.

Its re-appearance at the *Charity Hospital* was on the 31st of July, in the person of Ann Swift, who had that day been transferred from the Work House, where she had, for several days, been in the cholera ward, but with no manifestations of choleraic symptoms. On the 3d of August, Eliza Cowan, with two or three others, who had been under treatment for cholera at the Work House, was transferred to the Hospital as convalescent. Cowan died on the 5th, but in the meantime, on the 3d, 4th, and 5th, quite a number of cases had been developed; on the last named day one case occurring at the Small-pox Hospital. The epidemic had thus reached from one extremity of the island to the other.

The returns of cases, with date of attack and death, number of recoveries, etc., at the Asylum, Workhouse, Almshouse, Penitentiary, and Charity Hospital will be found respectively in Appendixes A, B, C, D and E.

Before leaving the topography of this epidemic, it is proper to mention a small number of cases occurring among Workhouse and Almshouse inmates employed upon Ward's Island. The first case was on July 27th, the last August 3rd, on which day, I think, all Workhouse

people were sent back. For the list of these cases see Appendix G.

Third.—What circumstances existed which might have acted as accessory causes for its initiation or continuance?

The importance of this head, the great difficulty of determining causes, the great danger of adopting the argument *post hoc ergo propter hoc*, demand that *all* the facts and circumstances discovered, however trival, which may seem in any way to be influential, should be stated as accurately as possible. On this account some prolixity of detail may be pardoned.

First to be mentioned are some circumstances which would be likely to affect the island at large.

During the first half of July the heat was excessive. Whatever be the nature of the cholera poison, it is generally admitted that such weather is very favorable to its development.

Nearly, or quite, coincident with this "heated term" occurred two accidents calculated to exercise a general influence—1st, the repeated, unavoidable breaking of one of the main pipes across the East river diminished very materially the supply of water to the island, and in some degree interfered with the usual washings, cleansings,

and purifications;—2d, owing either to the flour used, or the influence of the heat upon the yeast, the bread was of a quality far inferior to that generally issued, being sour and doughy. This bread as will be seen by reference to the diet table (Appendix H.) forms quite a large proportion of the food of the inmates, especially at the Alms House.

Simultaneously, whether consequently or not, with this interference with the diet, diarrhœa prevailed throughout the island. At the Charity Hospital I cannot learn that the frequency of intestinal disorders, though considerable, was greater than is usual in the summer season. At the other institutions, however, they were more prevalent; at the Asylum, gradually increasing till the cholera appeared; at the Work House and Penitentiary being sufficiently common to cause the appropriate medicines to be kept in several places in the institution for the convenience of the patients. At the Male Alms House a similar state of affairs obtained. Probably the greatest prevalence was at the Female Alms House. Here, on the 11th of July—excluding the wards for foundlings (40 and 41), where bowel complaints are universal—one hundred and sixty-two cases of diarrhœa were prescribed for, by Dr. Castle, about one half of the number being adults, and the remainder children.

It cannot be ascertained, nor, indeed, is there any special reason to suppose, that this prevalent diarrhœa was choleraic in its character. Nevertheless, its mention is of value, as showing that for some reason a tendency to intestinal troubles existed, which with the aid of the specific cause could easily develop an epidemic of great severity.

The *Local Causes* next deserve attention.

The point of origin of the epidemic, and the fact that its greatest severity during the first week was at the "Retreat," and the female wing of the Workhouse, the proximity of which buildings has already been noticed, suggest the idea of some endemic cause. By referring to the elevation given with the map, it will be seen that both of these buildings occupy considerably lower ground than the Lodge above the Almshouse below.

Moreover, within the Asylum grounds, about equidistant from the Lodge and the Retreat, a pond has formed in the excavation of an old quarry. This pond, though in it had collected sufficient soil for the rooting of bulrushes, and in summer, had, about the margin, a small quantity of green surface vegetation, did not appear to be stagnant, it being supplied by a spring, and the overflow escaping by a waste-way. The water of the pond is slightly impure, but gave rise to no foul order.

These causes, however, seem inefficient. For, had the source of the epidemic been paludal we should hardly expect to find severe visitation and comparative exemption side by side, as, during the first week, at the Work House, though nothing existed to prevent the free circulation of any miasm from wing to wing.

The fact of the almost unprecedented severity of the epidemic at the Work House—about one fifth of the inmates dying of the disease—forces upon us the supposition of some special causes here; and this hypothesis gains probability from the following fact:—

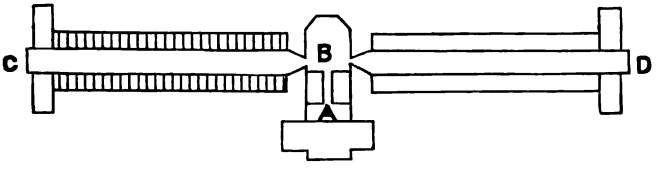
Somewhere between the twentieth of June and the fourth of July (the exact date has, unfortunately, been lost), an epidemic of cholera morbus appeared in the female wing of the Work House. Twenty to twenty-five cases occurred in the first night and day, and about the same number the second, and a few on the third. The male wing was exempt till the third day, when four or five cases occurred; the whole number of cases being about sixty.

At the time I sought for a cause for this difference between the two wings—in the diet, but (though I found in the list several things calculated to produce intestinal derangement) this was identical on both sides of the house

—in the lodgings, but this was practically the same. If in the physical status there was any difference, the advantage was on the side of the females. The cause, then, was finally set down as some endemic, but unknown, influence.

During the three or four weeks that intervened between this epidemic and that of cholera, diarrhœa continued with an occasional attack of cholera morbus, the type in some of the latter cases being quite severe, and, though unrecognized, may have been the initial cases of cholera.

It will be profitable, then, to inquire what were the hygienic conditions of the Work House, and especially how these differed in the two wings.



The diagram above gives the general plan of the Work House. The centre building "A" is chiefly occupied as officers quarters, kitchen, &c. From the northern and southern sides of the scullery "B" extend long halls, 291 feet in length by 24 feet in width. To these air and heat are furnished through a row of gratings, 4 feet by 4, running down the centre of the hall floor. Beneath these

gratings is a trench 5 or 6 feet wide by about 4 feet deep, containing steam pipes for heating. There is no proper cellar under the Work House, except the scullery and the extreme ends of the halls. The female (northern) hall "C" extends quite to the roof, its height being 45 feet, and is ventilated by skylights and a row of windows on either side of the clear-story. On the male side the clear-story is occupied by work shops, thus reducing the height to 32 feet—the ventilation being by skylights alone. On either side of these halls are three tiers of cells. On the female side there are 25 cells in a tier (150 in all). Each cell is 16 feet long, 8 feet wide, 11 feet high, having a latticed window about five feet high by two and a half wide, furnished with two movable glazed sashes. The upper half of the doors of the cells is also latticed, thus admitting air from the large hall. These cells are intended to accommodate four persons each. On the male side the cells on the ground floor are of similar construction to those above described, but on the second floor they are large enough to contain sixteen persons, and upon the third floor twenty-four; the number of windows is proportionate to the size, but there is but one door.

Across the extremities of the halls are placed, in the manner of transepts, wings, 132 feet by 26 feet. These contain no cells, but are occupied for offices, dining-

rooms, officers' lodgings, laundry and workshops, which last, in the third and fourth stories, were converted, during the prevalence of the cholera, into wards.

This description of the building will suffice. As regards the habits and occupation of the inmates, and the differences between the males and females, the following are most noteworthy as bearing upon the development of cholera.

The males, during the day, were at work out of doors, returning to the house only to take their meals and to sleep. The privies for their use were near their work, or at the river side.

The females, on the contrary, remained constantly within doors, working in the hoop-skirt shop, washing, scrubbing, or, the larger part, sitting, without work, in the "sewing-room." The water closets for their use—two in number—were empty cells at either end of the "sixth tier" in the third story. These cells were furnished with a properly-constructed seat, beneath which were placed tubs of the size of half a barrel. After the women were locked in their cells for the night, these tubs were taken to the river side, emptied, filled with water, and left till the next evening, other tubs taking their places during the next day.

Most of the time during the day these closets were thronged with women, part of whom came of necessity, but more to arrange their toilet; and especially as making it an excuse to escape from their work and the surveillance of the overseers, and thus hold a *conversazione* with their fellow-inmates. By this over-crowding and the accumulation of excreta, the air became quite foul, so that if any infectious dejections were contained in the tubs, these persons, frequenting the cell would be very liable to their influence.

At about six P. M., the inmates, both male and female, were locked up for the night; and to each cell were furnished kids holding water, and one or more buckets, to be used as close stools. When the cells were unlocked, at half-past five in the morning, these buckets were emptied by the inmates themselves, at the river side, and left there till the afternoon—half-past four in the summer, three o'clock in the winter.

The halls and cells were always kept scrupulously clean. The floors were scrubbed each morning and *then carefully dried*, and about once a week chloride of lime was used in the scrubbing for the more perfect purification. The walls, also, were whitewashed frequently—as often, indeed, as any parts appeared to be soiled, a fresh coat was immediately applied.

Lunatic Asylum.—By referring to the return, Appendix A, it will be seen that the ninety-eight cases of cholera reported, were distributed as follows :

Retreat	32 or 32.65 per cent.	
Pavilion "A"	17	
" "B"	7	
	—24 or 24.49	"
Lodge, Male	6	
" Female	8	
	—14 or 14.28	"
Main Building	28 or 28.58	"

During the height of the epidemic the "Retreat" and Pavilion "A" had a still greater per centage of the cases—more than sixty per cent. of those reported up to September 1st,—while these buildings contained only about thirty per cent. of all the inmates, the Pavilions containing about seven per cent. each.

While the Retreat had a population only a little more than that of the Lodge, and about one-third of that of the main building, it had more than twice as many cases as the former and a few more than the latter building.

Now, in seeking for causes of this difference, it appears : 1*st.* That the diet of all the buildings is identical. 2*d.* That the physical status of the inmates of each building is about the same, except that those in the Pavilions are mostly old, incurable cases, and, probably,

are in a somewhat worse condition than the others. The inmates of the Lodge are maniacs, the first floor being allotted to males, the second and third to females; but their condition appears to be nearly as good as that of the other inmates. 3*d*. As regards the situation and elevation (see map), the Lodge and main building stand higher than the Retreat and Pavilions. The latter, indeed, are upon reclaimed salt-marsh at the upper end of the Island. 4*th*. The construction of the buildings, the ventilation and privies, were as follows:—

The Pavilions are frame buildings, containing a single ward, 180 feet long by 24 feet wide. They are raised upon a foundation about 18 inches high. Their ventilation is sufficiently good by means of windows and ventilators in the roof. These wards contained about 65 persons each, giving ample air-space for each person. To each ward is attached a small wing containing bath-room, water-closet, &c. The privies in these pavilions are of the same pattern as those in all the buildings of the Asylum, viz.: a trough, covered by a seat, containing water, which, whenever necessary, is allowed to escape by removing a plug; the contents passing into a sewer which connects with the river, a few yards distant from the Pavilion. The nurse states that, during the cholera, these were frequently emptied.

The conditions of Pavilions "A" and "B" were, as far as discovered, identical. The difference in the number of cases in the two is undoubtedly due to the fact that, about the 1st of August, Pavilion "B" was converted into a cholera hospital, the majority of the inmates being removed to Pavilion "A," while the remainder were distributed to the other buildings of the Asylum. How far this assisted, if at all, in the distribution of the cholera, is unknown.

The other buildings are all arranged on the plan of separate rooms, except the upper floor of the "Retreat." The main building has an octagonal centre-building, used as offices, officers' quarters, &c., from the northwestern and southwestern sides of which wings extend—the northwestern occupied by males and the southwestern by females. Each wing has three halls, 245 feet long, composed of a row of small rooms on each side of a central passage. These rooms are well-lighted and passably ventilated by windows. The allowance of air-space is not far from 700 cubic feet per person.

The Lodge has three stories, each having in the centre a narrow hall, and at each side a wider hall, which is connected with enclosed piazzas. The small rooms are, therefore, tolerably well ventilated, having a small window

over the door opening on the lateral hall with a smaller window on the central hall. The water-closets are at the eastern end of the building, one for each hall.

The Retreat has a centre core consisting of two rows of small rooms, placed back to back, and opening by a door and window upon the lateral halls, at the opposite sides of which halls the windows, through the walls of the building, open to the outer air. This is the arrangement of the first and second stories; the third story, however, is one large ward, from side to side of the building, ventilated, of course, by the windows. The water-closets are at the eastern end of the building, one for each hall.

These closets were found to be foul, and lacking a sufficient supply of water when inspected by Dr. Hamilton during the epidemic, August 4th and 5th. He also discovered that the cellar of this building was badly ventilated.

Now, although in the last three described buildings, the plan of separate rooms obtains, yet of the influence of this arrangement upon the spread of cholera, nothing can be predicated, since in all the buildings of the Asylum the inmates were allowed access to the halls and open air constantly during the day. Even in the Lodge they occupied the halls and enclosed piazzas. They were, there-

fore, really confined less than half the time. In the Retreat building where, on different floors, the two plans were tried side by side, little difference is shown :—

The first floor, small rooms, had	10 cases.
The second floor " " "	12 "
The third floor " " "	10 "

The population being, on the two lower floors, about 45 each, the upper floor about 60.

Alms House.—The cases reported to the Alms House were distributed as follows :

Males.	Alms House, 1st floor	7		
	" " 2d "	3		
	" " 3d "	5		
	" " Centre Building	3		
		—	18	
	Outlying wards		7	
	Location not stated		4	
			—	29
Females.	Alms House, 1st floor	21		
	" " 2d "	19		
	" " 3d "	6		
	" " Centre Building	8		
		—	54	
	Pavilion		27	
			—	81
	Total			110

It will at once be noticed that three-fourths of the whole number of cases were females, which is not propor-

tional to the relative number of inmates. On the day of the appearance of the cholera here, July 30th, there were in the Alms House 587 adult males and 636 females. It is fair to deduct, for the present, in this comparison the cases occurring in the female pavilion, 27 in all, and the population of the same, 99 persons. We have then 54 cases in 537 females, or about one in ten. Of the males about 480 were lodged in the main building. The number of cases developed among this number was 25, or about one in nineteen.

Now it will be seen that for so marked a difference, some tangible cause should be found. Inquiry shows :—

1st.—The diet (appendix "H"), whatever may have been its effect on the digestive system, was uniform throughout the institution.

2d.—That the physical condition of the males and females was not materially different, the majority of both being either aged or disabled.

3d. — That the buildings are identical in structure, namely: A centre building, four stories high, from either side of which extend wings, three stories high. Each floor of the wing contains four wards, making twenty-four in all, besides which there are in the centre buildings,

four or five wards used as dormitories. The wards in the wings run transversely, opening, at either end, upon piazzas. The ventilation is by a door and two windows, 7 feet 5 inches by 3 feet 3 inches, at either end of the ward. The wards at the end of the building have three additional windows each, but this appears to have had no influence on the number of cases.

The size of each ward is 56 feet long by 22 feet wide and 13 feet high, = 16,016 cubic feet. The average number of beds in each is twenty-four, giving an air space of 667 cubic feet per person, when the wards have their proper allowance, which was the case during the summer.

This allowance of air-space is, in many of the wards, diminished by the presence of infants distributed to them. In the wards occupied by the nursing women, their number is a little greater than that of the adults; the wards on the second floor have from four to six infants each. The two wards at the end of the eastern wing, Nos. 40 and 41, were set apart for infants alone, with only four or five adults each, as nurses.

4th.—That the habits of the inmates of the two buildings are quite different.

The males occupy their wards only during the night.

During the day such as could work are employed, and the remainder are kept out of doors, or, if the weather was inclement, in a shelter shed, erected for that purpose. They are practically in the open air all their waking hours, except meal-times.

The females, on the contrary, are for the most part very little out of the house. Some are working as scrubbers and washer-women, and others sit in the chapel room sewing; but the greater part still constantly sit in their wards, many going out hardly an hour a day.

By again referring to the table on page 135, it will be noticed that the three floors had, respectively, 21, 19 and 6 cases. The number of inmates on each floor is not far from the same. But there are some differences of habits deserving notice. The occupants of the first floor wards are chiefly very old or helpless persons, who are placed there to save them from the labor of going up and down stairs. Those on the floor above are not materially different, except that they are on the average somewhat younger, or less helpless; among these women are distributed children from four to eighteen months old to be brought up.

The third floor of the east wing (except ward 41) is occupied as hospitals for adults, and in these three wards

no cases occurred. The other wing contains the women nursing their own children. Of these four wards, one had three cases, another had one, and the other two had none.

In the centre building, the three wards (one on the first floor and two on the third), occupied by old women, had but one case. The two wards on the fourth floor, Nos. 49 and 50, had, respectively, one and six cases. Both wards are occupied by nursing women. No. 50 is set apart for those who are, or whose infants are, sick or suffering from skin diseases, which it is desirable to isolate. These women are allowed to remain in their wards more than the other nursing women.

The wards in all the buildings were at all times kept clean by daily sweeping and scrubbing.

The water closets here are by the river-side, at a short distance from the main buildings. [That for males is numbered 10 upon the map, that for females 22.] Their vaults connect with the river by sewers, in which the tide rises and falls, that for the male building always containing some water, that for the females being, I think, dry at low tide.

These are the main points as regards the Alms Houses, but it remains to mention the state of the two Pavilions. An account of these will be the more interesting, as one

entirely escaped, while the adjoining one suffered very severely. The cause of this difference has not been made apparent by the inquiries and examinations I have made; yet the facts may be of considerable importance by way of negative proof.

The situation of these two Pavilions is shown on the map (Nos. 8 and 9). They have the same length, 162 feet (inside measurement), and same width, 24 feet. The mean height of the northern (male) building is about 9 feet 6 inches, that of the southern (female) about 12 feet, making the air space of the former about 36,936 cubic feet, that of the latter about 46,656 cubic feet. The allowance per person was nearly the same, say 460 feet for males, and 470 for females; those numbering about 80; these, at the beginning of the cholera, 99.

Each Pavilion has, on either side, a narrow yard, extending the length of the building—162 feet. Those for the males have a width of 21½ feet (on north side), and 20½ feet (on south side); those for males 12 feet (north) and 30 feet (south): making the total width of yards the same for each Pavilion—42 feet, and separating the two Pavilions 32½ feet. The grounds of the two are separated by a wall about 12 feet high. Upon these yards, as well as at front and rear, open the windows—26 in number—

of each building. Each of these windows are 5 feet 5 inches, by 3 feet 4 inches. In the roof are three ventilators (2 feet by 3 feet), and two dormer windows.

Against the sides of the dividing wall are placed the water-closets of the Pavilions—two for each—one of these being simply a urinal, and the other a privy arranged with tubs like those described at the Work House. These latter were emptied once a day. No material difference can be found between the two.

The two buildings have similar exposure to the sun. In the southern yard of each is a scaffolding for shade, and here the patients spent a considerable part of the day. It will be noticed that while the closets for the male Pavilion are in the same yard with this scaffolding, those for the female are not. So that the female patients were not necessarily so near them during the day. But the privy of the female Alms House is nearer (see map) to the female Pavilion than to the other; yet the distance is considerable, say 100 yards.

The condition of the inmates was as follows: The females for the most part were either suffering from nervous disorders, as paralysis or epilepsy, or were harmless lunatics. With these were a few incurables; only two or three, however, were bed-ridden. The other Pavilion was

used as a hospital; the diseases being chiefly paralysis, chronic rheumatism and phthisis pulmonalis. In addition, there were very many old men, transferred from other wards owing to their helplessness, or extremely filthy habits, which were such as to require constant cleansing of the ward by the orderly and helpers, to prevent its becoming foul. Both Pavilions were, however, kept quite clean.

There does not seem to be any important difference in the hygienic conditions of the two Pavilions. Considering the habits of the patients, the males would seem the more likely to suffer; but on the contrary, twenty-seven cases occurred among the females, none among the males, with the exception of one, which, though included in the return (No. 87, Appendix C) as cholera, is mentioned by the attending physician as doubtful. The patient was eighty years old, and recovered.

Penitentiary.—Since from this institution but nineteen cases with seven deaths are reported, while during the prevalence of the cholera there were confined in the building 405 males and 133 females, 538 in all, (Report for week ending August 4th) the question of accessory causes becomes rather a negative one, *i. e.* Why did this building escape thus lightly?

Running over the same inquiries as pursued at other institutions, it appears that, 1st. the diet (Appendix H) is not materially different from that of the other institutions. 2d. The amount of air-space (172 @ 197 cubic feet) allowed to each person is less than in any other building upon the island, the cells being seven feet long, three and a half wide, and seven high, except in the new wing, where they are about four feet wide. These cells are ventilated by the gratings of the doors, which open upon a corridor fifteen feet wide, which intervenes between the cells and the outer walls. There is also a vent pipe in the ceiling of each cell. 3d. The habits of the prisoners are much the same as at the Work House—the males working out of doors, and the females in the house. 4th. The system of privies is also much the same, the men using those near their work by day, while the women use one at the extreme southern end of the building, the vault having a sewer leading to the river. At night pails were used, as at the Work House.

The Hospital ward had cess-tubs, which were emptied daily, or oftener if necessary.

Charity Hospital.—The hygienic circumstances were here, in general, very good. The physical condition of the patients was, of course, very poor. The diet, being that of a Hospital, was considerably better than that of

other institutions; but is not introduced in Appendix H, as it varied for different individuals.

The allowance of air-space was generally ample; the ventilation and condition of closets (which have been in other institutions mentioned as being, perhaps, causative) seem to be here very good.

To this statement an exception should be made, which is:—That four cases of cholera occurred in one corner Female Ward 9: a flue which opened at this corner was found to lead to a cellar which was foul from refuse bandages, etc., collected there, as well as from containing a privy for the workmen about the house. The condition was such that Dr. Hamilton deemed it necessary to remove the patients from the ward till it and the cellar could be properly cleansed. This will be again alluded to farther on. This is the only instance discovered where any filth seemed connected with the epidemic in the Hospital.

But the manner of its appearance here deserves a word as giving the only instance where any facts, bearing upon the question of *importation*, have been discovered, although the communication had been constant among all the institutions throughout the epidemic. In particular, persons committed to the Work House, are daily sent to the

Asylum, Charity and Bellevue Hospitals, and occasionally to the Almshouse, as helpers, besides the transfer of patients to Hospitals and nursing women to the Almshouses.

The first cases then, excepting the three sporadic ones, mentioned above, were Ann Swift and Eliza Cowan. Both were transferred from the Work House, where the former had assisted in the cholera wards, and the latter had actually been attacked.

The night after Ann Swift's arrival, July 31, she was seized with cholera, which did not, however, prove fatal.

Cowan was transferred on the 3d of August as convalescent, but the symptoms had not entirely disappeared, and she died on the fifth.

In the interval other cases were developed; the next case being in the ward adjoining that in which Swift had been sick.

Very soon after the disease appeared in distant and various parts of the house.

Personal causes.

These, again, may be divided into those exercising quite a general influence, and those more limited or quite individual in their action.

Generally, then, the inmates of the Island were, to a great degree, debilitated or cachectic, either from disease or confinement, as at the Asylum and Hospital; from debauched life or habitual drunkenness, as at the Work House; from these causes, or from age and privation, as at the Alms House.

We ought to notice the effect of these same causes upon the susceptibility of individuals.

Of the influence of particular *debilitating diseases* I have been unable to obtain sufficient data to enable me to speak with any degree of accuracy or positiveness. Of the cases at Charity Hospital, the diseases at admission is recorded in the thirty-five only, viz:—

Various Venerial Diseases	10
Cholera Epidemica	3
Other Intestinal Disorders	5
Thoracic Affections	3
Rheumatism	3
Ulcer	3
Miscellaneous Diseases, (one case each)	8
	35

In addition, although I have no statistics upon the point, I have the assurances of several members of the staff that they observed those affected with pulmonary tuberculosis, and Bright's disease (diseases in which a

deranged state of the intestinal canal is common) to be especially susceptible to the cholera poison.

It is generally thought that a *dissolute* or *debauched life* markedly heightens this susceptibility. The prevalence of such habits among the inmates of the Island is so nearly universal that the epidemic under discussion proves nothing upon this point, unless we accept as an argument the fact that it was severest at the Work House, where this class of persons is most common—vagrancy, prostitution and drunkenness being the chief grounds of commitment.

But of the effect of a *recent debauch* I can speak more decidedly. Quite a number of cases were noted, both by others and by myself, where choleraic symptoms rapidly supervened upon a debauch, or the free use of alcohol under the impression that it exercised a prophylactic influence. Several of these were less than ordinarily exposed to recognized sources of infection.

At the Work House, of those constantly employed about the sick as nurses and "Doctor's runners,"—especially if we except those who became nurses after convalescence from an attack—I think a larger proportion escaped than of those not so exposed. But with the majority of those nurses who were seized, a debauch

had immediately preceded the attack. One nurse—who was very faithful in the performance of her duties—experienced choleraic symptoms on three distinct occasions, after having each time too freely taken whiskey to support her strength.

A similar instance was noticed at the Alms House. Two nurses—who had escaped while attending the sick—became intoxicated; the one some ten days after the cessation of the epidemic, the other a week later; and in both cases a fatal attack of cholera immediately followed.

There seems to be little or no proof of *contagion*, in the ordinary sense of the word. We have just spoken of the comparative exemption of nurses at the Work House, and of the circumstances in the cases of those at the Alms House. At the Asylum, but one helper died; and it is stated in the report from that institution, that the attack in this case was provoked by great carelessness on the part of the patient. The other facts bearing upon this point, seem all to be capable of other interpretation.

The following table will show the relation of *length of residence* to susceptibility:

	Lunatic Asylum.	Work House.	Alms House.	Penitentiary.	Charity Hospital.	Total.
Residence less than ten days.....	..	76	1	2	11	90
" from ten to thirty days.....	..	54	4	4	11	73
" from one to three months....	4	39	20	8	16	87
" from three to six months*....	..	32	..	..	..	32
" from three months to one year	24	..	14	5	11	54
" from one year to five years...	36	..	33	..	..	69
" above five years.....	34	..	9	..	..	43
" not stated.....	..	3	30	..	1	34
Total.....	98	204	111	19	50	482

*At Work House six months is generally the limit to confinement.

To make this table really valuable, it is necessary to know precisely how many of each class (as above divided) were in each institution during the prevalence of the cholera, averaging from daily estimates. This I have not obtained.

The only place where the effect of *recent arrival* can be calculated is at the Work House, as here the greatest number of transient inmates is found. It will be noticed,

that of the two hundred and four cases (Appendix "B") seventy-six (rather more than one-third) had been, when seized, less than ten days resident. Now, it appears from the books that commitments for ten days constitute about one-half of the total number, and this might seem to account for the large proportion seized thus early; but, in reality, the number of ten-day commitments does not fairly represent the relative number of these persons resident in the house, since those committed for the shortest periods (and whose escape is therefore of least consequence) are generally selected to be sent as workers to other institutions. Indeed, I find that though seventy-six were attacked within ten days, and fifty-four between ten and thirty days, after arrival, (one hundred and thirty in all), yet of all the cases (two hundred and four), sixteen males and twenty females (thirty-six total) were committed for ten days, and seven males and one female (eight total) for one month (forty-four in all;) little more than a third of the one hundred and thirty cases. This would seem to accord with the received opinion, that newly arrived persons are especially susceptible, while others experience a kind of acclimatization. An additional argument is the following: by inspecting the table ("Appendix B") I find that the proportion of newly arrived persons seized, increased as the epidemic proceeded. Thus:—

	Resident ten days or less.	Resident between ten & thirty days.
Of the first thirty cases there were.....	9	5
Of the second thirty cases there were.....	9	7
Of the third thirty cases there were.....	7	11
Of the fourth thirty cases there were.....	13	5
Of the fifth thirty cases there were.....	6	9
Of the sixth thirty cases there were.....	18	8
Remaining twenty-four cases	14	9
Total.....	76	54

Appendix "K" gives the classification of cases by *sex and ages* in decennial periods. The column of totals shows the following:

	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTALS.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent.
Under 20 years.....	9	5	55.5	20	11	55.0	29	16	55.1
Between 20 and 30 years	36	22	61.4	100	73	73.0	136	95	69.8
" 30 " 40 "	29	24	82.7	75	56	74.66	104	80	76.9
" 40 " 50 "	29	21	72.4	56	42	75.0	85	63	74.1
" 50 " 60 "	26	18	69.2	40	36	90.0	66	54	81.8
" 60 " 70 "	20	18	90.0	20	18	90.0	40	36	90.0
" 70 " 80 "	3	3	100.0	10	10	100.0	13	13	100.0
80 and upwards.....	1	..	....	2	2	100.0	3	2	66.6
Unknown	4	..	....	2	1	50.0	6	1	16.6
Total.....	157	111	70.70	325	249	76.61	482	360	74.68

That is, the death-rate increased with the age of the patient as in many other diseases, and was somewhat higher with females than males.

Now, the value of this table, as showing the effect of age upon susceptibility, is destroyed by the absence of data as to the proportion of the whole number of inmates in each of these classes. I have been able to obtain no such statistics, except the following, which is a classification of the patients admitted into the Asylum during the past year :—

	Males.	Females.
Under 20 years	7	13
Between 20 and 30 years	54	106
" 30 " 40 "	70	107
" 40 " 50 "	66	54
" 50 " 60 "	25	29
" 60 " 80 "	9	17
	231	326

I am informed that the proportion of each of these classes to the total would be about the same, if the whole number in the institution were estimated.

Perhaps the annual reports from the various Institutions, now about being presented to the Commission, may give the lacking data.

The large proportion of females (about two-thirds) among the cases suggests the idea that *sex* may consid-

erably influence susceptibility. But the difference,—when any exists, after considering the greater number of females than males in most of the Institutions,—as well, probably, as the higher death-rate just alluded to, may, in many instances, be explained on the ground of special exposure. For example: Of the 98 cases at the Asylum 25 were males and 73 females. Of these 73, 56 occurred in the Retreat and Pavilion, where females alone were lodged, leaving but 17 women attacked in the main building and Lodge, from which buildings the 25 male cases came. Under the same circumstances, then, the per centage is in favor of the females.

At the Work House the number of cases was 72 males and 132 females, the proportion being very nearly the same as that of the average number of inmates of both sexes. At the outbreak of the cholera there were in the building 214 males and 435 females; but later, by discharges, the preponderance of females was diminished.

At the Alms House the number was 26 males and 85 females. If we substract the 27 cases occurring in the Pavilion, still we have 58 cases among the females—more than twice as many among the males. The difference between the hygienic conditions of the two, as has already been described at length, will, I think, go far to account for the disparity of numbers.

At the Penitentiary there were attacked about 4 per cent. of the males and about 2¼ per cent. of the females, showing here an advantage on the side of the latter.

At the Charity Hospital the numbers are 18 males and 32 females. Probably the per centage is a little heavier among the females, though the precise number of either sex in the building I have not ascertained; the females, however, were considerably more numerous, there being then 11 wards occupied by males and 16 by females.

We may include under the head of personal causes, the question, as to how far the *washing of infected clothing*, which has been quite strongly urged as a cause, did really act as such. Now, the facts are as follows:—

At the Asylum were employed about 20 washer-women; of these one had cholera. This is only 5 per cent., or a considerably smaller per centage than among those not so employed.

At the Work House 12 washer-women died, their places being supplied by others; the total number being 34. This proportion (35 per cent.) is somewhat heavier than among those who did not wash.

At the Alms House the precise number of washer-women attacked is not stated; but the washing is chiefly

done by the nursing women from the wards 45, 46, 47 and 48, which have been already mentioned as having but four cases in all, which is certainly below the average.

At the Penitentiary, I neglected to inquire upon the point.

At Charity Hospital no washer-woman was seized.

The amount of danger from infected articles would, in all probability, be very slight where disinfectants were freely used; but for the first few days of the epidemic this matter was, in the main, overlooked, and full play was then allowed for the action of any infectious material.

The particular manner of disinfecting and cleansing soiled articles at each institution will be mentioned under the next general head.

Fourth.—What means were employed for its arrest, and with what success?

These may be, for convenience, divided into those of a *general hygienic nature*, and those with *special reference to infectious matter*, although the distinction can not be closely drawn.

Under the first head come *Changes in Diet, Prophylatic Medicines, Improved Ventilation.*

The regular diet of the several Institutions is given in Appendix "H." The following changes were made:

At the Lunatic Asylum a certain quantity of mutton was substituted for the salt beef used as soup stock, which latter was found to cause intestinal disorders. In addition, rice was ordered in place of mush and molasses. The date of these changes is not stated.

At the Work House, August 4th, Dr. Hamilton directed the following changes: That at breakfast *coffee* should be substituted for *rye-coffee;* that the dinner should be of meat, bread and *potatoes* (soup being, I think, discontinued), and that at supper rice and tea should take the place of mush and molasses. Dr. Hamilton's notes state that on the next day (5th) this had all been completed, with the exception of the tea, which had not yet been obtained.

At the Alms House nearly the same substitutions were directed and complied with.

At the Penitentiary the only dietary change I know of was the introduction of the mush and molasses; but the value of this is shown by the fact, which Dr. O'Dwyer reports, that after the resumption of the mush diet for supper, a few weeks later, the amount of diarrhœa very considerably increased.

A large proportion of cases being developed during the night, the following mixture was issued, Saturday, August 4th, at the Workhouse, as a "night-cap" to each person:

R. Whiskey, f ℥ i;
Tr. Capsici, mxv.;
Aquae, f ℥ iii;
M.

For those who had diarrhœa, to this mixture was added Tr. Opii, mxv.

At the Alms House the same prescription was used, with the substitution of an equivalent quantity of Pulv. Zingiberis; and at the Penitentiary with the substitution of black pepper.

In addition, in some instances, where it was thought that chilliness may have contributed to the development of choleraic symptoms, extra blankets were issued.

In regard to *ventilation*, the following appears from Dr. Hamilton's notes:—

August 4, the cellar of the Retreat was ordered to be ventilated, as it was foul.

At the Work House on the same day it was ordered that stoves be put in the cholera wards, and fires be kept in them to assist in creating a current of air; the windows

to be kept open at the same time. This being Saturday, probably the order could not be executed before Monday, the 6th. Indeed from Dr. H.'s notes it appears that the requisition for the stoves was not made till this latter date.

At the Alms House the same instruction as to kindling fires in female wards was given.

At the Penitentiary I find no special changes in the ventilation except the removing of obstructions, such as rags, from the vent-holes and doors, which the prisoners had put in with a view to hindering the visits of rats.

At Charity Hospital no special need appeared for change in the ventilation of the building, which, as has been previously stated, is very excellent.

In regard to Female Ward 9, mentioned above, it appears from a report bearing the date of August 29th, made by Dr. Macomb to Dr. Hamilton, that there had occurred in this ward four cases of cholera, three fatal; five cases of cholera morbus, and nearly a dozen cases of acute diarrhœa, all recovering. From the cellar before alluded to, "four wheel-barrow loads of filth" were removed. The patients were removed from the ward Aug., 27th, and this is the close of the epidemic at Charity Hospital.

Under the second class come, *Isolation of cholera patients; The removal of inmates from infected localities; The removal and disinfection of dejections, or articles soiled by them; The arrest and immediate treatment of diarrhœa cases.*

At the Asylum isolation was established from the first. The earlier cases were removed to the Gymnasium (No. 21 on map), not far from the main building. Later, about the 1st of August, Pavilion "B" was converted into a cholera hospital and all cases were sent there till the latter part of September.

At the Work House the cases were not taken from the building at any time, but to large wards in the transepts. At first to Ward "H," situated on the third floor of the north-eastern transept, which is always the sick-bay, but the second day another ward (Room "G" on the same floor, but across the hall) was opened; and August 1st, another ward for the females (over Ward "H") and others for males (in the southwestern transept).

At the Alms House on July 31st, the day after the appearance of the cholera there, a tent (marked "20" on the map) was erected near the Female Alms House. To this the patients, four or five in number, remaining in the Pavilion, were immediately removed; and to it and to

another adjoining it, erected a few days later, were taken all female cases as they occurred.

For the males, except that a few were taken to a vacant room in the Male Alms House, no provision was made till August 4th, when the waiting-room near the dock (No. 6 on the map) was opened as a ward.

The earlier cases from the Penitentiary were taken to tents near the Small-pox Hospital (No. 18 on map); but a convalescent, with his nurses, having eloped, the later cases were treated in the Penitentiary building.

At Charity Hospital, after the epidemic became well declared, most of the cases were removed before death to the tents near the Small-pox Hospital; but later (August 13th), owing to the great mortality among the patients thus removed, the Ampitheatre was used as a female ward, and Ward No. 1 for the males.

This isolation of cases was carried into effect only after the cases had become well marked, and often not till death was close at hand, so that really quite a portion of the career of the disease was passed among other inmates, and the good effect of the isolation was therefore lost.

Removal of patients from infected localities.—At the Asylum I can find that nothing of this kind was done

beyond the freedom of the yard always allowed to the inmates.

At the Work House on the 3d of August the following changes were made as regards the female inmates. They were allowed to be out of doors from 4 A. M., till 8 P. M., and at night their cell doors were not locked, and outer doors remained open, so that they could at will leave their cells and the building, to use the cess-tubs place outside.

Such was the construction of the Work House, and so great the number of inmates, that no part could be really entirely vacated, and this plan was the nearest practicable alternative. This, combined with the removal of the privies, presently to be spoken of, appears to have been the most effectual of all the means used to break the power of the epidemic.

During three or four days succeeding the 30th of July, about one hundred women, together with some men, were discharged, with a view of thus limiting the epidemic.

At the Alms House the plan of keeping the inmates out of doors was also adopted; but here more difficulty was experienced in inducing the women to take this

precaution, the exercise of the authority of the officers becoming necessary to compel its observance. During the epidemic many took their discharge.

Absolute permanent evacuation of any ward was impossible here also, owing to the great number of inmates.

At the Penitentiary the prisoners were allowed to remain in the open air on Sundays, instead of being locked up, as had previously been the custom. On other days, however, I believe the usual routine continued.

At Charity Hospital, patients whose condition rendered it proper were encouraged to leave the Hospital, for the double reason of securing themselves and giving additional room to those who must remain. During the first week or ten days of August, not far from two hundred persons thus took their discharges. Those who remained were kept as much as possible in the open air when the weather was suitable. Here, too, as previously twice mentioned, Ward 9 (female) was quite emptied, and the patients scattered among other wards.

Next follows *the removal* and *disinfection of dejections and articles soiled* by them, including under this head the *disuse of privies situated within the buildings.*

As this last obtained only at the Work House, we may speak of it first. On the 3rd of August Dr. Hamilton directed that the female inmates should, as did the males already, make use of privies by the river-side during the day, and that at night the pails should not be placed in the cells; but that the women should go out to cess-tubs, thus avoiding the constant exhalation of their own dejections.

At the Asylum "at the onset of the epidemic, a plentiful supply of water had been secured, and a thorough cleansing of closets and sewers was at once instituted and kept up. Also the water-closets and sewers were disinfected by abundant quantities of sulphate of iron, coal-tar, and chloride of lime. Disinfectants were freely used in all vessels, and in all places, where the dejections of patients sick of diarrhœa were placed or thrown."

At the Work House the only disinfectant at first, at hand, was the chloride of lime. This was used freely, being put into the night pails and cess-tubs in considerable quantity before they were used; it was also applied to the soiled articles. A disinfectant ("Couteret's"), the active ingredient of which appeared to be carbolic acid, was also used to some extent.

On Saturday, the 4th of August, Dr. Hamilton ordered

in addition, the following disinfectants for the use of the several institutions: Quick-lime for privies and cellars, sulphate of iron for use upon excreta, dead oil of coal-tar for more perfect disinfection of privies, Labarraque's solution, carbolic acid.

At the Work House, the first two of these were chiefly used. They were very freely used in privies and pails, and upon bedding, garments and floors.

These two disinfectants, with chloride of lime, were, indeed, almost the only ones used at the Alms House, Penitentiary and Charity Hospital. The matter of disinfection was, as I learn from Dr. Ware, quite carefully attended to at the Alms House.

Early in the epidemic, as nearly as can be ascertained, on the 2d of August, Mr. Owens, the Warden, ordered the beds to be removed from the Pavilion, where the epidemic was most severe; the building to be cleansed, whitewashed and ventilated. For want of other accommodation, however, it was necessary to occupy it again at night.

At the Penitentiary disinfection appears to have been discontinued speedily (probably the number of the cases not being sufficiently great to cause much alarm), since

Dr. Hamilton (August 19th) directed the resumption of the disinfection and of the whiskey ration, which had been also discontinued.

At Charity Hospital, disinfection of water-closets and dejections was quite closely overseen, in addition to the directions of each of the resident staff, by Dr. O'Dwyer, the senior member, who had this special duty assigned to him.

A very important part of disinfection remains to be spoken of, namely, the *washing of infected articles.* The order issued by Dr. Hamilton was, that clothing should be boiled at the earliest practicable moment; and if this was delayed, they should, in the meantime, be thoroughly impregnated with some disinfecting fluid. The execution of these orders was necessarily intrusted to persons unacquainted with the real object of the process, namely, the destruction of the poison, and who were generally content if the articles *looked* clean. It is, therefore, somewhat difficult to ascertain how thorough was the disinfection by washing.

At the Asylum, two tubs were set apart exclusively for washing, and one for scalding (boiling) the cholera clothing. They were first soaked in cold water, then scalded with boiling water, and afterwards washed.

Clothes soiled late in the day remained till next morning; and those soiled on Saturday night till Monday morning. I am, however, informed that a sufficient quantity of sulphate of iron was put upon them to keep in check the development of the poison.

At the Work House, for several days the clothing was washed as usual, namely, by soaking over night in cold water, and then washing in hot water. Later, however, when the overseer of the Wash Room came to understand the necessity of so doing, they were immediately boiled.

At the Alms House, the same mistake obtained at first, but afterward the clothing was taken to a shed in the rear of the dwelling marked 13 on the map, where the boiling was attended to by two imbeciles.

At the Penitentiary, I neglected to inquire upon this point.

The overseer of the Wash House at Charity Hospital states that she washed the cholera garments and bedding in the same manner as other things, by soaking and then washing, her only precaution being that of using separate tubs for these articles. It should be remarked, however, that at both the Hospital and the Asylum, the washing is mainly done by an engine, so that the washer-

women would be less exposed to any infection than if, as at the Work House and Alms House most of the cleansing were done by hand.

The Arrest and Immediate Treatment of Diarrhœal Cases.—On the Island, as probably everywhere that cholera ever prevailed, great difficulty was experienced in bringing patients under treatment until the disease was so far advanced as to render it futile. Testimony is also borne as to the ease with which the disease is checked when it can be treated during the stage of diarrhœa.

At the Asylum, while seventy-three and a half per cent. of the cholera cases proved fatal, only three out of one hundred and fourteen cases of diarrhœa died. Cases of diarrhœa not yielding to a single dose of medicine were isolated.

At the Work House, the difficulty was overcome in this wise: When the inmates were turned out of doors and forbidden the use of privies in the house, they, of necessity, went to those by the river. A guard stationed here noted all who came, and the number of times; and if any one came often enough to excite suspicion of diarrhœa, she was immediately reported and obliged to enter the diarrhœa ward (which was opened August 4), and there be placed under treatment. It is stated that,

of the large number admitted to this ward, not one died. Previous to this arrangement attempts had been made to arrest the disease by furnishing diarrhœa medicines, placed in several parts of the house, to all who should need them; but they either would not apply at all, or, having been somewhat relieved by one dose, would deem it unnecessary to return for another; or else, not being relieved at once, would give it up altogether as useless. The same was the case at the Alms House, where the plan of arrest was not, to my knowledge, enforced.

At the Penitentiary, Dr. O'Dwyer informs me that a "runner" made rounds all night with diarrhœa medicines, giving, to those needing them, a dose every hour.

At the Hospital, of course, the patients could be kept nearly all the time under surveillance, but not entirely. On comparing the number of cases of cholera in each ward with the known ability or vigilance of the nurses in charge, a sufficient correspondence was found to make it worthy of note; though it would be very unfair to ignore the differences which exist as to the class of patients in different wards, as well as the different circumstances under which these wards were placed.

Now, these were the means employed, and *with what success?*

Appendix "I" gives the daily meteorological observa-

tions during the prevalence of the cholera (obtained by the kindness of Dr. Elisha Harris, Registrar of Vital Statistics, to whom I would here acknowledge my indebtedness for this and many similar favors), together with the number of cases and deaths on each day in each institution, and their total. This is also shown in the diagram.

Now, it would seem fair to judge of the value of sanitary measures by the diminution of the number of cases in the Institution where they were applied. If, then, we attempt to apply this rule by means of Appendix "I," and the dates above given of the adoption of certain measures, the inquiry becomes quite embarrassing. For we see at the Asylum, at the Alms House, as well as at the Charity Hospital, the wave rising to a limited height, then falling, and again rising, and so continuing a gentle undulation for some time; and yet, no corresponding vigilance or negligence, from time to time, in the enforcing of sanitary measures has been detected.

Again, at the Work House, where the wave rises suddenly to a great height, and falls as suddenly, what is seen?

That the epidemic, beginning with sixteen cases on the 27th of July, reached its climax of thirty-three cases on

the 2d day of August. The next day it declined to thirty cases. Now, it may be urged that the epidemic was retiring when measures were taken to put it to flight; since the first date of sanitary change is August 3d.

Now, this objection is not really valid, for this reason. On the 1st and 2d of August some measures had already been adopted, chiefly in regard to greater vigilance on the part of physicians and attendants in discovering patients in the early stages of the disease, and the use of the disinfectants then at hand. For up to August I had been alone. Dr. Sykes took charge on the 1st, and Dr. Castle and myself remained as his assistants until the 3d, and six "Runners" took the place of two, previously employed. Nor was the epidemic really decreasing; for on the 2d of August there were in the Work House five hundred and seventy-nine inmates; from these thirty-three cases were developed on that day, or 5.52 per cent. On the next day, the 3d, the census showed five hundred and thirty-three inmates, with thirty cases, or 5.62 per cent. This day the women were turned out of doors, and the day following, out of five hundred and nineteen inmates, twenty-one cases, or 4.04 per cent. were developed, and on the 5th, the same measures continuing in force, and in addition, the changes in diet and disinfection having been instituted, the number fell to

twelve, or 2.31 per cent.; the next day to four, or 0.7 per cent., and the epidemic was virtually at an end.

Fifth.—Therapeusis.

As regards therapeusis very little can be said. Its unsatisfactoriness is shown by the high rate of mortality. The remedies chiefly used were, during the premonitory diarrhœa and earlier stages:

Opiates, either alone, as the Tincture of Opium, or Sulphate of Morphia, given dry upon the tongue, or in combination, *e. g.*

Pil. Plumbi et Opii, or the following formulae:

℞ Plumbi acetatis, gr xii
Opii pulv., gr iii
M. in Ch. No. vi. div.

Or,

℞ Tr. Opii,
Tr. Camphoræ, aā f ℥ i
Tr. Rhei, f ℥ ii
M.

Or,

℞ Tr. Opii,
Tr. Camphoræ,
Tr. Capsici,
Spts. menth. pip.
Chloroformi, aā partes æquales.
M.

Or, the "Ruschenberger Mixture," or the "Squibb's Mixture."

In the active stage these were nearly all uniformly rejected; dry morphine being somewhat better retained than the others. The hypodermic method of administering morphine seemed to be more generally satisfactory than any other, as a mode of obtaining sleep, and especially as a local palliative in arresting the muscular cramps, even though the intestinal symptoms were unchecked. At the Work House many of those who recovered attributed their escape to this relief; and the fact that many died apparently from sheer exhaustion would seem to give probability to their opinion. At the Penitentiary, it constituted the principal treatment in the small number of cases which occurred there.

Anti-emetics, such as lime-water, creasote (or a mixture of the two), chloroform, etc., were used quite freely.

External Applications.—Sinapisms, hot bottles, friction, were used; but with no material advantage.

Water in most cases, was given quite sparingly owing to its immediate rejection. Ice, however, was given freely: also a moderate amount of stimulants, such as whiskey and egg-nogg.

As far as possible patients were kept quite at rest and in a recumbent posture, though the restlessness of

many of them interfered with this to a considerable extent.

In the stage of collapse medication was generally slight. More reliance was placed in stimulants and alimentation when this could be retained. It is worthy of remark, that often when the anti-emetics above mentioned were rejected, bland forms of food, *e. g.*, milk, alone or boiled with corn-starch, beef-tea, or even oat-meal gruel, would be retained and speedily be followed by a cessation of symptoms. Some other plans of treatment were tried in a few cases at the Hospital, especially by Dr. Inches; but I cannot obtain the notes of the cases, the doctor being now in Europe. A few cases were treated, according to the advice of Dr. Rahim of Calcutta, by the subcutaneous use of a mixture of the bromide of potassium, Tr. quassiæ and vegetable charcoal. *The result was nil.* The cases all dying as did those under other forms of treatment.

Some attempts were made at transfusion of an artificial serum, with the introduction of oxygen into the peritoneal cavity, but with only a temporary beneficial effect.

In the convalescent stage, the treatment was directed to the extreme weakness which generally obtained.

Though, for the most part, in the foregoing pages, I

have avoided stating conclusions or urging arguments—preferring to leave these to others, while I confined myself to stating facts—still a brief summary of the points of the report may not be improper, but of value.

They are these:—

1st.—The clinical history and post-mortem appearances of the cases establish the epidemic as clearly "Asiatic Cholera."

2d.—That it pursued quite a uniform course from the northeastern to the southwestern extremity of the island, and the time occupied in its passage was sufficiently long to render the explanation of its spread by atmospheric dissemination unnecessary.

3d.—That no *proof* of its importation to the island has been found;—the first cases in all the institutions having been at least several weeks resident, though at the Work House quite a number of the persons seized on the first day of the *epidemic* had been in the house and on the Island less than ten days;—that the only probable case of importation from one institution to another is at Charity Hospital; that no evidence can be obtained which can render the supposition of the importation of cholera into Ward's Island from the Work House, anything more than probable.

4th.—That cholera established itself upon the Island, and prevailed with greater or less severity in different Institutions, apparently unaffected by ordinary hygienic conditions, such as *diet*, for this is nearly identical at the Work House and Penitentiary, the two extremes of prevalence; as *cleanliness*, for all were scrupulously clean; as *allowance of air space*, as shown in the Penitentiary and Work House.

5th.—That of the effect of habitual drunkenness, of age, and of debilitating diseases, nothing can be predicated from the facts at our command.

6th.—That a recent debauch, or a recent arrival at the seat of the epidemic, increases susceptibility to the cholera poison.

7th.—That we have *no proof* of personal contagion, or of any influence of sex upon susceptibility.

8th.—That, in a word, the key of an epidemic in any building (or *mutatis mutandis*, its exemption), is *the introduction of an initial case*; and the severity of such an epidemic will depend mainly upon the amount of infected excreta retained in that building, and the amount of exposure of the inmates, by confinement, to the exhalations therefrom.

9th.—That we have proof of the value of sanitary measures, especially disinfection, in its various forms.

10th.—That the sanitary measures, which seem most crowned with success are the removal, as far as possible, from buildings found to be infected, of their inmates, and substances believed to be infectious, such as excreta; and pre-eminently the arrest and treatment of all cases of diarrhœa.

11th.—That as regards therapeusis, nothing new has been discovered.

In closing this report, I refrain from offering any apologies for its shortcomings, since, I know that you appreciate, from your own experience, the difficulties of such an undertaking.

It remains, however, to acknowledge the many favors I have received while preparing it. I am indebted, not only to the gentlemen whose names appear upon the first page, but also the other members of the Charity Hospital staff, for facts furnished by them.

Above all, I desire to express the obligations I am under to Dr. Frederick A. Castle, of the staff. His assistance has been most invaluable, and it is but justice to him to say, that a large part of the credit of this report is due to him.

Mr. Sumner, Recording Clerk at the Lunatic Asylum,

also Messrs. Brown, Parker and Sites, clerical assistants at the Work House and Charity Hospital, have rendered me valuable aid in gathering facts concerning the respective Institutions.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

LEROY MILTON YALE, M. D.,

81 East Thirty-ninth street, New York.

January 5, 1867.

APPENDIX "A."

RETURN OF CASES AT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

No.	Name.	Age.	Location.	Time.		Attacked.		Died.		Recov'd (R)	Duration of Attack,	
				Yrs.	Mos						Days.	Hrs.
1	Maria Treey	53	Retreat 1 and Pavilion B	3	5	July	23	July	23	....	....	3
2	John Clark	59	Main B. H.	3	16	..	"	25	....	R	2	....
3	Frederick Dunbar	44	" "	3	14	6	"	26	....	R	1	12
4	Elizabeth Dean	41	Retreat	3	4	3	"	26	"	28	....	2	....
5	Ann McGinty	38	"	2	..	9	"	26	....	R	2	....
6	Julia Miller	30	Pavilion	B	..	7	"	25	"	28	....	2	6
7	Mary Katin	37	Retreat	2	14	..	"	27	"	27	....	....	8
8	Barbara Messmer	28	"	3	4	10	"	27	"	30	....	3	12
9	Jane Dawd	39	Pavilion	A	9	..	"	29	....	R	2	....	
10	Jane McNelve	50	Retreat	3	1	10	"	29	....	R	1	....	
11	Mary Donahue	55	"	2	5	5	"	30	"	31	....	1	2
12	Margaret Glennon	31	"	2	6	9	"	31	August	4	....	3	....
13	Agnes Matthews	40	"	3	4	10	"	31	....	R	2	....	
14	Elizabeth Chattilon	46	"	3	8	3	August	1	"	1	....	....	12
15	Margaret Devine	29	Main B. H.	3	4	6	"	1	....	R	....	18	
16	Catharine Eidenberg	40	Retreat	1	1	9	"	1	"	2	....	1	....
17	Catharine Freund	34	Pavilion	A	5	6	"	1	"	6	....	6	12
18	Ellen Ward	27	"	A	..	9	"	1	"	4	....	3	....
19	Christina Waters	20	"	B	..	7	"	1	"	6	....	5	....
20	Ellen Campbell	51	Retreat	3	5	5	"	2	"	5	....	3	4
21	Celia Dunleavy	25	"	3	2	9	"	2	"	9	....	8	12
22	Elizabeth Loughman	32	Pavilion	A	..	9	"	2	"	5	....	3	12
23	Mary Russell	31	"	A	..	9	"	2	"	3	....	1	12
24	Patrick McGuire	45	Retreat		..	6	"	2	"	3	....	2	....
25	Maria Barry	27	"	1	1	1	"	3	"	4	....	1	12
26	Emma Leiber	34	Pavilion	A	..	7	"	3	....	R	2	....	
27	Ellen Callahan	39	Lodge		8	9	"	3	"	6	....	2	12
28	James Wilson	58	Main B. H.	1	1	1	"	4	....	R	3	....	
29	Emily Banham	60	" "	2	17	10	"	5	"	6	....	1	....
30	Charlotte Da Cunha	57	Lodge		..	2	"	5	....	R	1	....	
31	Grace Douglass	29	Retreat	1	3	6	"	5	"	6	....	....	18
32	Maria Handley	29	Pavilion	A	10	5	"	5	"	9	....	4	....
33	Pamela McGee	65	Retreat	1	9	5	"	5	"	5	....	....	2
34	Nancy McCormick	46	"	2	15	2	"	6	"	8	....	3	4
35	Maria Reed	33	Pavilion	A	..	9	"	5	"	6	....	1	....
36	Margaret Collins	38	"	B	8	..	"	6	"	8	....	3	....
37	Hannah Clancy	60	Main B. H.	1	3	1	"	6	....	R	3	....	
38	Mary Little	33	Lodge		1	..	"	6	....	R	2	....	
39	Margaret Quinn	21	Retreat	1	..	3	"	6	"	6	....	....	12
40	Margaret Ryan	61	Pavilion	A	2	9	"	6	"	9	....	3	12
41	Bridget Skelly	46	Retreat	1	6	..	"	6	"	11	....	5	12
42	Rose Baumgartner	39	Pavilion	A	1	4	"	7	"	9	....	2	12
43	Angeline King	40	"	B	1	..	"	7	....	R	2	....	
44	Ellen Lacy	40	"	B	9	6	"	7	....	R	4	....	
45	Ellen Smith	40	"	A	..	9	"	7	"	10	....	3	....
46	Ellen Fairly	46	"	A	14	3	"	8	....	R	1	12	

RETURN OF CASES AT LUNATIC ASYLUM.—CONTINUED.

No.	Names.	Age.	Location.	Time.		Attacked.		Died.		Recov'd. R.	Duration of Attack.	
				Yrs.	Mos						Days.	Hrs.
47	Margaret McTiernan	25	Pavilion A	4	..	August	8	....		R	2	....
48	Caroline Tegeler....	87	Retreat 2	..	9	"	8	August	9	....	1	12
49	Honora Hunt.....	74	" 2	17dia ys	..	"	9	"	10	....	1	....
50	James Collins.....	61	Lodge	yrs 9	..	"	9	"	10	....	1	12
51	Samuel Elsgran.....	49	Main B. H. 3	9	..	"	10	"	12	....	3	....
52	Rose Gilligan.....	36	Lodge	..	5	"	10	"	11	....	1	12
53	Ann Reynolds.....	27	Pavilion A	..	9	"	10	"	12	....	2	6
54	James Mulligan.....	37	Main B. H. 1	1	10	"	11	"	11	....	....	12
55	Ellen Longfield.....	60	Pavilion A	9	3	"	12	"	14	....	2	12
56	Andrew Kardner....	22	Main B. H. 1	1	2	"	12	"	15	....	3	12
57	Bridget Buckley....	48	Retreat 2	9	..	"	13	....		R	3	....
58	Jane Cunningham..	60	Lodge	9	..	"	13	"	16	....	3	12
59	Mary Cullen.....	30	Pavilion A	..	9	"	13	"	14	....	1	12
60	Elizobeth Hawkins..	40	Main B. H. 1	..	10	"	14	"	15	....	1	12
61	Henry Dunn.....	31	" " 1	3	4	"	14	"	18	....	4	....
62	James Delaney.....	51	" " 1	1	4	"	16	"	22	....	6	12
63	John Donovan.....	24	Lodge	1	7	"	16	"	17	....	1	6
64	Sigismund Elbert...	29	Main B. H. 3	1	1	"	16	"	18	....	3	....
65	Francis Welch.....	35	" " 1	2	1	"	16	....		R	2	....
66	Mary Jackson.....	40	Retreat 1	..	5	"	16	"	18	....	2	....
67	Ann Moore.....	30	" 2	..	11	"	16	"	17	....	1	....
68	Mary Ann Weaver..	32	" 2	2	..	"	17	....		R	1	....
69	Ann Brown.....	45	" 2	5	..	"	17	....		R	3	....
70	Thomas Sullivan....	22	Lodge	..	6	"	18	"	18	....	....	8
71	Bridget Wilson.....	40	Main B	..	6	"	19	"	21	....	2	....
72	Ann Agnus Cotter..	48	Lodge	1	4	"	20	"	22	....	1	12
73	Elizabeth Finn.....	58	Main B. H. 2	2	7	"	20	"	22	....	2	....
74	Michael Murphy....	58	Lodge	8	10	"	23	"	23	....	....	10
75	William Barnes.....	37	Main B. H. 3	13	10	"	24	"	28	....	4	....
76	Philip Donohue....	66	Lodge	..	5	"	24	"	26	....	2	10
77	Josephine McGrath.	18	Main B	..	6	"	24	"	26	....	2	....
78	Bridget McCue.....	43	Retreat 3	6	..	"	24	....		R	2	....
79	Mary Helen Grim..	53	Main B. H. 3	..	3	"	26	"	27	....	1	....
80	John Braden.....	57	" " 3	25	..	"	28	....		R	2	....
81	Walter A. J. Robbins	38	" " 3	3	..	"	28	"	28	....	....	6
82	Honora Desmond..	28	Retreat 3	2	10	"	29	"	29	....	....	12
83	Eliza Campbell.....	46	Pavilion A	9	3	"	31	"	31	....	....	11
84	Bridget Murray....	40	Retreat 2	..	4	"	31	Sept.	2	....	2	....
85	MaryorBrid't Farrell	50	Lodge	5	2	Sept.	1	"	2	....	1	....
86	Ann M. Stadler.....	42	"	5	7	"	5	"	5	....	....	....
87	Henry Schauff.....	47	Main B. H. 1	1	..	"	5	"	6	....	1	....
88	James Bye.....	54	Lodge	..	4	"	7	"	12	....	5	....
89	Peter Tyrrell.....	39	Main B. H. 1	4	..	"	8	"	8	....	....	....
90	John Orchard.....	47	" " 2	5	4	"	10	....		R	....	....
91	Eliza McWhood....	34	" " 3	4	10	"	11	"	12	....	1	....
92	George Hertsell....	..	" " 1	16	4	"	12	....		R	....	....
93	Susan Garland.....	34	" " 3	3	4	"	15	"	16	....	1	....
94	Mary Ann Weaver..	32	Retreat 1	2	..	"	15	....		R	....	....
95	Bridget Welsh.....	56	Pavilion B	...	8	"	16	"	17	....	1	....
96	Ann Slavin.....	..	Retreat 3	5	3	"	20	....		R	....	....
97	James Moran.....	31	Main B. H. 1	1	..	"	23	"	25	....	2	....
98	Mary Mulshine.....	37	Retreat 1	2	4	"	27	"	28	....	1	....

RETURN OF CASES AT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

RECAPITULATION.

Retreat	Hall 1	10	
	Hall 2	12	
	Hall 3	10	
		—	32
Pavilion	A	17	
	B	7	
		—	24
Lodge	Male	6	
	Female	8	
		—	14
Main Building	North Wing—Male	18	
	South Wing—Females	10	
		—	28
Total			98

APPENDIX "B."

RETURN OF CASES AT THE WORK HOUSE.

No.	Names.	Age.	Time.		Attacked	Died.	Recov'd R.
			Mos.	Days			
1	Fanny Little	19	5	5	July 22	July 23	....
2	Mary Creighton	40	....	5	.. 27	.. 27	....
3	Rose Dailey	40	....	5	.. ..	.. ..	...
4	Julia Campen	24	....	6	.. ..	.. ..	....
5	Nora Leighton	21	4	10	.. ..	....	R.
6	Mary Miner	30	....	15	.. ..	.. 28	....
7	Bridget Booth	33	2	10	.. ..	.. ..	....
8	Kitty Riley	18	....	9	.. ..	.. ..	....
9	Margaret Murray	27	4	14	.. ..	.. 29	...
10	Mary Baker	27	3	12	.. ..	.. 28	....
11	Margaret Thompkins	25	3	15	.. ..	.. 31	....
12	Mary Gaffney	29	1	12	.. ..	.. 28	....
13	Bridget Beny	37	1	5	.. ..	.. ..	....
14	Catharine Smith	50	1	17	.. ..	.. ..	....
15	Mary Myers	40	1	22	.. ..	Aug. 1	....
16	Mary Ann Harris	30	....	11	.. ..	....	R.
17	John Haskins	48	....	2	.. ..	July 28	....
18	Mary Barrows	56	....	14	.. 28	.. 29	....
19	Margaret Garraghty	30	3	7	.. ..	.. ..	....
20	Jane Smith	19	....	9	.. ..	Aug. 3	....
21	Kate Bailey	27	5	16	.. ..	....	R.
22	Mary Zinger	42	....	22	.. ..	....	R.
23	Margaret Holmes	40	1	1	.. ..	July 29	....
24	Fanny Nelson	23	4	20	.. ..	Aug. 1	....
25	Lizzie Johnson	47	1	10	.. ..	....	R.
26	Lizzie Hennessy	19	....	10	.. ..	....	R.
27	Lena Mortoux	16	....	6	.. ..	....	R.
28	Mary Bartlett	55	....	10	.. ..	July 29	....
29	Michael Delaney	65	1	8	.. ..	.. ..	....
30	Hannah O'Neil	48	....	19	.. 29	....	R.
31	Eliza Anderson	45	1	5	.. ..	Aug. 4	....
32	Catharine O'Neil	39	1	21	.. ..	July 30	....
33	Peter Leonhardt	46	5	26	.. ..	.. ..	....
34	Bridget Bell	45	....	12	.. 30	Aug. 5	....
35	Jane Daley	49	....	6	.. ..	July 31	....
36	Betsey Short	45	5	11	.. ..	Aug. 4	....

RETURN OF CASES AT THE WORK HOUSE.—CONTINUED.

No.	Name.	Age.	Time.		Attacked		Died.		Recov'd R
			Mos.	Days					
37	Catharine Vincent	21	....	15	July	30	Aug.	2	....
38	Ellen Kelly	29	....	4	..	..	..	8	....
39	Josephine Austin	20	1	8	..	..	....		R.
40	Mary Smith	22	....	19	..	..	....		R.
41	Mary J. Brogan	50	....	4	..	..	..	1	....
42	John Murphy	17	1	19	..	..	July	31	....
43	Margaret Sheehan	60	....	9	..	..	Aug.	1	....
44	Edward Fife	30	5	27	..	..	July	30	....
45	Alexander Lairrie	46	9 yrs	....	..	31	....		R.
46	John Golden	40	....	7	..	..	Aug.	1	....
47	Margaret Smith	36	....	17	..	..	....		R.
48	Mary Connor	40	1	1	..	..	..	4	....
49	Josephine Reed	23	....	4	..	..	..	1	....
50	Catharine Johnson	54	2	11	..	..	..	..	....
51	Maggie Wilson	27	1	13	..	..	....		R.
52	Emma Brown	25	....	6	..	..	..	..	....
53	Rhoda Carpenter, (B)	29	3	29	..	..	....		R.
54	Mary Donovan	36	....	23	..	..	..	4	....
55	Ellen Heffern	40	....	17	..	..	..	5	....
56	Hannah Simpson	53	1	7	..	..	..	2	....
57	Bridget Skelly	38	....	7	Aug.	1	..	8	....
58	Ann Clark	28	....	9	..	..	..	2	....
59	Mary Hughes	17	....	15	..	..	..	..	....
60	Bridget McGovern	50	3	....	..	..	..	1	....
61	Ann Stevens	21	....	22	..	..	....		R.
62	Louisa Johnson	45	2	23	..	..	..	2	....
63	Margaret Johnson	25	3	1	..	..	....		R.
64	Jane Roberts	27	....	5	..	..	..	..	....
65	Eliza Henderson	27	5	13	..	..	..	..	....
66	Rose Boylan	48	1	24	..	..	..	..	....
67	Fanny Osborne	28	2	4	..	..	....		R.
68	Francis Jackson (B)	42	....	7	..	..	..	6	....
69	Charles Houser	17	....	11	..	..	..	1	....
70	Joseph Suck	57	....	6	..	..	..	2	....
71	Peter Geiser	38	....	3	..	..	..	1	....
72	Michael Gleason	54	4	18	..	..	..	2	....
73	Timothy Reynolds	42	....	5	..	..	..	..	....
74	Mary E. Denike (B)	18	....	23	..	..	..	8	....
75	Virninia Smith (B)	26	2	18	..	..	....		R.
76	Robert Farlow	53	1	21	..	2	..	2	....
77	Thomas Hester	22	....	27	..	..	....		R.
78	Thomas Jones	24	4	27	..	..	..	3	....
79	John Stevenson	27	....	19	..	..	....		R.
80	David S. Lyon	51	....	27	..	..	..	2	....
81	George Bedford (B)	28	....	19	..	..	..	..	....
82	Michael O'Brien	67	....	26	..	..	..	3	....

RETURN OF CASES AT THE WORK HOUSE.—CONTINUED.

No.	Name.	Age.	Time.		Attacked	Died.	Recov'd R
			Mos.	Days			
83	Michael Grady	28	....	14	Aug. 2	Aug. 3	....
84	Ann Jackson	63	2	22	.. ..	....	R.
85	Martha Grimes	35	5	14	.. ..	....	R.
86	Margaret Morell	24	....	17	.. ..	....	R.
87	Bridget McCaffrey	55	....	22	.. ..	.. 2	....
88	Mary Hayes	27	....	0	.. ..	....	R.
89	Mary A. Quinn	22	....	13	.. ..	.. ..	....
90	Margaret Hopkins	26	3	20	.. ..	.. ..	....
91	Ellen Conway	36	3	1	.. ..	.. 4	....
92	Mary Watson	27	....	7	.. ..	....	R.
93	Ellen Hood	65	2	21	.. ..	.. 2	....
94	Sarah Jackson (B)	16	....	5	.. ..	....	R.
95	Christina Horn	18	....	23	.. ..	....	R.
96	Jessie Skillman	21	....	8	.. ..	.. ..	....
97	Mary Martin	28	....	5	.. ..	.. ..	....
98	Mary Boos	40	....	8	.. ..	.. ..	....
99	Bridget O'Keefe	30	1	22	.. ..	.. 7	....
100	Emma Simpson	35	....	6	.. ..	.. 6	....
101	Patrick Muldoon	28	....	6	.. ..	.. 2	....
102	Terence Duffy	74	....	7	.. ..	.. 6	....
103	Michael Corlan	....	....	....	.. ..	....	R.
104	Margaret Ryan	24	3	14	.. ..	.. 3	....
105	Catharine Mills	28	....	23	.. ..	....	R.
106	Josephine Wilson (B)	20	2	4	.. ..	....	R.
107	Mary Hennessy	30	....	15	.. ..	.. ..	....
108	Mary Wilson	28	....	4	.. ..	.. 2	....
109	John Tucker	39	....	0	.. 3	.. 8	....
110	William Wilson	40	....	10	.. ..	....	R.
111	Mary Neville	33	1	28	.. ..	.. 3	....
112	Michael Dooley	25	5	....	.. ..	.. ..	....
113	Mary O'Brien	75	....	1	.. ..	.. ..	....
114	Delia Fay	30	4	20	.. ..	....	R.
115	Catharine Hazard	35	....	3	.. ..	.. 4	....
116	Hannah Downey	70	....	21	.. ..	.. 4	....
117	Kate McHugh	20	....	21	.. ..	.. 6	....
118	Mary A. Williams	32	4	4	.. ..	....	R.
119	Mary O'Brien	28	3	10	.. ..	.. 9	....
120	Mary McDonnell	52	2	7	.. ..	.. 5	....
121	Eliza Hagan	27	4	11	.. ..	.. 9	....
122	Mary Smith	21	2	8	.. ..	.. 8	....
123	Carl Voreeath	34	....	20	.. ..	....	R.
124	William Conlan	18	....	24	.. ..	....	R.
125	Robert McMahon	14	....	21	.. ..	....	R.
126	Samuel Martin (B)	21	....	4	.. ..	....	R.
127	Thomas Tichenor	31	....	20	.. ..	....	R.
128	Joseph Eschenbach	30	2	24	.. ..	....	R.

RETURN OF CASES AT THE WORK HOUSE.—CONTINUED.

No.	Names.	Age.	Time.		Attacked	Died.	Recov'd R
			Mos.	Days			
129	George Nellis	29	....	0	Aug. 3	Aug. 11	....
130	William Gaylor	46	2	16	.. ..	....	R.
131	John Smith	40	3	28	.. ..	.. 7	....
132	John Logue	32	5	24	.. ..	.. 5	....
133	Francis Masterson	42	....	26	.. ..	.. 3	....
134	William Montgomery	20	1	21	.. ..	.. ..	....
135	Pasquedie Cordy	26	3	9	.. ..	.. ..	....
136	Michael Dailey	44	....	15	.. ..	....	R.
137	John Fuller	68	....	27	.. ..	....	R.
138	Mary Donovan	36	....	26	.. ..	.. 4	....
139	Jane Hoy	32	....	6	.. 4	.. ..	....
140	Ann Baker	40	....	8	.. ..	.. 5	....
141	Kate Vance	26	3	21	.. ..	....	R.
142	Ann Trainor	17	....	4	.. ..	....	R.
143	Ann Mills	19	1	15	.. ..	.. 4	R.
144	Mary Bechannon	54	1	14	.. ..	....	....
145	Lottie Edwards	22	3	11	.. ..	.. ..	....
146	Michael McClusky	....	....	....	.. ..	....	R.
147	Michael Malone	23	1	15	.. ..	....	R.
148	Thomas Tobin	60	....	8	.. ..	.. ..	....
149	John Kelly	41	2	6	.. ..	.. ..	....
150	Josephine Woodruff	22	....	25	.. ..	.. 7	....
151	Eliza Baker	22	....	6	.. ..	.. 5	....
152	Isabella Jones	42	....	4	.. ..	.. ..	....
153	William Finlay	00	....	7	.. ..	.. ..	....
154	George W. James	17	....	5	.. ..	....	R.
155	Matthew McNally	21	2	9	.. ..	....	R.
156	Michael Hackett	48	....	8	.. ..	.. ..	....
157	William Lynch	37	3	9	.. ..	.. ..	....
158	Mary Baker	20	....	1	.. ..	.. ..	....
159	Jane Doyle	49	3	7	.. ..	.. ..	....
160	Charles Tuttle	33	....	0	.. 5	.. 7	....
161	Catharine Riley	44	....	29	.. ..	....	R.
162	Delia Kavanah	23	....	29	.. ..	.. ..	....
163	John Foley	50	....	27	.. ..	.. 5	....
164	James Patterson	55	....	7	.. ..	.. ..	....
165	Henry Wilson (B)	49	....	26	.. ..	....	R.
166	Ellen Murdock	18	....	7	.. ..	.. 11	....
167	Edward Sweeny	36	....	27	.. ..	.. 5	....
168	Mary Johnson (B)	23	....	3	.. ..	.. 8	....
169	Catharine Duffy	26	....	4	.. ..	....	R.
170	Eliza M. Carson	37	....	5	.. ..	.. 6	....
171	John Moore	28	....	2	.. ..	.. 7	....
172	Susan Seine	34	....	6	.. 6	....	R.
173	Julia Sullivan	19	....	21	.. ..	.. 11	....
174	Leroy Harrington	45	....	11	.. ..	.. 8	....

RETURN OF CASES AT THE WORK HOUSE.—CONTINUED.

No.	Name.	Age.	Time.		Attacked		Died.		Recov'd R.
			Mos.	Days					
175	John Brownlee	34	....	25	Aug.	6	Aug.	9	....
176	Catharine Kelly	39	....	4	..	7	..	8	....
177	Mary McMamara	42	....	....	..	8	..	..	....
178	Marcus Polinths	63	1	9	..	..	..	9	....
179	Caroline Redman	21	....	7	..	9	..	13	....
180	Ellen McCauley	26	....	2	..	10	..	..	....
181	Mary A. Sebastopol	34	....	21	..	11	..	15	....
182	Ann Bauner	39	....	7	..	13	..	14	....
183	Rosannah Mack	25	....	5	..	14	..	15	....
184	George McMenomy	69	....	12	..	..	..	20	....
185	Rosa McDermott	20	....	6	..	15	..	15	....
186	Mary Quinn	25	....	14	..	..	..	16	....
187	Mary McKenna	68	....	6	..	..	..	..	....
188	Owen McDonald	65	....	8	..	..	..	19	....
189	Mary Kelly	30	....	14	..	16	....		R.
190	Catharine Dorsey	25	1	10	..	20	..	23	....
191	Mary Pearsall	30	....	6	..	..	....		R.
192	Mary Benson	50	....	4	Sept.	6	Sept.	8	....
193	Charles Laborda	65	....	23	..	11	..	13	....
194	Thomas Riley	25	....	4	..	13	..	14	....
195	Mary A. Mallon	22	....	20	..	..	..	..	....
196	Thomas Healey	40	....	3	..	..	..	15	....
197	John T. Butler	22	....	4	..	14	..	..	....
198	William Maher	60	....	5	..	..	..	..	....
199	Laurence Coman	38	....	6	..	..	..	..	....
200	August Longshaw	46	....	7	..	15	..	16	....
201	Jane Smith	24	....	17	..	16	..	17	....
202	Dennis Fay	19	....	6	..	20	..	21	....
203	James Flahey	40	....	20	..	22	..	23	....
204	William Campbell	52	....	15	..	23	..	24	....

APPENDIX "C."

RETURN OF CASES AT THE ALMS HOUSE.

No	Name.	Age.	Ward.	Time.			Attacked		Died.		Recov'ed.
				Yrs.	Mos.	Days					
1	Catharine Tighe	35	54	2	6	....	July	30	July	30	....
2	Mary Donnelly	38	..	....	2	....	..	..	..	31	....
3	Mary Farren	29	..	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	....
4	Annie E. Conniton	31	..	1	10	....	..	..	..	..	....
5	John Verlandis	18	2	2	4	....	..	31	..	..	....
6	Susan Manning	54	54	4	3	....	..	..	..	..	....
7	Mary Reed	21	..	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	....
8	Irene Spencer	25	..	2	4	....	..	..	..	..	....
9	Ann Riley	30	..	1	....	....	..	..	Aug.	1	....
10	Mary Manning	51	..	....	10	....	..	..	..	..	....
11	Catharine McGrath	54	..	4	2	....	..	..	..	..	....
12	Elizabeth Dott	51	..	5	3	....	..	..	..	2	....
13	Mary Kesnett	46	..	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	....
14	Catharine Hurley	51	..	1	2	....	..	..	..	..	....
15	Louise Valland	36	33	6	11	....	Aug.	1	..	..	....
16	Ann Hicks	44	54	2	11	....	..	..	..	..	....
17	Ann E. Rodgers	30	..	....	4	....	..	..	..	..	....
18	Mary Borgstader	45	45	....	2	....	..	2	..	3	....
19	Mary O'Brien	50	54	....	10	....	..	..	..	..	....
20	Thomas Knowles	28	24	....	4	....	..	..	..	4	....
21	Eva Crumbie	30	54	....	....	....	..	3	....		R.
22	Carrie Gee	16	..	....	....	....	..	..	....		R.
23	R. Barry	26	..	....	....	....	..	..	....		R.
24	Kate McGue	35	..	....	2	15	..	4	..	..	....
25	John Gordon	23	27	....	2	15	..	..	..	..	....
26	Margaret Murray	73	28	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	....
27	Bridget Noon	100	26	....	....	25	..	..	....		R.
28	C. Earley	58	B H	....	....	....	..	..	....		R.
29	M. Rose	40	N	....	....	....	..	..	....		R.
30	Robert McFarland	60	G H	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....
31	Margaret Delaney	40	54	....	1	....	..	..	..	..	....
32	Mary Cowan	35	..	1	5	....	..	..	..		R.
33	James Murphy	40	....	....	....	....	..	5	..	5	....
34	Catharine Robertson	43	54	....	2	....	..	..	..	..	....
35	Rosanna Eckhardt	53	..	2	10	....	..	..	..	..	....
36	Helena Meyers	24	50	1	....	....	..	..	..	7	....

RETURN OF CASES AT THE ALMS HOUSE.—CONTINUED.

No	Name.	Age.	Ward.	Time.			Attacked	Died.	Recov'ed.
				Yrs.	Mos.	Days			
37	Elizabeth Swanzer	22	50	....	3	....	Aug. 5	July 10	....
38	Elizabeth Albro	60	54	....	....	21	.. ..	.. 5	....
39	Michael Fritz	69	22	....	4	....	.. ..	.. ..	....
40	Ann Edwards	60	36	4	3	....	.. ..	.. ..	....
41	Ellen Flanagan	31	45	1	22	....	.. ..	.. ..	....
42	Mary A. Romer	57	39	7	10	....	.. ..	.. 6	....
43	Morris Kelly	30	22	....	1	....	.. 6	.. 7	....
44	William Carroll	29	27	....	3	....	.. ..	.. ..	....
45	Catharine Irvin	78	31	1	10	....	.. ..	.. ..	....
46	Thomas Shayes	75	C H	1	....	....	.. ..	.. ..	....
47	Samuel Gubbins	39	3	1	3	....	.. ..	.. 6	....
48	Jane Hays	59	35	1	11	....	.. ..	.. 11	....
49	Catharine Williams	15	25	1	5	....	.. ..	.. 7	....
50	John Connolly	40	....	5	2	....	.. 7	.. ..	....
51	Ann Huestis	49	36	3	9	....	.. ..	.. ..	....
52	Joseph Roshon	59	A H	4	2	....	.. ..	.. ..	....
53	Bridget Connolly	32	47	....	5	....	.. ..	.. 8	....
54	Thomas Muir	65	28	....	2	....	.. ..	.. 9	....
55	Catharine Moran	45	33	....	2	....	.. 8	.. ..	....
56	C. Stultz	68	3	....	....	....	.. ..	....	R.
57	Charles Miller	56	2	....	....	....	.. 9	.. 11	....
58	Ann Mons	71	37	....	....	....	.. ..	.. 12	....
59	Patrick Seagriff	52	....	....	....	....	.. ..	.. 18	....
60	Harriet Adams	38	28	....	....	....	.. 10	.. 11	....
61	Mary Carr	56	38	....	....	....	.. 11	.. 12	....
62	Mathew Furst	45	A H	....	....	....	.. ..	.. 14	....
63	Alice Cronin	42	38	....	....	....	.. 12	.. 12	....
64	Mary Hind	20	45	....	7	....	.. ..	.. ..	....
65	Catharine Edwards	61	33	7	4	....	.. ..	.. 18	....
66	H. Welch	30	41	....	....	....	.. ..	....	R.
67	Hannah Fitzgerald	28	50	....	....	....	.. ..	....	R.
68	Sarah Mahan	80	28	....	1	....	.. 13	.. 13	....
69	Mary Pitzpatrick	55	34	9	1	....	.. ..	.. ..	....
70	Catharine Garrigan	50	26	....	2	....	.. 14	.. 14	....
71	Catharine Talbot	66	27	2	....	....	.. ..	.. ..	....
72	Julia Gibbons	21	40	....	5	....	.. ..	.. ..	....
73	Catharine Fagan	28	54	3	11	....	.. ..	.. 15	....
74	Ellen Coyle	61	52	1	....	11	.. 15	.. ..	....
75	William Thompson	50	5	....	....	....	.. ..	....	R.
76	Hannah Negan	30	39	....	....	....	.. ..	....	R.
77	Rachel Van Doran	33	..	....	....	....	.. 16	....	R.
78	S. A. Edwards	55	3	....	....	....	.. ..	....	....
79	Sarah Murray	31	28	....	1	15	.. ..	.. 17	....
80	Philip Hannavan	Inf't	33	....	1	21	.. 17	.. 18	....
81	Margaret Reddy	39	32	9	1	....	.. 18	.. 19	....
82	Fanny Hanon	67	28	3	6	....	.. 19	.. ..	....

RETURN OF CASES AT THE ALMS HOUSE.—CONTINUED.

No	Name.	Age.	Ward.	Time.			Attacked		Died.		Recov'ed.
				Yrs.	Mos.	Days					
83	Ellen Mitchell	46	27	....	10	....	Aug.	19	Aug.	19	....
84	Hannah Dean	70	30	1	2	....	..	..	..	20	....
85	Joanna Cusick	28	49	....	....	....	..	..	....		R.
86	Maggie Handley	16	41	....	....	....	..	..	....		R.
87	B. Kankerbecker	80	N B	....	....	....	..	20	....		R.
88	Catharine Barry	40	27	....	....	....	..	..	....		R.
89	Eliza Holland	35	34	....	....	....	..	..	....		R.
90	Joshua Folk	59	14	....	10	....	..	..	..	21	....
91	Ebenezer Amos	65	..	....	3	....	..	21	..	..	....
92	Jane McKeown	34	50	....	9	....	..	..	..	27	....
93	—— Shepherd	25	B H	....	....	....	..	..	....		R.
94	Mary Ryan	23	53	7	....	....	..	22	..	24	....
95	Mary Grant	23	28	....	1	15	..	..	..	..	....
96	Christina Van Deusen	76	..	....	2	....	..	23	..	..	....
97	Rose McCarty	70	25	....	....	6	..	..	..	..	....
98	Susan O'Rielly	21	50	4	6	....	..	..	..	..	....
99	Jane Drew	52	28	....	2	....	..	..	..	..	....
100	Catharine Smith	51	32	....	1	15	..	..	..	25	....
101	John Mead	54	21	1	1	....	..	24	..	24	....
102	Margaret Leahy	33	26	4	10	....	..	..	..	..	....
103	Mary Baker	61	39	5	1	....	..	25	..	26	....
104	Mary Mehan	61	26	....	1	....	..	..	..	25	....
105	Fanny O'Brien	26	50	....	....	27	..	..	..	29	....
106	John Neale	69	8	4	....	....	..	30	..	30	....
107	Ann Stafford	60	54	....	....	....	Sept.	6	Sept.	9	....
108	George Reed	48	4	1	4	....	..	7	..	13	....
109	Sarah Price	58	36	....	....	....	..	10	....		R.
110	James Greighton	72	9	1	10	....	..	11	..	12	....
111	Ann Sharidan	51	....	....	4	....	..	12	..	17	....

APPENDIX "D."

RETURN OF CASES AT THE PENITENTIARY.

No	Names.	Age.	Time.		Attacked	Died.	Recov'd.
			Mos.	Days.			
1	Daniel Hand	22	2	25	July 30	....	R.
2	William Buckley	35	8	23	.. 21	July 31	....
3	Maggie Manhattan	18	3	6	Aug. 1	....	R.
4	Patrick McDonald	23	2	11	.. 2	....	R.
5	George Phillips	25	1	24	.. ..	....	R.
6	Henry Samuels	....	....	23	.. ..	....	R.
7	Albert Miller	21	1	5	.. ..	Aug. 16	....
8	Alex. Adams	26	....	28	.. 4	.. 16	....
9	Thomas Smith	21	2	13	.. ..	.. 8	....
10	Thomas McCormack	38	....	25	.. ..	.. 7	....
11	Chas. Wannamaker	22	2	20	.. ..	.. 6	R.
12	Anne Hines	45	8	22	.. 5	....	R.
13	George Phinney	34	4	1	.. 7	....	....
14	Wm. Smith	48	1	15	.. ..	.. 7	....
15	Francis B. Kennedy	22	1	....	.. 10	.. ..	R.
16	Edward Lynch	27	....	½	.. 12	....	R.
17	Henry Bremer	19	....	2	.. ..	....	R.
18	Leon Durand	22	3	12	.. 14	....	R.
19	Mary Ann Williams	27	....	30	.. 20	....	R.

APPENDIX "R."

RETURN OF CASES AT CHARITY HOSPITAL.

No	Names.	Age.	Ward.		Time.		Attacked	Died.	Recov'ed.
			M.	F.	Mos.	Days			
1	John McGowan	28	8	....	1	12	July 9	....	R.
2	James Hatton	45	5	....	....	....	.. 20	July 21	....
3	Thomas Conroy	50	Lent	....	3	11	.. 21	....	R.
4	A. Swift, allas Bindell	22	....	6	....	½	.. 31	....	R.
5	Eliza Cowan	29	....	2	....	....	Aug. 3	Aug. 5	....
6	Ellen Clifton	20	....	5	....	14	.. ..	.. 7	....
7	Enoch Holland	47	2	....	....	21	.. ..	.. 5	....
8	Mary Ryan	....	....	3	....	3	.. 4	.. 8	....
9	Mary Kane	28	....	13	3	12	.. 5	.. 6	....
10	Mary Barden	55	S P	Hos	3	26	.. ..	.. ..	....
11	Ann Fay	40	....	12	2	18	.. ..	.. ..	....
12	Thomas Gidney	60	5	....	1	14	.. ..	.. ..	....
13	Robert Clark	34	5	....	1	14	.. ..	.. ..	....
14	Ellen Barry	36	....	16	4	6	.. ..	.. ..	....
15	Fanny Ward	19	....	14	6	16	.. ..	.. 7	....
16	Susan Murphy	25	....	4	5	5	.. 7	.. 8	....
17	Jane Berry (B)	39	....	16	....	3	.. ..	.. 9	....
18	Kate McCauley	25	....	4	4	19	.. ..	.. 8	....
19	Lottie Smith	25	....	2	....	20	.. ..	.. ..	....
20	Bridget McIntyre	70	....	12	2	7	.. 8	.. 9	....
21	Charles Manning	49	Pri'e	room	....	....	.. ..	.. ..	....
22	James Fallon	65	10	....	2	22	.. ..	.. 10	....
23	Cath. Welsh	26	....	6	4	2	.. 9	.. ..	....
24	Robert Archless	30	1	....	....	10	.. 10	.. 11	....
25	Mary A. Swain	32	....	9	....	6	.. ..	.. ..	....
26	Ann Cashman	59	....	13	2	25	.. ..	.. ..	....
27	William O'Hara	65	2	....	....	10	.. ..	.. ..	....
28	Robert O'Brien	33	10	....	....	17	.. 11	.. ..	....
29	Michael Maloney	50	10	....	2	26	.. ..	.. 12	....
30	Bridget Curran	65	....	12	....	20	.. ..	.. ..	....
31	Catharine Riley	47	....	2	....	1	.. ..	.. ..	....
32	Rosanna Hamilton	23	....	10	1	24	.. ..	.. 13	....
33	John Davy	35	10	....	....	22	.. 13	.. 14	....
34	Mary Johnson	23	....	16	....	28	.. ..	.. ..	....
35	Augusta Potter	22	....	16	....	15	.. 14	.. 16	....
36	William Marvin	45	10	....	1	2	.. ..	.. 18	....

RETURN OF CASES AT CHARITY HOSPITAL.—CONTINUED.

No	Names.	Age.	Ward.		Time.		Attacked		Died.		Recov'ed.
			M.	F.	Mos.	Days					
37	Matthew Fuller	58	2		2	2	July	15	Aug.	15	
38	Mary Eckles	19		3		21				18	R.
39	William Graham	57	13		1	12					
40	Elizabeth McAuley	22		6	1	19		17			
41	Margaret Cheesbro	26		9	7	9				19	
42	Catharine Dickerson	20		1		4				22	
43	Patrick McKenna	35	10			16		18			R.
44	Julia Smith	23		9	1	11					R.
45	Emma Hays	28		16	7	19		19			R.
46	Ellen Martin	34		5	2	16		22		23	
47	Margaret Fitch	25		9	3	29		25		36	
48	Amelia Roach	40		9	1	19		26		27	
49	Charles Carrol	50		13			Sept.	10	Sept.	12	
50	Mary Conway	22			1			12			R.

Appendix "F."

Daily Census and Mortality of Infants in Almshouse, from July 1st to September 1st, 1866. (Infants at Mother's Breast and "Nurse Children.")

DATE.	Number of Mother's Children in Building.	Deaths among same.	Number of Nurse-Children in Building.	Deaths among same.	Total number in Building.	Total number of Deaths.
July 1	86	1	84	..	171	1
2	84	..	87	1	171	1
3	81	..	88	1	169	1
4	81	..	88	..	169	..
5	80	..	87	5	167	5
6	83	..	88	..	171	..
7	83	1	91	6	174	7
8	83	..	91	..	174	..
9	79	2	87	8	166	10
10	79	..	81	1	160	1
11	76	..	81	..	157	..
12	80	1	84	2	164	3
13	77	1	84	5	161	6
14	79	2	84	6	133	8
15	79	..	84	..	163	..
16	77	..	82	2	159	2
17	77	..	81	4	158	4
18	78	3	78	4	156	7
19	78	2	80	4	158	6
20	77	1	79	..	156	1
21	79	..	81	1	160	1
	1676	14	1770	50	3447	64
Average	79.81	0.67	84.33	2.38	164.14	3.05
Percentage of deaths on total No. Infants.	....	9.83	....	2.82	....	1.86

DATE.	Number of Mother's Children in Building.	Deaths among same.	Number of Nurse-Children in Building.	Deaths among same.	Total Number in Building.	Total Number of Deaths.
July 22	79	..	81	..	169	..
23	81	2	66	7	167	9
24	73	..	85	1	158	1
25	72	..	86	3	158	3
26	74	..	87	3	161	3
27	71	..	91	3	162	3
28	72	1	92	4	164	5
29	72	..	92	..	164	..
30	76	1	90	2	166	3
31	78	1	96	4	174	5
Aug. 1	74	1	88	7	163	8
2	76	..	92	..	168	..
3	76	1	90	7	166	8
4	77	..	87	6	164	6
5	77	..	87	..	164	..
6	73	1	74	17	147	18
7	73	1	74	4	147	5
8	73	..	70	4	143	4
9	76	..	65	6	141	6
10	76	1	63	3	139	4
11	77	..	55	8	132	8
	1576	10	1731	89	3310	99
Average	75.05	0.48	82.52	4.24	157.57	4.71
Percentage of deaths on total No. Infants.	....	0.63	....	5.13	....	2.99

DATE.	Number of Mother's Children in Building.	Deaths among same.	Number of Nurse-Children in Building.	Deaths among same.	Total Number in Building.	Total Number of Deaths.
Aug. 12	77	..	55	..	132	..
13	75	3	53	5	128	8
14	75	1	50	4	125	5
15	70	3	46	4	116	7
15	71	..	47	..	118	..
17	72	1	46	1	118	3
18	73	..	49	1	122	1
19	73	..	49	..	122	..
20	70	1	52	1	122	2
21	73	..	54	1	127	1
22	74	..	52	2	126	2
23	73	3	51	1	124	4
24	73	..	51	1	124	1
25	72	..	52	1	124	1
26	72	..	52	..	124	..
27	72	..	48	5	120	5
28	71	..	51	1	121	1
29	70	..	52	4	121	4
30	58	2	52	1	120	3
31	68	..	56	1	124	1
Sept. 1	67	1	59	1	126	2
	1508	15	1077	36	2514	51
Average	71.81	0.71	51.24	1.71	123.05	2.43
Percentage of deaths on total No. Infants.	....	9.98	....	3.34	....	1.93

Appendix "F"—(*Continued*).

DATE.	Number of Mother's Children in Building.	Deaths among same.	Number of Nurse-Children in Building.	Deaths among same.	Total Number Infants in Building.	Total Number of Deaths.
July 1	82	..	71	1	154	1
2	82	..	71	..	153	..
3	81	1	72	1	153	2
4	81	..	72	..	153	..
5	81	1	67	5	148	6
6	77	2	66	2	143	4
7	77	..	67	1	144	1
8	77	..	69	..	146	..
9	77	..	69	..	146	..
10	76	3	72	3	148	6
11	76	..	74	3	150	3
12	76	..	73	1	149	1
13	78	..	75	..	153	..
14	78	..	73	1	159	1
15	77	1	72	2	149	3
16	77	..	72	..	149	..
17	78	1	67	4	145	5
18	78	..	70	1	148	1
19	75	1	71	2	146	3
20	76	..	73	2	149	2
21	75	1	73	4	148	5
Total	1635	11	1489	33	3124	44
Daily Average	77.85	0.52	70.90	1.57	148.76	2.09
Percentage of deaths on total No. Infants.	....	0.67	....	2.22	....	1.41

DATE.	Number of Mother's Children in Building.	Deaths among same.	Number of Nurse-Children in Building.	Deaths among same.	Total Number Infants in Building.	Total Number of Deaths.
July 22	78	..	71	1	149	1
23	78	..	71	..	149	1
24	79	3	74	1	153	6
25	71	1	73	..	144	2
26	71	..	71	5	142	6
27	67	2	71	2	138	7
28	67	..	73	1	140	1
29	69	..	69	..	138	5
30	69	..	69	..	138	..
31	67	2	65	3	132	5
Aug. 1	65	1	64	3	129	3
2	68	..	66	1	134	5
3	70	..	65	..	137	3
4	74	..	61	1	135	5
5	78	..	59	2	137	3
6	78	..	59	..	137	..
7	69	2	57	1	126	3
8	68	1	56	2	124	3
9	71	..	55	2	126	2
10	67	1	53	4	120	5
11	68	..	53	1	121	1
Total	1492	13	1355	54	2847	67
Daily Average	21.05	0.62	64.52	2.57	35.57	3.19
Percentage of deaths on total No. Infants.	....	0.88	....	3.98	....	2.35

DATE.	Number of Mother's Children in Building.	Deaths among same.	Number of Nurse-Children in Building.	Deaths among same.	Total Number Infants in Building.	Total Number of Deaths.
Aug. 12	68	..	52	1	120	1
13	68	..	52	..	120	..
14	68	..	45	6	113	6
15	70	..	49	1	119	1
16	69	..	51	1	120	1
17	67	..	48	3	115	3
18	67	1	49	..	116	1
19	68	..	50	..	118	..
20	68	..	50	..	118	..
21	68	..	49	3	117	3
22	69	..	48	1	117	1
23	71	..	52	..	123	..
24	72	..	55	..	126	..
25	73	1	56	3	129	4
26	72	2	55	1	127	3
27	72	..	55	..	127	..
28	68	..	56	..	124	..
29	66	..	55	3	121	3
30	66	..	54	1	120	1
31	70	..	55	..	125	..
Sept. 1	68	1	58	4	126	5
Total	1447	5	1094	28	2541	33
Daily Average	68.90	0.24	52.10	1.33	122.00	1.57
Percentage of deaths on total No. Infants.	....	0.34	....	2.58	....	1.30

APPENDIX "G."

Return of Cases at Ward's Island.

No.	NAME.	Time at Workhouse.	Time.		Attacked.	Died.	Recovered.
		Days.	Mos.	Days			
1	Peter Ford (1).	2	....	2	July 27.	July 28.	
2	Hugh McCann.	29	....	....	" 29.	" 29.	
3	Henry Stiver (2).....	.....	....	....	" 29.	" 31.	
4	Mary Gilmartin (3)	3	1	8	" 29.	.....	Recov.
5	Eliza Edge...	8	....	16	" 29.	.....	Recov.
6	Thomas Barrett (4) ...	23	....	28	" 30.	" 30.	
7	Michael Kennedy.....	3	1	4	" 30.	" 30.	
8	Jane Diltz.....	.....	....	....	" 30.	" 31.	
9	Peter Reilly (6).....	.....	1	5	" 31.	.....	Recov.
10	William More (2).....	9 mos.	....	30	Aug. 1.	Aug. 2.	
11	Hattie Day (6).....	3 days.	....	3	" 2.	" 4.	
12	William Lynch.....	.....	....	....	" 2.	" 5.	
13	William Scott.....	.....	....	....	" 3.	.....	Recov.

(1.) Peter Ford came, with four others, from the Workhouse, July 25th; the other four escaped the cholera.

(2.) Henry Stiver and William Moore, both lunatics, were employed in the pit burying the dead.

(3.) Mary Gilmartin came from Workhouse, July 23d, the day the first case died there.

(4.) Thomas Barrett was nurse to cases Nos. 1 and 2.

(5.) Peter Reilly the night before his attack, had laid in some hay upon which the corpses of the previous cholera patients had been laid during the night.

(6.) Hattie Day came from Workhouse four days previous to attack.

About fifty men were employed on Ward's Island, part of whom worked in the Cemetery. They all slept in one large room. The sick were placed in a tent, erected for that purpose.

Where time is not stated, patients are supposed to have been from the Almshouse.

APPENDIX "H."

Meal.	Articles.	Penitentiary.	Almshouse.	Workhouse.	Lunatic Asylum.
Breakfast.	Bread	10 oz.	Daily ration, 20 oz.	10 oz.	Daily ration, 22 oz.
	Rye Coffee	1½ pints.	1½ pints.	1½ pints.	1½ pints.
Dinner.	Fresh Beef	1 lb. 5 days per week.	1 lb 2 days per week.	1 lb 5 days per week.	½ lb. 4 days per week.
	Salt Beef	¾ lb. " "	¾ lb 1 day "	¾ lb 2 " "	.....
	Stew of salt pork with vegetables	.....	.....	.....	1 day per week.
	Mutton Stew	.....	.....	.....	1 day per week.
	Bean soup with salt beef	1½ pints 1 day per week.	1½ pints 1 day per week.	1½ pints 1 day per week.	....
	Mush and molasses	.....	1 day per week.	.....	1 day per week.
	Bread	From daily ration.	From daily ration.	8 oz.	From daily ration.
	Vinegar	A small quantity issued to each person as required.			
	Soup of beef & vegetables	1½ pints 5 days per week	1½ pints 5 days per week.	1½ pints 6 days per week.	1½ pints 4 days per week.
Supper.	Mush	Containing 3@4 oz. meal	.....	1½ pts. cont'g 3 oz. meal.	.....
	Bread	.....	From daily ration.	.....	From daily ration.
	Rye Coffee	1½ pints.	1½ pints.	.....	.....
	Tea	.....	.....	.....	1½ pints.

Each 'Check' in Perpendicular Column, marks one Thousand

APPENDIX "K."

Table showing Influence of Age upon Mortality.

AGES.	Lunatic Asylum.				Workhouse.				Almshouse.				Penitentiary.				Charity Hospital.				Total.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Under 20.....	....	....	1	1	6	3	13	8	2	2	3	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	9	5	20	11
20 and under 30	4	4	13	11	17	12	53	36	4	3	15	12	10	3	1	....	1	....	18	14	36	22	100	73
30 and under 40	7	6	24	18	12	9	27	19	2	2	20	15	3	3	....	....	5	4	4	4	29	24	75	56
40 and under 50	5	3	18	11	17	12	22	18	2	1	12	10	1	1	1	....	4	4	3	3	29	21	56	42
50 and under 60	6	3	9	7	7	7	11	10	8	4	18	17	....	....	....	....	5	4	2	2	26	18	40	36
60 and under 70	2	2	6	5	10	9	4	3	5	4	9	9	....	....	....	....	3	3	1	1	20	18	20	18
70 and under 80	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	3	10	10
80 and upwards.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	2
Unknown	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	4	....	2	1
Total.....	25	18	73	54	72	53	132	96	26	18	85	72	16	7	3	....	18	15	32	27	157	111	325	249

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INFANT HOSPITAL.

OFFICE OF INFANT HOSPITAL,
New York, Jan. 1, 1867.

JAMES BOWEN, ESQ.,

President Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

SIR—I herewith transmit Report of Infant's Bureau for seven months, ending December 31, 1866.

The Infant's Bureau was established on the 1st of June; and the tables annexed, that relate to that Department, furnish all the statistical knowledge required.

The census table shows the number of children originally transferred from the Alms House, number received, died, &c.

The care and maintainence of this portion of our inmates, is one requiring the constant attention of a physician, whose time is wholly employed in this branch

of his profession. This fact becoming apparent early in the year, one of the House Staff of Charity Hospital, was assigned the duty of attending to the wants of this class.

Assisted, as he has been, in the almost daily visit of one of the Medical Board, all, and everything that could be, has been done to render these helpless little ones comfortable.

Every suggestion having this for its object, has been promptly attended to, both by the physician and myself.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES OWENS,
Warden.

INFANT'S BUREAU,

ORGANIZED 1ST JUNE, 1866.

The following is a Statement showing the number of Children in the Infant Department, June 1, 1866, *the number received during the remainder of the year, the number taken by parents, adopted, sent to Randall's Island or died, and the number remaining in the Infant Department,* 31*st Dec.*, 1866:

Number of Children in Infant Department, 1st June, 1866			177
From Superintendent of Out-Door Poor and Commmissioners			724
			901
Taken by Parents		207	
Adopted		22	
Randall's Island		2	
Died		479	
On Hand, 31st December, 1866		191	
			901
Males	99		
Females	92		
			191
Mother's Children:			
Boys	59		
Girls	40		
		99	
Nurse Children:			
Boys	40		
Girls	52		
		92	
			191

INFANT'S BUREAU.

Number of Children received from 1*st June to* 31*st December*, 1866—*How Disposed of, and Deaths.*

MONTHS.	ADMITTED.						TAKEN BY PARENTS.						ADOPTED.						RAND'S IS.						DEATHS.					
	Mother's Children.			Nurse Children.			Mother's Children.			Nurse Children.			Mother's Children.			Nurse Children.			Mother's Children.			Nurse Children.			Mother's Children.			Nurse Children.		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
On Hand..	52	37	89	41	47	88	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
June.....	15	21	36	38	33	71	19	16	35	3	7	10	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	10	35	26	61
July	22	33	55	49	42	91	11	11	22	3	2	5	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	4	8	40	46	86
August....	14	17	31	25	39	64	12	17	29	....	1	1	..	..	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	11	8	19	44	46	90
September.	13	16	29	29	36	65	9	11	20	2	2	4	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	21	30	51
October ...	24	15	39	20	37	57	17	16	33	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	12	11	17	28
November.	10	14	24	29	34	63	10	12	22	....	4	4	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	7	16	22	38
December.	26	18	44	27	28	55	10	7	17	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	....	7	26	32	58
	176	171	347	258	296	554	88	90	178	9	20	29	..	..	..	11	11	22	..	..	..	1	1	2	38	29	67	193	219	412

INFANT'S BUREAU.

Ages of children admitted from 1*st June to* 31*st Dec.*, 1866:

	Boys	Girls	Total
MOTHER'S CHILDREN.			
Between 4 Days and 2 Months	61	66	127
" 2 Months " 4 "	25	39	64
" 4 " " 8 "	17	15	32
" 8 " " 12 "	9	6	15
" 12 " " 18 "	6	4	10
" 18 " " 2 Years	4	3	7
" 2 Years " 5 "	2	1	3
	124	134	258
NURSE CHILDREN.			
Between 4 Days and 2 Months	105	117	222
" 2 Months " 4 "	38	62	130
" 4 " " 8 "	19	30	49
" 8 " " 12 "	15	13	28
" 12 " " 18 "	14	13	27
" 18 " " 2 Years	4	3	7
" 2 Years " 5 "	2	1	3
	217	249	466

REPORT

Of Clothing made by Epileptic Patients during the months of November and December, 1866:

Aprons	315
Chemises	10
Shirts	12
Carpets	2
Roller Towels	8
Hand Towels	8

MARY GOODWIN, *Matron.*

New York City Lunatic Asylum,

JANUARY 1st, 1867.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

OF

Public Charities and Correction.

COMMISSIONERS.

JAMES BOWEN,
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
OWEN W. BRENNAN.

OFFICERS.

RALPH L. PARSONS, Resident Physician.
THEO. H. KELLOGG, Senior Ass't Physician.
G. W. ROBINSON, Ass't Physician.
EDGAR S. SMITH, " "
ZETUS SEARLE, Chaplain.
JAMES C. GREENE, Clerk.
MARY GOODWIN, Matron.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN

OF THE

New York City Lunatic Asylum.

JAMES BOWEN, Esq.,

President of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

SIR:—In accordance with the rules of your Honorable Board, the Annual Report of the New York City Lunatic Asylum, is herewith respectfully submitted.

The annexed table contains an exhibit of the admissions, discharges, deaths, and the results during the past year. A separate heading has been made for cases received from the Alms House, as they were for the most part patients who had been temporarily transferred from the Asylum, on account of its over-crowded condition, and were transferred as soon as suitable accommodations had been provided. A separate heading is also made for deaths from Cholera, as these

were the results of an extraordinary contingency, and form no criterion of the ordinary standard of health at the Institution.

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths, 1866.	White Males.	White Females.	Black Males.	Black Females.	Total.
Number of Patients January 1, 1866.	214	506	9	7	736
Admitted during the year.....	242	260	5	7	514
Re-transferred from Alms House....		80			80
Total number admitted.....	242	340	5	7	594
Total number under treatment.....	456	846	14	14	1330
Discharges.....	145	224	2	5	376
Deaths from Cholera.....	19	50			69
Deaths from other causes.....	44	71	1	2	118
Total number deaths.....	63	121	1	2	187
Total number discharges	208	345	3	7	563
Remaining December 31, 1866	248	501	11	7	767

Of the 376 patients discharged, 162 had recovered, 80 were improved and 126 were unimproved. This would make the per centage of cures 32 on the whole number admitted. A considerable number of those classed as improved, had so far recovered, that the restraints of an Asylum were considered no longer essential, and have without doubt entirely recovered.

A majority of those classed as unimproved were transferred to other departments.

The deaths were 14 per cent. of the whole number under treatment, 5 per cent. being from cholera, and 9 per cent. from other causes. It thus appears that

although on account of the cholera epidemic, the number of deaths has been unusually large, the general standard of health has in other respects been quite up to the ordinary standard.

In the month of July, the epidemic of Asiatic Cholera then prevalent at quarantine, and in some portions of the city made its appearance at the Asylum.

The disease had already broken out at the Work House in a virulent form, and was probably disseminated from thence to this Institution. The first case occurred at one of the Pavilions in a patient, that had just been transferred from the Retreat where the disease probably was contracted. The Retreat which is situated quite near the Work House, suffered severely throughout the epidemic, as did also the Pavilions.

At the other buildings the per centage of cases was comparatively small.

The first case of cholera occurred on the 22d of July, and the last on the 27th of September.

Twenty-five male patients were attacked, of whom nineteen died, and seventy-one females, of whom fifty-two died, making a total of ninety-six cases.

Thus it will be seen that the number of recoveries was only twenty-six, while that of fatal cases amounted to seventy-four.

In accounting for the small per centage of cures, two facts must be taken into consideration. In the first place, a majority of the patients attacked were already in a state of nervous depression, with enfeebled powers of nutrition assimilation. They were thus predisposed to contract any epidemic disease, and had feeble powers of resistance when attacked.

Another cause of this result, as shown by the statistical report is the fact, that no cases were considered as cholera, save such as were well marked and unmistakeable with cold, blue skin, contracted pulse, anxious countenance, huskey voice, etc. The occurrence of rice water discharges was not depended upon as a diagnostic sign, for the reason that this symptom could not be observed with any degree of uniformity, save in cases that also manifested the other symptoms.

There were one hundred and fourteen cases diagnosed as acute diarrhœa during the prevalence of the epidemic. A certain per centage of these are known to have had the characteristic rice water discharges, many of the others without doubt, had the choleric

diarrhœa, which was checked by the timely administration of remedies and by rest in recumbent posture.

By many practioners a considerable number of these cases would have been diagnosed as cholera, and in that case the per centage of cures recorded would have been notably increased.

Previous to the accession of cholera, the general standard of health had been considered remarkably good. In fact the epidemic had been long anticipated, and especial pains had been taken to place the Institution in good sanitary condition. There were however, some unforseen and unavoidable pre-disposing causes, that are worthy of mention as exerting an unfortunate influence. For some weeks the weather had been oppressively hot, adding as a general depress cause. Just at this time also, one of the gutta percha pipes by means of which the different Institutions are supplied with croton water, was broken. No sooner had it been repaired and relaid, than it was again broken. For this reason during several weeks of the heated term, immediately preceding the outbreak of the epidemic, the supply of water was very much below what is constantly needed for ordinary purposes of cleanliness. During the summer months it

is customary twice a week to fill the tanks completely full, and then let the water flow through the sewers in a full stream. This is considered necessary from the existence of certain imperfections in the condition of the traps, drains and sewers, but was rendered impossible from the short supply of water. It was necessary to detail men to carry water for the purpose of cleansing the different water closets, and even then, this service could be only imperfectly performed. Another unfortunate coincidence was, that through some mischance a cargo of damaged flour had just been received instead of the wholesome article, that had heretofore been uniformly furnished.

Bread made from this article was sour and doughy, from the first and after a few hours became so mouldy, that it was quite unfit for use. Although soon replaced by a better article, it undoubtedly, acted as a pre-disposing cause to derangements of the alimentary canal.

That the infection was first received from the Work House, there cannot be a reasonable doubt. Indeed, it so happened that no patients recently admitted to the Asylum had either cholera or choleric diarrhœa.

When it was ascertained that cholera had really made its appearance, an abundance of the most ap-

proved disinfectants was provided, and a thorough system of disinfection inaugurated. By this time the water pipes had fortunately been repaired, and sewers were thoroughly and repeatedly washed out. A solution of sulphate of iron and of coal-tar was thrown into the water closets and sewers several times a day, the sinks of the water closets were emptied and cleaned many times a day, close rooms were newly and repeatedly whitewashed, floors were scrubbed with water to which chlorinated lime had been added, soiled clothing was immediately cleansed and disinfected, and the excreta of patients attacked with cholera or diarrhœa were immediately disinfected, whether in the privies, or on the floors, or bedding. After being saturated with a disinfectant solution, the soiled clothing and bedding were subjected to the thorough and prolonged action of boiling water at the earliest practicable moment. It is worthy of remark in this connection, that none of the nurses, or other persons who had charge of the cholera patients, and none of the washerwomen had a well developed attack of cholera, a result which many no doubt be fairly attributed to the measures above referred to.

Such changes in the dietary tables were made as the occasion was thought to demand, and especial care was taken to prevent patients from eating unwhole-

some vegetables, or imperfectly ripened fruits, to which they usually have access about the grounds, or with which they are sometimes furnished by their friends. In carrying out these measures, our efforts were promptly and efficiently seconded by your Honorable Board, some members of which visited us daily, to aid and encourage us by their presence, their counsels and their sympathies. In order that cases of cholera might be placed under treatment with the least possible delay, a diarrhœa mixture was furnished to each hall, and ordered to be administered as soon as a patient showed any of the premonitary symptoms. The case was then reported for further advice, and if it proved to be one of cholera, it was immediately isolated by removal to buildings especially set apart and prepared for this purpose.

Cases of acute diarrhœa were also isolated if a single dose of medicine did not suffice to check the disease.

The plan of treatment was somewhat varied, although it consisted for the most part in the administration of opium, combined with other drugs, or of the sulphate of morphia in the dry state during the early stages and of stimulants later in the disease. Injections of green tea and brandy, hypodermic injections of morphia transfusion, and the injection of oxygen gas into

the cellular tissue were tried, but without positive results. During the early stages of the disease the efficacy of remedies in arresting its progress was in many cases well marked and satisfactory. At a late stage, however, the benefits of medication were not clearly marked.

Since the date of my last report various improvements have been vigorously prosecuted, and some have been brought to a favorable completion.

Large gangs of men have been constantly occupied in grading the grounds, macadamizing roads and paths, removing ledges of rocks, building sea wall, and reclaiming waste land. Owing to the still unfinished state of the work, the condition of the grounds gives no just idea of the amount of labor thus expended. It is only when such enterprises are fully completed that these benefits can be realized. The repair and reconstruction of water-closets has been pushed forward, until now only a single series remains in an imperfect condition.

The importance of these improvements is always manifest, but never more so than when, as during the past summer, the Institution is suffering under an epidemic of some infectious disease.

Early in the year Pavilion B was completed, furnished, and occupied, thus affording increased relief to our over-

crowded halls. Pavilion C has been built and occupied, and Pavilion D is now near completion. Although three of these buildings have been temporarily diverted from their original purpose, they are here referred to as forming part of the improvements that have been made on the Asylum grounds; and that will no doubt ultimately revert to this Institution.

A capacious building, of a beautiful and chaste design, has also been constructed for a billiard room.

This, however, will be temporarily occupied as a gymnasium until other and more suitable facilities can be provided. A drying yard for clothes has been constructed in immediate proximity to the wash house, with the effect of materially diminishing loss in clothing, as well as preventing much annoyance in searching for misplaced articles. The tin roof of the cook-house, which was much out of repair from being exposed to the constant action of moisture on the under surface, has been replaced by a new one. Ordinary repairs have been constantly made as necessity required.

Since the establishment of the Hospital for Epileptics, the females of this unpromising class of patients, have been removed from the Asylum. Thus, although the Pavilion which they occupy was turned over to the use of

that department, the relief afforded to the crowded halls of the Asylum has been none the less real.

The overcrowded condition of the female Halls has been further relieved by the extraordinary number of deaths that occurred during the Summer months from the Cholera epidemic.

Now, the number of female patients in the halls of the main building and of the Retreat, is not much above the proper standard. The Halls for males, on the contrary, are more crowded than ever before. No relief has been afforded by transfers, and the per centage of deaths from Cholera was fortunately small. This condition of things cannot be otherwise than prejudicial to the interests of the patients and the usefulness of the Institution. Many patients are of necessity placed together who are incompatible in temperament, and from difference in habits and mental condition, a constant source of annoyance to each other.

The attendants also are thus given a greater amount of duties than they can well perform. Where each attendant has supervision of so large a number of patients, the sense of a constant and immediate personal responsibility in the care of particular cases is in a great degree lost. Instead of looking upon their charge as individuals whose comfort, happiness and

improvement should be their constant care, they unconsciously, and perhaps unavoidably, come to look upon them rather as an aggregate of persons towards whom they hold the relation of keepers, whose duties end with seeing that they are restrained from overt acts of violence, and properly cared for as regards their physical wants. On the contrary, as their title implies, they should be in constant attendance and association with the patients, make themselves cognizant of every passing change in their mental or physical condition, and exert that moral influence that lies more within their power than that of any other officer at an Asylum. If a patient becomes excited, he must be soothed, and removed as much as possible from disturbing influences; if he is melancholic, his attention must be drawn to passing realities, by engaging him in some amusing or useful pursuit or pleasant conversation; if he is becoming listless and demented, he requires to be aroused to action, as the mind, like a limb, becomes more and more debilitated from want of use. All these offices can only be well done by a faithful attendant who is conscientiously devoted to his work. The policy then should be to give each attendant only so much work as he can well perform, so that he can be held strictly accountable for the proper performance of their delicate and important

duties. Otherwise, the best attendants are liable to be distracted with the multitude of their cares, and neglect those intellectual duties which, more than all others, would render their work a pleasure to themselves. None of the Halls in the main building are adapted for the care of more than forty patients, and this is as large a number as should be placed in charge of any two attendants, unless perhaps those be excepted that have already fallen into a state of hopeless dementia.

For the Lodge, no relief has been, nor can be, afforded until a suitable building is provided for that express purpose. The necessity for relief continues as great as heretofore. It is hoped, however, that before the close of the present year ample provision will be made for recent and excitable cases, by the construction of a new Lodge or Quarantine, furnished with all the appliances and conveniences that modern science can suggest for the cure of such patients.

The roof of the main building is in such an imperfect condition that no remedy is likely to be efficient short of an entirely new covering of tin. During heavy falls of rain or melting of snow a large quantity of water flows into the attics, and thence leaks into the rooms and halls beneath, thus render-

ing them damp and unwholesome, and destroying the walls and ceilings. It is a well understood fact that persons in the enjoyment of ordinary health, are rendered happier and sounder in body and mind by having some regular and useful employment that exercises the one and interests and stimulates the other. Also, that these ends are promoted by alternating regular duties and employments with opportunities for social intercourse, under conditions that stimulate and develop the social instincts, and by amusements that tend to relax and unbend the mind from the monotony of ordinary duties. As the condition of the body reacts upon the mind, so also does the mental condition react upon the body. These facts are no less true of the insane than of the sane, and indicate some of the most important of the means at our disposal to exert a favorable influence on the diseased mind. Hence, in all well conducted Asylums an attempt is made to secure the means of regulated labor and rational and interesting amusement. As soon as parties begin to manifest signs of improvement, they are, if possible, engaged in some employment adapted to each particular case under treatment. Whatever power of self-control has been already gained, is soon redoubled by the more or less voluntary exercise of this faculty, while the power of at-

tention and of consecutive thought are at the same time improved. The general health also improves under the combined influence of gentle exercise, and a more healthy condition of mind.

Of all forms of labor those, like farming and gardening, that are followed in the open air, are undoubtedly the best. During the summer months many of the male patients are thus employed, under the supervision of a gardener or attendant. Some are engaged in gardening, some in taking care of flowers and shrubs, some in keeping the grounds and walks in proper condition, while others are engaged in heavier and more laborious service, as in wheeling dirt and coal, in digging trenches, &c.—regard being had to the social condition, tastes and capacity in each particular case. A considerable number are constantly engaged in mechanical pursuits, in the blacksmith and carpenter shop, the tin shop, in painting, in plastering, in upholstering, &c. The employments of the females are more limited in proportion to their number, and are not as healthful in character as those available for the male patients. They perform the ordinary housework of the halls, making the beds, keeping rooms in a tidy condition, taking care of the dining rooms, mending and making cloth-

ing and bedding, &c. With increased facilities many more of the male patients might be engaged in useful labor with advantage to themselves. The tillable grounds are, however, becoming so much restricted in extent by the erection of new buildings that sufficient opportunity cannot be afforded until the grounds are still further improved and reclaimed.

The females are yet more in need of some regular duties in which to occupy their time. Nor is it easy to supply such pleasing employments as are suited to the mental and physical condition of our patients, without resorting to some means especially devised for and adapted to this end. Amusements then should be provided that combine as many of the advantages as possible that would accrue from pleasing and useful labor. We need something that will give a due amount of exercise to the body, serve as a pleasing recreation to the mind, and at the same time, by its regularity and uniformity, serve as a means of discipline, engaging and fixing the attention of the patient, increasing the power of self-control, and rendering the patient more obedient to the direction and control of others. In the case even of those patients that will not ultimately recover, many would be rendered healthier, happier, and more docile, and the

ordinary dictates of humanity urge that all feasible means be employed to reach this desirable end. In those cases in which there is a tendency toward recovery, the adoption of such a system of regulated amusement is still more important. Here, present happiness and future usefulness to themselves, as well as the relief of the community from the burden of their support, are all arguments in favor of the adoption of measures that tend to turn the balance in favor of recovery. And it should be remembered that external condition, surrounding influences, and the regulation of the individual habits, have often more influence in determining results than mere medication. Now, we have a means admirably adapted to the end in view, in the new system of light gymnastics, so called, invented by Dio Lewis. Under this system, large classes can be trained and exercised at the same time, and the exercises are so simple that no great amount of intelligence is required.

While the exercises are not severe, they are so contrived as to bring into play almost all the muscles in the body—thus improving the general tone of the body, increasing the appetite and power of assimilation, and indirectly imparting elasticity to the mind, and also working off the excess of excitability that

often finds expression in less agreeable ways. The movements are all rhythmical in character, and are accompanied by music, thus forming, perhaps with the addition of these charms, the most agreeable and useful pastime that could be devised for the objects in question.

The method of training is simple and practicable. The teacher would first instruct some of the attendants and more intelligent patients in groups of four. Then the number of groups would be multiplied by making each one of the four leader of a new group, and so on to any extent desired. Certain regular hours each day might be assigned for these exercises, to which the attendants from the different halls would take the patients under their charge in rotation, thus giving all the discipline that the performance of a routine duty affords, and all the exercise that would be gained in ordinary labor, while both these ends would be secured by making the means rather a pleasure than a duty. The apparatus required is simple and inexpensive, consisting for the most part in wooden wands, rings, dumb-bells, &c., that could easily be made by some of the patients themselves. Dancing may be classed in the same rank as an amusement, securing the same benefits in a somewhat

similar way, and would be made available much more frequently than at present if suitable accommodations were provided, although the number of patients who would be fitted to participate in this amusement would be comparatively small. In the amusements above mentioned, those engaged may be said essentially to amuse themselves. They exercise their own volition, although under the strictest discipline. Other amusements, in which the participants are physically passive, have their proper use, and are by no means to be ignored. Some of these have been heretofore furnished at infrequent intervals, and at the expense of much time and trouble, while others have been found entirely inexpedient. Among the most pleasing and instructive, are exhibitions of pictures by the magic-lantern, with suitable lectures and explanations. By the occasional purchase of new slides, by temporary exchanges and borrowing, these entertainments are rendered always new and interesting at an inconsiderable expense.

Vocal music also may be ranked both as an amusement and as an exercise, and there is always a considerable number of patients who have some musical ability. When these are exercised in singing together, their performances are oftentimes very re-

spectable, and afford amusement and recreation not only to themselves but to their fellow patients. The reading and declamation of interesting or amusing pieces of prose, and more especially of poetry, are listened to with attention and pleasure by the insane, and would be well appreciated by many of our patients. One great advantage of this exercise is, that little time and trouble are required in preparation. The entertainment might, in consequence, be made available at any time, and on the shortest notice. Nearly allied to this, although involving a much greater expenditure of time and trouble, is the performance of amateur theatricals. Some years ago, one of the parlors was fitted up as a miniature theatre, and a number of such light pieces as "Box and Cox," and "Number One Around the Corner," were performed by a company of patients, with the assistance of one or two attendants. Two or three of the pieces were written by a patient then at the Asylum. There is usually sufficient talent to bring out the lighter comedies and farces acceptably. In addition to this, with suitable conveniences, there would be no difficulty in inducing amateur, and even professional performers, to come from the city and treat our patients with an occasional entertainment.

What has been said of theatricals would apply even more forcibly to concerts of instrumental and vocal music. No entertainments are better appreciated or more salutary in their influence, and more of this class could be more easily secured. With increased accommodation and facilities they would in the natural course of events become more numerous and more pleasing. Very many of our patients would also be interested by simple illustrated lectures on astronomy, electricity, magnetism, chemistry, natural history, &c. These subjects may be made pleasing and instructive even to minds that are immature or weak, and they are not so difficult that lecturers could not often be found among us who would do both their hearers and their subjects justice. Unfortunately a convenient and suitable place has never been provided at the Asylum for any of these recreations. For dancing, the halls are converted into temporary ball-rooms, but with the disadvantages that the available space is much too small, that the order and quietude of the hall are interfered with, and that some patients are liable to be annoyed and injured by an amusement not adapted to their condition. For concerts and exhibitions of the magic-lantern, the large open space in the center building is temporarily appropriated, and the accommodations certainly are not to be

despised. The trouble in preparation, however, is great; the performances are constantly interrupted by persons passing and repassing on the stairs, especially if the performance be in the day time, so that much confusion arises from this source, and the patients can not be arranged and superintended with that order and precision that would increase discipline and the power of self-control. Hence these amusements are not provided as often as would otherwise be desirable. Theatricals and gymnastics are now practically out of the question, and the other amusements referred to are necessarily of so infrequent occurrence as in a great measure to lose their significance and value. But, with a good hall properly constructed and adapted to these objects, regulated amusements would soon become an important and valuable feature in the management of the Institution. The Hall, or Gymnasium, would also be useful for other purposes, and for extraordinary emergencies, as for a temporary hospital in case of a contagious epidemic, or for religious services, until a more suitable place could be provided. In order fully to secure the benefits of this scheme, an additional officer, with rank and title of teacher, would be required. The qualifications of this officer should be general intelligence, agreeable manners, fair literary

attainments, a respectable knowledge of the science and art of music, good nature, and the ability to control others. His duties would be to teach gymnastics and other exercises, to instruct and train such of the patients in the exercise of singing as have the inclination and ability, to make the arrangements for and superintend other social amusements, as dancing, &c.; to superintend exhibitions of the magic lantern, and to take charge of all properties used for the amusement or instruction of the patients, including the Hall itself; take charge of the library, and see that the books were kept in good condition and properly returned; to assist and superintend at all concerts, lectures, and other performances; to conduct the music at church services, and perform such other kindred duties, under the direction of the Superintendent, as shall be from time to time assigned. These duties would be less onorous, and at least equally pleasing as those of ordinary teachers, and a well qualified incumbent could, without doubt, be secured at an inconsiderable advance over the salary now given an ordinary attendant.

With a system thus methodized, other officers would do more than is now possible to secure these desirable ends. There is no reason why the patients of

this Asylum should not enjoy all these advantages to an equal degree with those of any public Asylum in the country, and indeed, owing to the large number of patients and officers, and the proximity of a large City, they might be even more regularly and economically provided. There is, unfortunately, a notion more or less prevalent, however, that this Institution is simply a pauper Asylum, and consequently that it differs from an ordinary almshouse only in being provided with the means of restraint and attendance absolutely necessary for the care of the insane. On the contrary, a broad distinction exists not only in fact, but in the uniform and settled policy of your Honorable Board. It is indeed true that a large majority of the patients are supported at the public expense, but it is also a fact that the friends of a very considerable number pay a fair equivalent for their board and treatment. Of these supported at the public expense, and not already grossly demented, there are few who would not be indignant and consider themselves degraded by being classed as almshouse paupers. In other public Asylums, whether State or County, the conditions are essentially the same, with only the nominal difference that in State Asylums each County pays the State for the care of its indigent insane.

The following table shows the comparative expenditures for the years 1865 and 1866:

	1865.	1866.
Provisions	$50,229 72	$41,128 29
Clothing and bed	13,077 40	5,421 31
Salaries	13,313 00	16,335 77
Medicines and liquors	1,698 26	2,219 13
Fuel	3,447 43	6,597 26
Miscellaneous	11,915 87	12,182 57
	$93,681 68	$83,884 33

It will be seen that the expenditures for provisions and clothing have been materially diminished, while those for salaries, medicines and fuel have been somewhat increased.

When the total amounts are compared with the average number of patients, the difference in favor of the year just past appears in a still stronger light. In 1865, the average number of patients was 695, making the weekly expense of each patient $2.59. In 1866, the average number was 807, making the weekly expense of each $2.02.

For the donations that have been made for the benefit of the patients, many thanks are returned in their behalf. A further continuance of these favors is also earnestly solicited. Donations of books, periodicals, seeds and plants &c., have been liberally made by Mrs. George Doyle, of Williamsburgh. Through her instrumentality similar gifts have also been received, as follows, viz.: From the

Right Rev. Horatio Potter, General Protestant Episcopal Union and Church Book Society, 762 Broadway, N. Y. City; the Episcopal Tract and Prayer Book Society, N. Y. City; the American Tract Society, N. Y. City; Editors of the Carrier Dove, N. Y. City; Mr. Thorburn, John St., N. Y. City; Carter & Brothers, N. Y. City; Mr. Fitzpatrick, Broadway, N. Y. City; Messrs. Chambers, Pardee & Robinson; Farmers' Club; Mrs. McIlvaine & Young, No. 9 John St., N. Y. City; Mrs. Finch, N. Y. City; Mrs. Dougherty, N. Y. City; W. Randolph; Mrs. Baker, Agricultural Society, Nassau St., N. Y. City; Mrs. Abadey's School; Mrs. McCune, N. Y. City; Mrs. Brooks, N. Y. City; Charles Scribner & Co., 654 Broadway, N. Y. City; Mrs. Humphreys, Brooklyn, W. D.; Christ Church, Brooklyn, E. D.; Mr. Henry Barnes, Lee Avenue, Brooklyn, E. D.; Mrs. Longworth; Mrs. McFarland; Mrs. Darby; Mrs. Brooks; Mr. Darby; Myers & Gerkin; Mr. J. Gerkin; Mr. Tietjen.

From the Rev. Mr. Cowley, $30 worth of new books for the general library, have been received. Also, Prayer books and mission services for all who call for them, or attend public worship. Parish Visitors, Standard Bearers, and other periodicals, from time to time. A few interesting books, and some other articles, were received from a lady in New Jersey. Daily papers, English and

German, have been regularly received through George Kellock, Esq.

Benjamin Pike & Son, of 518 Broadway, continue their customary liberality in lending slides for the magic lantern, as they may be needed from time to time for the amusement and instruction of the patients.

Messrs. Phelan & Colander have generously donated a large per centage on the price of one of their standard Billiard Tables, so that this means of amusement will be secured at a cost considerably less than the expense of manufacture. The Table will be obtained as soon as the house being built for its reception can be completed and appropriated to that use. As a guide to those who are benevolently disposed towards the Institution, it may not be amiss to say that donations of books, periodicals and newspapers, especially the Illustrated Weeklies, Engravings, and of means for general or individual amusement, would be at all times acceptable. The Library at present sadly needs replenishing. Of the 350 books on the shelves less than half are ever read, and many of the remainder are but illy adapted to the use of our patients. The books that are well selected are read with such avidity that they are rarely seen in the Library, except while being exchanged. Those best suited are books of travels, voyages, adventures, histories written in a pleasing and

popular style, stories, standard works of fiction, &c. Some of the patients read the daily papers with great interest. The Illustrated Weeklies would amuse and assist in whiling away many otherwise tedious hours, while the walls of the sitting rooms and halls would be rendered more pleasant and inviting if relieved by engravings and pictures of a fair standard of excellence. Articles at second hand would answer equally well as new if in a fair state of preservation.

We have also been indebted to private individuals for furnishing musical and other entertainments. Mr. Bleeker has on many occasions brought parties of singers, who have regaled us with concerts of sacred music. The Company of San Francisco Minstrels also came on two occasions and gave concerts of instrumental and vocal music, with which the patients were especially delighted. Mr. Chapin gave an exhibition of some fine paintings on glass by the magic lantern, with a lecture on the subjects of the pictures. The slides were furnished by himself, by Gen. Lefferts, and others.

The Lantern with Oxy-Hydragen light was also furnished by Mr. Chapin. Some of our own household, both patients and attendants, are also worthy of honorable mention for their services in contributing to the general fund of amusements.

Religious services have been regularly held once on each Sunday during the year, by the Rev. Zetus Searle, assisted by lay preachers from the City, by the Rev. Mr. Cowley, and by Fathers Sherlock, Nash, and Archard. The Rev. Mr. Cowley has also held a service on Thursday of each week. Such pastoral attentions have been shown by the above named clergymen as the necessities of the patients seemed to require.

The officers and employees of the Institution have, with few exceptions, served with fidelity and efficiency, and for such services grateful thanks are returned.

John M. Gilfillen, Clerk, was transferred to the Alms House for duty in the same capacity, and his place supplied by the appointment of James E. Greene.

At the commencement of the year, the staff of Assistant Physicians consisted of Drs. Henry F. Patch, Theodore H. Kellogg, and George D. Harris.

Dr. Harris resigned in the Summer, and was succeeded by Dr. B. Gilman, who soon resigned, and was succeeded in turn by Dr. W. G. Robinson. Dr. Henry F. Patch, who had done faithful service for more than two years, resigned in the Fall, and was succeeded by Dr. E. S. Smith.

In conclusion, I beg leave to express my obligations for the uniform kindness and courtesy of the members of your Honorable Board, and remain,

Your obedient servant,

R. L. PARSONS,

Resident Physician.

N. Y. City Lunatic Asylum, Jan. 1, 1867.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS, IN 1866.

	White Males.	White Females.	Black Males.	Black Females.	Total.
Number of Patients January, 1866....	214	506	9	7	736
Admitted during the year	242	260	5	7	514
Re-transferred from Alms House.....		80			80
Total number admitted	242	340	5	7	594
Total number under treatment.....	456	846	14	14	1,330
Discharges.....	145	224	2	5	376
Deaths from cholera	19	50			69
" " other causes.....	44	71	1	2	118
Total number of deaths.....	63	121	1	2	187
Total number of discharges	208	345	3	7	563
Remaining December, 1866	248	501	11	7	767

NATIVITIES

Of those admitted in 1866.

NATIVE.		FOREIGN.	
New York	87	Ireland	288
Pennsylvania	8	Germany	121
Connecticut	4	England	26
Maryland	3	Scotland	13
Massachusetts	3	France	9
Vermont	2	Canada	4
Ohio	1	Prussia	3
Rhode Island	2	Cuba	3
Maine	1	Russia	2
Alabama	1	Poland	2
New Jersey	1	New Brunswick	1
		Flanders	1
		Sweden	1
		Austria	1
		Belgium	1
		West Indies	1
		Denmark	1
		Switzerland	1
		Panama	1
		China	1
Total	113	Total	481

FORM OF INSANITY OF THOSE DISCHARGED.

	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Total.
Mania	80	40	21	141
" Partial	16	11	12	39
" Recurrens	6	1	1	8
" Puerperal	16	1		17
" Chronic			32	32
" Epileptic		8	14	22
" Suicidal	2			2
" à Potu	8			8
Typhomania	1			1
Dementia			10	10
" Senile			5	5
" Epileptic			18	18
" Primary	3			3
Imbecility			2	2
Melancholia	31	18	6	55
Paralysis Generale			5	5
Improper subjects			8	8
Totals	163	79	134	376

CAUSES OF DEATHS.

Cholera	69	Number brought forward	168
Phtyisis Pulmonalis	15	Typhomania	2
Paralysis Generale	15	Scorbutus	2
Asthemia	17	Peutonite	2
Diarrhœa	6	Softening of Brain	2
Pneumonia	6	Hypertrophy of Heart	1
Epilepsia	8	Fatty Deg. of Heart	1
Chronic Diarrhœa	6	Chorea	1
Marasmus	5	Typhus Fever	1
Congestis Cereba	4	Tubercalur	1
Paralysis	3	Apoplexy	1
Sevectis	3	Dysentery	3
Pleuritus	3	Erylipies	1
Inanition	1	Suicide by drowning,	1
Ex. from Mania	7	Accidental drowning	1
Forward	168	Total	188

CIVIL CONDITION

Of those admitted in 1866.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	136	176	312
Married	101	148	249
Widows	....	28	28
Widowers	5	....	5
Totals	242	352	594

PROFESSION OF RELIGION

Of those admitted in 1866.

Catholics	319
Protestants	288
Jews	17
Total	594

AGES

At time of Admission.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 20 years of age	7	14	21
From 20 to 30 years	55	118	173
" 30 to 40 "	75	111	186
" 40 to 50 "	70	60	130
" 50 to 60 "	26	31	57
" 60 to 80 "	9	18	27
Totals	242	352	594

TERM OF RESIDENCE OF THOSE DISCHARGED.

	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Total.
Less than 3 months	75	55	91	221
From 3 to 6 "	60	10	18	88
" 6 to 12 "	15	6	8	29
" 1 to 3 years	8	2	8	18
" 3 to 6 "	2	3	4	9
" 6 to 12 "	3	3	5	11
Totals	163	79	134	376

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS

For each Month in the Year 1866.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.					DISCHARGES.					DEATHS.				
	White Males.	White Females.	Black Males.	Black Females.	Total.	White Males.	White Females.	Black Males.	Black Females.	Total.	White Males.	White Females.	Black Males.	Black Females.	Total.
January ...	15	91	0	0	106	14	14	1	0	29	6	3	0	0	9
February ..	21	14	0	0	35	11	12	0	0	23	1	6	0	0	7
March.....	26	30	1	2	59	5	13	0	1	19	3	4	0	0	7
April.....	23	29	1	0	53	5	21	0	0	26	1	8	0	0	9
May	26	35	0	1	62	20	21	1	2	44	2	8	0	0	10
June	17	34	1	1	53	19	30	0	0	49	5	7	0	0	12
July	24	14	0	1	39	11	19	0	0	30	5	19	1	1	24
August....	19	14	0	0	33	8	13	0	1	22	19	47	0	1	67
September.	16	20	1	0	37	14	17	0	1	32	7	9	0	0	16
October ...	25	23	0	0	48	15	17	0	0	32	3	5	0	0	8
November.	14	16	2	0	32	10	39	0	0	49	6	5	0	0	11
December.	15	20	0	1	36	13	8	0	0	21	5	4	0	0	9
Totals...	242	340	5	7	594	145	224	2	5	376	63	123	1	2	180

MATRON'S REPORT

Of Clothing and Bedding at New York City Lunatic Asylum, during the year 1866.

Night Gowns	12	Dressing Gowns	12
Dresses	378	Aprons, Randall's Island	575
Sheets	592	Petticoats	280
Check Spreads	80	Stockings, pairs	101
Pants, pairs	20	Bed Ticks	101
Red Flannel Shirts	50	Shirts	260
Shrouds	96	Mittens, pairs	100
Chemises	280	Towels	38
Hoods	100	Pillow Ticks	75
Pillow Cases	583		
Comforters, burlaps	25	Total articles made	3871
Suspenders, pairs	128		

Articles made from condemned articles during the year 1866.

Bed Ticks	154	Flannel Shirts	6
Sheets	13	Spreads	2
Pants, pairs	329	Shirts	650
Chemises	19	Pairs Stockings footed	120
Blankets	46		
Pillow Cases	17	Total Articles	1596
Jackets	244		

LIST OF VEGETABLES RAISED AT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Potatoes	Bushels,	205
Carrots	"	189
Beets	"	190
Turnips	"	204
Parsnips	"	178
Lima Beans	"	30
String Beans	"	26
Tomatoes	"	40
Green Peas (in pots)	"	17
Onions	"	11
Sweet Corn	"	8
Okra	"	3
Cabbage	Heads,	8,000
Leeks	Bushels,	9,000
Cellery	Heads,	1,400
Salad	"	18,000
Oat Straw	Pounds,	1,500
Clover	"	800

SAMUEL RUTH,
Head Gardener.

List of Officers, Attendants and Employees on December 31st, 1866, with the amount of their salaries per annum.

NAMES.	OFFICE, ETC.	SALARY.	NAMES.	OFFICE, ETC.	SALARY.
Ralph L. Parsons	Res't Physician	$1,750	Eliza Dunnigan	Attendant	$192
Theodore H. Kellogg	Senior Ass't "	1,016	Bridget McDonald	"	192
W G. Robinson	Ass't Physician	416	Mary Young	"	192
Edgar S. Smith	" "	416	Margaret Ray	"	162
Zetus Searle	Chaplain	750	Bridget Gaffney	"	192
James C. Greene	Clerk	1,000	Eleanor Ray	"	192
Bernard Gormely	Engineer	1,000	Mary Castiaux	"	192
Samuel Mason	Watchman	500	Lizette Moritz	"	192
Richard Reed	Attendant	450	Eliza Sheridan	"	192
John Crawford	"	450	Anne Bruton	"	192
John Rohner	"	425	Alicia Reed	"	192
Patrick Jamieson	"	425	Johanna Lawler	"	192
John Pfund	"	425	Bridget Doyle	"	192
George Simmons	"	425	Ann Simmons	"	192
Patrick Donohue	"	425	Mary D. Grammo	"	192
Thomas Redden	"	425	Margaret Kenney	"	192
Robert Gardner	"	425	Catherine Krochner	"	192
Henry Vichel	Cook	180	Mary Ann Cook	"	192
William Delancy	Gardener	120	Theresa Balfe	"	192
Mary Goodwin	Matron	600	Sarah Shipp	"	192
Catherine Evatt	Attendant	192	Mary Foley	Laundress	120

Bedds the

Mc C
$ c
1 7
1 7
1 6
1 5
1 5
1 5
1 6
1 6
1 7
1 7
1 8
1 8
20 2 2
1 7

REPORT

OF

Hospital for Epileptics & Paralytics

HON. JAMES BOWEN,

President Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

SIR:

In compliance with the requisitions of the Board of Commissioners, the undersigned respectfully presents to the Board his first report.

The Hospital for Epileptics and Paralytics, was founded on the 1st of October, 1866. At that date the Board of Commissioners ordered: that the female Epileptics at the Lunatic Asylum, Alms House, and Randall's Island, should be transferred to Pavilion B—the first completed in the new hospital erected in Blackwell's Island—and I assumed duty as Physician-in-Chief to the Institution. The next appointment, made October 8th, 1866, was that of Dr. Frederick A. Castle, as Senior Assistant Physician

to the Hospital. It was not until the 19th of October, that the Institution began to be fairly organized, and I shall offer no apology to the Board of Commissioners for the manner in which I have executed this report, since the Board is well aware that I could command neither the materials that were necessary to do it, nor have had, in such a short time, the opportunity to show any confirmed results. Even the little we have accomplished has been subject to interruptions, and to the natural difficulties to be surmounted in the first steps of an Institution of this character.

From the beginning, my endeavor has been to fix on a programme for our undertaking, establishing an uniform system of work. I must say, that the plan of separate Pavilions, adopted by the Commissioners in building the hospital, has the two-fold advantage of its well-acknowledged hygienic superiority and of being highly appropriate for Epileptics and Paralytics. None more than these special cases require classification, which will be perfect when these Pavilions, now in way of construction, will be completed. This necessity of classification has made itself evident with the female Epileptics. We have been obliged to accommodate them indiscriminately in Pavilion B, and having at disposal no room in which to confine the cases complicated with maniacal excitement, they have been, for the present, transferred to cells in the Lunatic

Asylum. But, since a great portion of the remaining patients are affected with insanity,—as seen by the annexed table,—it happens that those exhibiting milder forms of Epilepsy in its earlier stages are obliged to occupy the same ward with the above severer cases, in many instances with decided aggravation of their condition; unavoidable mischief ever so much warning against the frequent practice of mixing cases of incipient Epilepsy, or any mental derangement, with those in which the disease is attended with maniacal excitement. It is gratifying to see, in this connection, that no efforts are spared on the part of the Commissioners, to hasten the completion of other Pavilions, which will make ere long possible the division of Epilepsy into:

1st. Cases with no impairment of the intellectual faculties, usually in an early stage of the disease.

2d. Cases complicated with dementia; and

3d. Cases of Epilepsy, with maniacal excitement.

Anxious to render the Institution conducive to the advancement of science as much as to the welfare of the patients, accurate daily notes are kept of the treatment and changes remarked with every case, besides a minute history of the sex, age, state, religion, nationality, residence, occupation, and hereditary predisposition of the

patient, and of the causes of the disease, influence of habits and of seasonal changes, and of every detail connected with the condition of the patient on his admission into the hospital. Notes are also taken every day of the temperature, and atmospheric changes, in order to inquire their influence on the production of Epileptic attacks. Finally, post-mortem examinations will receive no less important attention, and will be accurately recorded, since few have been the practitioners enabled to follow up so closely the consecutive symptoms, and study upon its fatal issue the cadaveric traces of Epilepsy.

The Pavilion C, finished on the 1st of December, has been devoted to Paralytic males. It will accommodate 60 patients. The increasing labors of the Institution required a larger medical staff to attend properly to them, thereupon, the 12th of Dec., 1866, Dr. J. McDonald McClung was appointed Junior Assistant Physician to the Hospital.

We will have ready in a short time a third Pavilion for Epileptic males. Paralytic females are at present received in Pavilion B, but they will occupy by themselves a new Pavilion. Epileptic and Paralytic children are also to form an independent and most interesting division.

After thus briefly exposing to the Board of Commis-

sioners the classification of patients decided upon, it seems natural that I should also allude to the plan of treatment which is intended to be observed, principally, with the unfortunate Epileptics. On founding the first charitable institution in the country for the special treatment of Epileptics and Paralytics, the public, as well as the Commissioners, may expect, perhaps, to see that these patients will continue no longer without cure for their dreadful malady. The idea of a special hospital suggests that of specific treatment, which involves a sure cure. Never for a moment should it be supposed that such is my belief nor my hopes. Several years of constant inquiry, and the more valuable experience of eminent authorities on the subject, have convinced me that Epilepsy is, in the majority of instances, an incurable disease. The statement may probably appear too absolute and discouraging, but it should only prove that I do not aspire nor count to establish the reputation of any novel cure. The more I have examined into the condition of Epileptics, the more persuaded I have grown that hygienic are the best efficient means to improve their condition, and unless they be particularly attended to, medicinal substances usually fail to effect a cure. I do not wish to depreciate the value of drugs in the treatment of Epilepsy, but I should again state that they are inefficient, if, at the same time, we pay not a cardinal attention to the hygienic

conditions relative with the case. Numerous, indeed, are the causes and influences at work in the maintenance of Epilepsy, and they powerfully act upon each other. The moral state of the patient, his occupation and habits, the air he breathes, his diet, his clothing, &c., &c., are circumstances which, if neglected, exert a most detrimental influence in increasing or aggravating the Epileptic attacks. Guided by these views on the pathology of Epilepsy, we have avoided the over-crowding of wards, allowing ample room to every patient. Ventilation and cleanliness are strictly enforced. Dietary has been attentively considered, and we have from the commencement adopted a diet table of nutritious and sufficient food, in which the quality and quantity of aliments, and the hours of meals, have been fixed. Every Pavilion is provided with proper arrangement for shower and general baths, which form no unimportant part of treatment. It deserves here to notice the beneficial effects derived from dashing cold or ice water to the face to stop the Epileptic fits. The convulsions are suddenly checked and consciousness regained by this simple means; and it is curious to see how quickly patients nearer to that affected run to bring him out of the attack by resorting to the above practice.

Another most important measure has been that of regulating the exercise of the patients. A room has just been

finished, in which patients practice light gymnastics three times a week. At the same time provision is made to procure the proper apparatuses for the exercise of Paralytics; and this means of treatment will be more extensively resorted to in cases of infantile paralysis. A system of manual labor has been instituted to prevent the patients from remaining all the time in injurious idleness, and the results have surpassed our expectations, considering the uncontrollable and deranged condition of most of the female Epileptics. Mrs. Mary Goodwin, the Matron, has displayed great efficiency in superintending the work done by the patients, which has been directed in each case only by the Assistant Physician, and never imposed upon in a coercive manner.

In connection with this subject, which I consider of greatest importance, I should respectfully suggest to the Board of Commissioners the consideration of establishing a Mechanical Department or workshop, in which patients likely to be interested in such pursuits should find occupation. It is obvious that it will prove detrimental to pretend turning the labor thus to be obtained profitable to the Institution; but it is evident from the experience we have already had, that Epileptics as well as Paralytics are capable of being engaged advantageously in mechanical occupations, which, judiciously conducted, may even

be turned to account of the Institution. The question is of such great consequence to the benefit of the patients, that before leaving it, I beg to call again your attention to it.

Many of the patients now in the Hospital manifest the desire and seem to be fond of reading; they will certainly be improved by engaging their attention in some attractive book, and on this account it should be desirable to furnish every Pavilion with some books, periodicals, or pictorial magazines, which always amuse in a favorable manner those patients whose weak mind can not be permanently fixed to any idea. Patients will also derive great advantage from instruction and amusement in any form that might be participated in by the majority of them.

As I remarked at the beginning, there has been no time to lay before the Board of Commissioners any results of our labors. Yet, it is satisfactory to observe that the direction given to them has bettered the condition in which patients were when transferred to the Institution, and reduced their daily cost, without depriving them of any thing which might contribute to their welfare and successful treatment.

I can not close this report without owning with satisfaction the valuable assistance rendered to me by Dr.

Fred. A. Castle, the Senior Assistant Physician. To his ability and devotion in carrying on the treatment directed for the patients is, in a great measure, due the encouraging prospect of our work. Equally commendable are the exertions of Mr. James C. Green, the Clerk, and Mrs. Mary Goodwin, the Matron, in the fulfillment of their duties.

Throughout the civilized world the care and treatment of Epileptics and Paralytics has hardly attracted any special attention. The first Institution for these neglected hopeless cases was founded in London, in 1860. A lady, whose mother had suffered from Paralysis, thought that she could not do better than by assisting in the establishment of a Hospital for the cure of Paralysis and Epilepsy. Mr. Alderman Wire, the Lord Mayor of London at the time, and also a sufferer of Paralysis, associated himself to carry out this benevolent object, which, strongly endorsed by the most eminent physicians of Great Britain, was soon liberally supported by the English people. The Hospital, situated in Queen Square, Blumsbury, began on a small scale with the two objects of giving relief and shelter to the helpless during the time they required medical advise, and of allowing a weekly sum and supplying medicines and advice to out-door patients preferring to remain at home, where they could enjoy the kindness of

their relatives. From that commencement
tion has uninterruptedly increased in usefuln
in addition a wide field of interesting resear
vancement to science.

But the limits of that National Hospital, i
of an immense metropolis, are narrower tha
ours, with its quiet and beautiful surroundings
grounds to accommodate and properly classif
tients. With such greater natural advantages,
unabated interest and zealous care, we hope
Hospital will extend and perfect its means of u
as successfully as the National Hospital of Lo
cannot refrain from presenting to you my sincere a
edgment for honoring me with my appointment,
the confidence and support steadily extended to
the Board of Commissioners. It is a heavy trust, t
the Hospital for Epileptics and Paralytics,—a work
out immediate fruit and only of duty, in which I earn
desire that the results will continue beneficial, and al
be such as to make evident that I have faithfully and
scientiously fulfilled it.

M. GONZALEZ ECHEVERRIA,
Physician-in-Chief.

HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPTICS AND PARALYTICS,
New York, Dec. 31*st*, 1866.

DIET, &c., OF EPILEPTIC AND PARALYTIC PATIENTS.

4, *West 14th Street,*
NEW YORK, Oct. 27, 1866.

HON. JAMES BOWEN,
President Board of Commissioners, &c.

SIR—I beg to call the attention of the Board of Commissioners to the two important questions of diet and labor, in relation to the epileptics and paralytics under my care, and respectfully request, in their behalf, that action on the subject be taken at the earliest convenience of the Board of Commissioners.

The diet list which has been used since I assumed duty in the new department for epileptics and paralytics is not a suitable one for such patients. Good alimentation being indispensably requisite for their successful treatment. I herein enclose a table of the simplest and most nutritious diet, which I judge best adapted for the cases under my care. Acknowledging the fact, that just economy and an allowance of the necessary amount of aliment needed by every patient are not incompatible with each other, I have calculated

the quantities of food, according to those dispensed in other leading charitable institutions for the insane, where epileptics are generally treated. Coffee is excluded from the table, because with epileptics and paralytics it has to be discriminately dispensed as a remedy. On this account, and to save useless expense, coffee must be unadulterated, and not the ordinarily consumed artificial article, more or less agreeable to taste, but worthless as regards medicinal effects.

Experience demonstrates that the severity and frequency of epileptic attacks decrease in a notable degree when patients are judiciously kept occupied in some work interesting their attention, without too much tasking their bodily strength. The gymnastics, in which the patients will exercise as soon as the room destined for the purpose will be completed, will certainly be an efficient remedy for the evil of idleness I indicate here.

Gymnastics, though useful, will not be, however, sufficient exercise, and the patients' improvement will undoubtedly continue hindered if they are allowed to spend the remaining hours of the day in that injurious inactivity in which we find them now in the pavilions. To remove this most hurtful habit, I respectfully suggest to your consideration the propriety of employ-

ing, for a few hours during the day, in sewing, knitting, or in any other light occupation, the females now in the Institution. It is unnecessary to remark, that no coercion should be resorted to in training the patients to the work to which they are to be detailed, only by the Physician; it being distinctly understood that labor will constitute a part of their treatment, and not, in any manner, an unreasonable imposition on the patients. The nurses may superintend the patients thus occupied, and be charged with distributing the work, and returning it, when finished, to the person appointed by the Board of Commissioners to receive it. A similar plan of light manual labor must be devised for the male patients to be soon admitted in my division; their former occupations and capacity are, in my opinion, the safest guide to decide the kind of work in which they should be engaged. Sustained by the practice in the best conducted Lunatic Asylums, and by the favorable results I have myself obtained, by subjecting the epileptics to the hygienic plan herein respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Board of Commissioners, I most earnestly desire to see that it receives the approval of the Board to be properly established among the patients in the medical department under my direction. Whilst their welfare and improvement is the only motive leading me to this request. I will finally remark,

that the labor thus to be obtained from the patients may be turned to practical account in reducing the expenses of the Institution which supports them.

Yours very respectfully,
M. GONZALEZ ECHEVERRIA, M. D.

Resolved, That the dietary table for the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospitals be as follows, and that the food be provided by the Lunatic Asylum, and charged to those Hospitals respectively. *Adopted.*

REGULAR DIET.

Bread	12 oz.	Breakfast and Supper.
Tea	½ "	
Sugar	1 "	
Milk	2 "	

DINNER—

4 oz Roast Beef	3	times a week.
4 " Mutton	2	" "
4 " Boiled Beef	1	" "
4 " " Fish	1	" "
½ lb Potatoes	7	" "

EXTRA DIET—

Bread	12 oz.	
Beef or Mutton	8 "	5 days a week.
Soup and Vegetables	8 "	2 " "

MILK OR LOW DIET—

12 oz. Bread	Breakfast.
1 " Butter	
½ pint Milk	
1 pint Rice Milk	Dinner.
½ " Milk	

NOTE.—Wine, Beer and Coffee may be specially ordered.

STATEMENT.

Showing the Daily Cost of each inmate for Provisions, Clothing and Bedding, Salaries, Liquors and Medicines, Fuel, and Miscellaneous Articles, in Epileptic and Paralytic Hospitals, for the months of November and December, 1866, as well as the Total Monthly Cost of the same.

MONTHS.	Average Numbers.	Provisions	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Clothingand Bedding.	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Salaries.	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.
1866.										
November.....	48	$ c. 142 35	$ c. m. 2 96 6	c. m. 9 9	$ c. 4 05	$ c. m. 8 4	c. m. 2	$ c. 66 28	$ c. m. 1 38	c. m. 4 6
December.....	97	315 41	3 25	10 5	771 85	7 95 6	25 6	125 71	1 29 6	4 1⅓
Total.....	145	457 76	6 21 6	20 4	775 90	8 04 0	25 8	191 99	2 67 6	8 7⅓
Average.....	72 2	228 88	3 10 8	10 2	387 95	4 02 0	12 9	95 99 5	1 33 8	4 3⅔

STATEMENT.—CONTINUED.

MONTHS.	Liquors, Drugs.	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Fuel.	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Miscellaneous Articles.	Monthly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Total Monthly Cost.	Total Daily Cost.	Total Net Expenses.
1866.												
November....	$ c. 60 00	$ c. 1 25	c. m. 4 1	$ c. 43 74	c. m. 91 1	c. m. 3 0	$ c. 2 71	$ c. m. 5 7	c. m. 0 2	$ c. m. 6 64 9	c. m. 22 1	$ c. 319 13
December.....	180 42	1 86	6	87 48	90 2	3 0	113 69	1 17 2	1 2	16 43 6	50 4⅓	1594 56
Total.....	240 42	3 11	10 1	131 22	181 3	6 0	116 40	1 22 9	1 4	23 18 5	72 5⅓	1913 69
Average,.....	120 21	1 5½	5 ⅓	65 61	90 6½	3 0	58 20	61 4½	7	12 59 2½	36 2⅔	956 84½

CITY PRISON.

OFFICE OF THE WARDEN OF CITY PRISONS,
HALLS OF JUSTICE,
NEW YORK, *January 1st*, 1867.

To the Hon. the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN—I respectfully submit the following as the Annual Report of this Institution for the year 1866:

The total number of prisoners who were committed to the City Prisons during the past year was forty-two thousand six hundred and twenty-one (42,621), being an increase over the previous year of three thousand and five (3005).

During the past year, the City Prison has been placed in good order; all the cell doors have been repaired, and new water-pipes placed in the cells for the use of the prisoners (the old pipes being completely

worn out); the prison all painted, and a new sewer put in, and the floor of the cellar raised so that water can flow out of it into the sewer.

In compliance with the order of your Honorable Board, I am building a prison for boys in the yard, between the Court of Special Sessions and the Female Prison, and fitted up with baths, &c., for their use. It was very much needed.

The roofs of the different buildings at City Prison have been painted and placed in good order during the past year.

The Second District Prison is in good order. During the past year, the building adjoining the prison (and formerly used as an engine-house) has been fitted up for the use of female prisoners. The sewer has been repaired and placed in good order.

At the Third District Prison, new soil-pipes had to be placed in the cells for the use of the prisoners—the old ones were unfit for use; also, the pipes connecting with the sewer placed in good order, and a new sewer placed in the prison. It was very much wanted.

The Fourth District Prison is in fine order.

Please accept my thanks for the courtesy and kindness which have been extended to me by the individual members of your Honorable Board, and also for the promptness with which my requirements have been supplied.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAS. E. COULTER,
Warden.

During the year have been expended the following amounts:

For repairs (iron work)	$2,894 56
" painting and paint	398 24
" carpenters' work	1,230 12
" mason work	1,506 46
" roofing	799 05
" glazing	43 23
" plumbing	3,647 08
	$10,518 74

I also present the usual tabular statement of the number, crime, age, &c., &c., of all the prisoners committed to the City Prisons during the past year.

The following is a list of the Officers attached to the City Prisons, their rank, salary, &c.:

NAMES.	RANK.	ANNUAL SALARY.
James E. Coulter	Warden	$1,750
James Finley	Clerk	1,200
Abbott Hodgman	Physician	800
John Simmons	2nd Physician	600
Robert Cunningham	Record Clerk	1,000
Thomas Mullan	Deputy	900
Matthew Daly	"	900
Thomas Hagan	"	900
George Grundy	"	900
John Orr	"	900
Artemas Kendall	"	900
William F. Long	"	900
John E. McCarty	"	900
Mark Finley	"	900
George G. Cadmus	"	900
Patrick Cullen	Chanceman	900
Flora Foster	Matron	605
Anna I. French	Assist. Matron	420
Lavinia Phelps	Night "	425
Henry E. Willis	Second District	900
Abraham Clearman	Deputy	900
Thomas Sullivan	Third District	900
Nicholas Maher	Deputy	900
Joseph G. Doxey	Fourth District	900
Samuel P. Atkinson	Night Watchman	500
	Total	$21,700

TABLE "A."

First District Prison (Halls of Justice.)	White Males.	White Femal's	Black Males.	Black Femal's	Total.
Number remaining in Prison, January 1st, 1866	294	136	26	2	458
Number received during the year	15,867	11,013	547	255	27,682
	16,161	11,149	573	257	28,140
During the year have been discharged	10,759	5,287	380	180	16,606
Deceased	17	3	..	..	20
Eloped	1	..	..	..	1
Executed	2	..	..	..	2
Suicide	..	1	..	..	1
Sent to Blackwell's Island by Police and other Courts	2,001	1,143	111	14	3,269
Transferred to Blackwell's Island by Commissioners	2,830	4,604	42	55	7,531
Sent to State Prison	328	22	'23	4	377
Remaining in Prison, Dec. 31st, 1866.	223	89	17	4	333
	16,161	11,149	573	257	28,140
In addition to the number received at First District Prison, viz	15,867	11,013	547	255	27,682
There were discharged from the Second District Prison	3,936	1,738	130	39	5,843
Sent to Blackwell's Island	55	53	..	3	111
Discharged from Third District Prison	5,164	1,773	16	9	6,962
Sent to Blackwell's Island	35	30	..	..	65
Discharged from Fourth District Prison	1,538	355	12	1	1,906
Sent to Blackwell's Island	19	31	1	1	52
Total number of Commitments during the year 1866	26,614	14,993	706	308	42,621

TABLE "B."

	Males.	Females.	Total.
NATIVITY.			
Number received who were of native birth ...	10,979	4,862	15,841
" " " foreign " ...	16,341	10,439	26,780
	27,320	15,301	42,621
SOCIAL RELATIONS.			
Number received who were married.....	9,962	5,716	15,678
" " " single.....	15,741	7,196	22,937
" " " widowed	1,471	2,215	3,686
" " whose social relations were unknown	146	174	320
	27,320	15,301	42,621
HABITS OF LIFE.			
Number received who were of temperate habits	8,917	6,134	15,051
Number received who were of intemperate habits	18,403	9,167	27,570
	27,320	15,301	42,621
EDUCATION.			
Number received who could not read.....	1,574	1,292	2,776
" " " read only.....	3,127	7,144	10,261
" " " read and write...	21,876	6,699	28,575
" " were well educated	591	71	662
" " whose degree of education was unknown	152	185	337
	27,320	15,301	42,621

TABLE "C."

FIRST DISTRICT PRISON.

For what Offence Committed.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abandonment	41	..	41
Abduction	10	..	10
Arson	18	2	20
Assault	14	2	16
" and Battery	1,332	195	1,527
" " Felonious	180	8	188
Attempt to commit Burglary	16	..	16
" " Grand Larceny	16	..	16
Burglary	391	2	393
Bastardy	22	..	22
Bigamy	4	1	5
Conspiracy	2	..	2
Contempt of Court	10	..	10
Delirium Tremens	18	..	18
Disorderly Conduct	3,846	4,303	8,149
" Boys and Girls	20	2	22
Embezzlement	33	1	34
Escaped Convicts	9	..	9
Felony	114	11	125
Fraud	7	..	7
Felonious Assault	15	..	15
Forgery	88	1	89
Fugitives from Justice	5	..	5
Gambling	61	..	61
Grand Larceny	1,075	117	1,192
Illegal Voting	19	..	19
Indecent Assault	10	..	10
" Exposure of Person	4	..	4
Insanity	167	255	422
Intoxication	3,613	3,214	6,827
Juvenile Delinquents	140	26	166
Keeping Disorderly House	26	15	41
Carried forward	11,343	8,155	19,491

FIRST DISTRICT PRISON—(Table "C" continued.)

For What Offence Committed.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brought forward	11,345	8,155	19,491
Larceny	21	9	30
" from the Person	20	16	36
Lodgers	71	..	71
Malicious Mischief	8	4	12
Mayhem	11	..	11
Misdemeanors	496	20	516
Murder	30	4	34
Obtaining Goods by False Pretences	75	..	75
Petit Larceny	2,413	858	3,271
Receiving Stolen Goods	48	..	48
Rape	32	..	32
Robbery	123	1	124
Seduction	1	..	1
Sodomy	1	..	1
Vagrancy	1,575	2,180	3,755
Violation of Corporation Ordinances	163	20	183
Kidnapping	..	1	1
Total	16,414	11,268	27,682

TABLE "D."

SECOND DISTRICT PRISON.

For What Offence Committed.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abandonment	12	..	12
Arson	2	1	3
Assault	2	..	2
" and Battery	231	39	270
" " Felonious	28	2	30
Burglary	9	..	9
Conspiracy	..	1	1
Carrying a Slung Shot	..	1	1
Cruelty to Animals	3	..	3
Disorderly Conduct	2,305	1,211	3,516
" Boys and Girls	93	15	108
Embezzlement	3	..	3
Abortion	..	1	1
Forgery	3	..	3
Fugitives from Justice	1	..	1
Gambling	10	..	10
Grand Larceny	42	13	55
Illegal Voting	4	..	4
Insanity	1	..	1
Intoxication	1,072	450	1,522
Juvenile Delinquents	56	9	65
Keeping Disorderly House	3	3	6
Larceny	21	2	23
" from the Person	5	..	5
Malicious Mischief	2	..	2
Misdemeanors	9	..	9
Obtaining Goods by False Pretences	5	2	7
Petit Larceny	33	15	48
Receiving Stolen Goods	3	..	3
Rape	1	..	1
Robbery	3	1	4
Vagrancy	93	65	158
Violation of Corporation Ordinances	65	1	66
Witnesses in State Courts	1	1	2
Total	4,121	1,833	5,954

TABLE "E."

THIRD DISTRICT PRISON.

For what Offence Committed.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abandonment	44	..	44
Arson	1	..	1
Assault	40	20	60
" and Battery	400	100	500
" " Felonious	50	4	54
Attempt to commit Burglary	24	..	24
Burglary	6	..	6
Bastardy	22	..	22
Bigamy	4	..	4
Carrying a Slung Shot	1	..	1
Disorderly Conduct	2,600	1,092	3,692
" Boys and Girls	160	40	200
" Idle or Suspicious Persons	24	..	24
Embezzlement	5	..	5
Felony	6	2	8
Fraud	8	..	8
Forgery	13	..	13
Gambling	9	..	9
Illegal voting	5	..	5
Grand Larceny	141	32	173
Intoxication	819	535	1,354
Juvenile Delinquents	105	25	130
Keeping Disorderly House	38	60	98
Larceny	34	20	54
" from the person	6	2	8
Malicious Mischief	11	..	11
Misdemeanors	34	..	34
Obtaining Goods by False Pretences	14	..	14
Petit Larceny	216	84	300
Perjury	3	..	3
Receiving Stolen Goods	50	8	58
Carried forward	4,927	2,024	6,917

THIRD DISTRICT PRISON—(Table E continued).

For what Offence Committed.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brought forward	4,927	2,024	6,917
Rape	5	..	5
Robbery	11	..	11
Violation of Corporation Ordinances	75	5	80
Witnesses in State Courts	11	3	14
Total	4,995	2,032	7,027

TABLE "F."

FOURTH DISTRICT PRISON.

For what Offence Committed.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abandonment	8	1	9
Arson	5	1	6
Assault	1	..	1
" and Battery	198	28	226
" " Felonious	10	..	10
Attempt to commit Grand Larceny	9	..	9
Burglary	7	..	7
Bastardy	4	..	4
Conspiracy	1	..	1
Disorderly Conduct	583	113	696
" Boys and Girls	16	2	18
" Idle or Suspicious Persons	7	4	11
Embezzlement	2	..	2
Forgery	3	..	3
Grand Larceny	63	10	73
Illegal Voting	6	..	6
Indecent Assault	1	..	1
" Exposure of Person	3	..	3
Insanity	3	2	5
Intoxication	378	164	542
Juvenile Delinquents	50	5	55
Keeping Disorderly House	..	1	1
Larceny	5	2	7
" from the person	8	..	8
Malicious Mischief	2	..	2
Manslaughter	3	..	3
Misdemeanors	15	1	16
Obtaining goods by False Pretences	3	..	3
Petit Larceny	98	11	109
Perjury	1	..	1
Receiving Stolen Goods	2	3	5
Rape	4	..	4
Robbery	5	..	5
Sodomy	1	..	1
Vagrancy	7	5	12
Violation (Corporation Ordinances)	33	..	33
Witnesses in State Courts	1	..	1
Riot	2	..	2
Seduction	2	..	2
Total	1550	356	1906

TABLE "G."

NATIVITY OF THE PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1866.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ireland	11,116	7750	18,866
United States	10,597	4518	15,115
Germany	3,221	2154	5,375
England	998	495	1,493
Scotland	368	190	558
France	269	53	322
Canada	210	93	303
Italy	76	22	98
West Indies	18	1	19
Prussia	76	2	78
China	14	..	14
Austria	16	..	16
Poland	57	..	57
Sweden	41	1	42
Norway	28	..	28
Switzerland	34	..	34
Wales	35	19	54
Cuba	22	1	23
Spain	31	1	32
Denmark	40	..	40
Russia	10	..	10
Belgium	17	..	17
South America	10	1	11
Africa	2	..	2
Mexico	2	..	2
Hungary	7	..	7
Portugal	5	..	5
Total	27,320	15,301	42,621

TABLE "H."

Classification Table of the Ages of the Male and Female Prisoners received during the year 1866:

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 Years	1,934	346	2,280
From 15 to 20 Years	3,715	1,795	5,510
" 20 " 25 "	5,794	3,422	9,216
" 25 " 30 "	5,575	3,462	9,037
" 30 " 35 "	3,163	2,414	5,577
" 35 " 40 "	2,623	1,893	4,516
" 40 " 45 "	1,527	582	2,109
" 45 " 50 "	1,216	669	1,885
" 50 " 55 "	654	202	856
" 55 " 60 "	501	286	787
" 60 " 65 "	285	101	386
" 65 " 70 "	232	72	304
Over 70 "	101	57	158
	27,320	15,301	42,621

Sala *the Total Monthl*

	nthly ost.	Daily Cost.	Miscella Articl
	M.	M.	$
Janu	7 $5\frac{3}{10}$	$6\frac{7}{10}$	382
Febr	5 $1\frac{6}{10}$	$8\frac{3}{10}$	551
Marc	0 $2\frac{2}{10}$	6	115
April	0 $0\frac{8}{10}$	$9\frac{8}{10}$	364
May .	2 $1\frac{3}{10}$	$3\frac{3}{10}$	1,192
June	5 $1\frac{7}{10}$	$6\frac{8}{10}$	372
July .	3 $7\frac{7}{10}$	$6\frac{3}{10}$	146
Augu	2 $3\frac{2}{10}$	$5\frac{3}{10}$	3,658
Septe	6 $5\frac{4}{10}$	$7\frac{3}{10}$	2,309
Octob	1 $9\frac{2}{10}$	$9\frac{6}{10}$	989
Nover	3 $7\frac{6}{10}$	$5\frac{9}{10}$	1,245
Decen	5	5	779
Tot	3 6	$0\frac{3}{10}$	*12,107
Ave	1 $9\frac{6}{10}$	$6\frac{6}{10}$	1,008 93

the ye

PHYSICIAN'S PEPORT.

CITY PRISON, HALLS OF JUSTICE,
January 1st, 1867.

To the Honorable the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to report to you the statistics of the Medical Department of the City Prison and its three branches, for the year 1866.

The total number of commitments to this institution during the past year was forty-two thousand six hundred and twenty-one (42,621), and the number of deaths was nineteen (19), from the following causes:

Convulsions	1
Congestion of Brain	2
Coup de Soleil	2
Cholera	2
Exhaustion from Intemperance	5
Apoplexy	1
Delirium Tremens	2
Fatty degeneration of heart	1
Mania à potu	1
Executions	2
	19

The number of those committed for insanity, sickness and delirium tremens amounts to seven hundred and sixty (760), of which the following disposition has been made:

Sent to Workhouse	263
" Lunatic Asylum	189
" Charity Hospital	31
" Alms House	43
" Commissioners of Emigration	41
" Colored Home	2
" Bellevue Hospital	5
" City Hospital	1
" Randall's Island	1
" Bloomingdale Asylum	1
Sent out of County	20
Discharged	144
Deceased	19
	760

During the past year one birth only has occurred within the City Prison.

Of the nineteen deceased, sixteen were interred in the City Cemetery and three removed by their friends.

Respectfully submitted,

ABBOTT HODGMAN, M. D.

PENITENTIARY.

PENITENTIARY DEPARTMENT.

Blackwell's Island, December 31*st*, 1866.

To the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith most respectfully present my Seventh Annual Report, accompanied by tabular statements, showing the age, condition, nativity, education, and facts relating to the convicts under my charge, and the daily cost of each.

The health of the prisoners has been good, with the exception of a slight interruption of Cholera, in which eight deaths occurred. The number of deaths from other causes were nine, making the amount of mortality 17. The number of convicts at the close of this year, 1866, is six hundred at the close of 1865, five hundred and ninety-six, a difference of four.

The prisoners have been very usefully employed at the various Institutions during the entire year, having per-

formed eleven thousand one hundred and twelve days labor at the erection of the Inebriate Asylum, from July to December.

A large gang of men have been daily employed quarrying stone for the Inebriate Asylum, and for sea wall on the west side of the Island; every man and woman have been usefully employed, none idle except those under the doctor's care.

The convicts in this Department have been very wisely and judiciously classified, by order of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, in the following order:

Class 1.—Prisoners known to have been imprisoned in a State Prison. Prisoners who have been convicted of felony the second time.

Class 2.—Prisoners convicted of felony for first offence. Prisoners convicted for assault and battery, with intent to commit felony.

Class 3.—Prisoners convicted of assault and battery.

The foregoing has been strictly carried out as far as practicable. They take their meals at separate tables, and each class occupy cells set apart expressly for them.

The prison and all its appurtenances are in good order, the inmates well fed and clothed, and the Warden invites inspection at any and all times.

The officers attached to this Department have performed their respective duties with promptness and alacrity.

All of the above is respectfully submitted, by

Your obedient servant,

J. KEEN,

Warden.

TABLE A.

Table showing the Debit and Credit Accounts of the New York Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866:

Dr.			
To amount of Storekeeper's Distribution	$47,044 04		
" Fresh Beef Bills	7,554 60		
" Officers' Salaries	23,383 71		
" Stock December 31st, 1865	27,187 64		
			$105.169 99
Cr.			
By Goods, &c., turned into Store Department	$7,263 41		
" Amount of Stock on hand, December 31st, 1866	20,369 05		
			$27,632 46
Balance net expenses			$77,537 53

TABLE B.

The following is a Tabular Statement of the number of Male and Female Convicts received from January 1st to December 31st, 1866, inclusive:

1866.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	
January	147	15	30	1	193
February	122	10	22	2	156
March	156	11	32	3	202
April	94	7	28	..	129
May	144	6	35	3	188
June	80	6	35	..	121
July	102	10	26	1	142
August	118	11	38	2	169
September	144	12	46	3	205
October	96	13	40	2	151
November	98	8	47	3	156
December	116	18	30	2	166
Total	1,417	127	412	22	1,978

TABLE C.

The following is a Tabular Statement of the number of Male and Female Convicts discharged from January 1*st to December* 31*st*, 1866, *inclusive:*

1866.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	
January	98	11	29	1	139
February	127	7	42	2	178
March	129	16	38	2	185
April	151	8	31	2	192
May	138	9	34	3	184
June	114	4	31	3	152
July	96	5	28	1	130
August	118	6	43	2	169
September	107	14	34	2	157
October	146	16	34	4	200
November	93	7	35	1	136
December	99	7	44	2	152
Total	1,416	110	423	25	1,974

TABLE D.

The following Table shows the number of Male and Female Court and Police Prisoners remaining here on December 31*st*, 1865*; how many have been received, discharged, &c., during the present year; also, how many are remaining at this date, December* 31*st*, 1866*:*

Penitentiary B. L	MALES.				FEMALES.				
	COURT.		POLICE		COURT.		POLICE.		
	White	Black.	White	Black.	White	Black.	White	Black.	Total.
Remaining Dec. 31st, 1865.	415	28	..	..	146	7	..	..	569
Received from Court from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, '66.	1397	127	20	..	406	22	6	..	1978
Total	1812	155	20	..	552	29	6	..	2574
Discharged from Jan., 1st to December 31st, 1866	1313	107	..	..	408	25	..	..	..
Pardoned	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eloped	62	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
Transferred	..	..	20	..	..	..	6	..	..
Deceased	12	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Drowned in attempting to escape	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sent to State Prison	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1396	110	20	..	417	25	6	..	1974
Total remaining Dec. 31, '66	416	45	..	..	135	4	..	..	600

TABLE E.

This Table shows the number of Convicts Pardoned by the Governor of the State, or Discharged by Habeas Corpus, during the year ending December 31*st*, 1866.

PENITENTIARY, B. I.	MALES.		FEMALES.		
	White	Black.	White	Black.	Total.
By the Governor of New York.....	5	1	..	..	6
By Habeas Corpus.....	35	..	4	..	39
Total.....	40	1	4	..	45

TABLE F.

This Table shows the number of Deaths during the year ending December 31*st*, 1866.

	MALE COURT.		FEMALE COURT.		
	White	Black.	White	Black.	Total.
Deaths during the year.....	12	1	4	..	..
Total.....	12	1	4	..	17

TABLE G.

The following is a Classification Table of the Ages of the Male and Female Convicts received from January 1st to December 31st, 1866, inclusive.

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years	2	1	3
From 15 to 20 years	316	54	370
" 20 " 25 "	435	115	550
" 25 " 30 "	265	104	369
" 30 " 35 "	172	76	248
" 35 " 40 "	136	44	180
" 40 " 45 "	98	21	119
" 45 " 50 "	56	10	66
" 50 " 55 "	22	7	29
" 55 " 60 "	19	2	21
" 60 " 65 "	15	..	15
" 65 " 70 "	7	..	7
Over 70 years	1	..	1
Total	1,544	434	1,978

TABLE H.

The following Table shows the Nativities of the Male and Female Convicts received from January 1st to December 31st, 1866, inclusive.

NATIVITIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
United States	733	79	812
Ireland	422	266	688
Germany	205	36	241
England	82	35	117
Scotland	23	10	33
Canada	20	5	25
France	24	2	26
Spain	14	..	14
Russia	9	1	10
Italy	4	..	4
At Sea	2	..	2
Other Countries	6	..	6
Total	1,544	434	1,978

TABLE I.

The following Table shows the Crimes committed by the Male and Female Convicts received from January 1st to December 31st, 1866, inclusive:

CRIMES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Petit Larceny	1,024	379	1,403
Attempt at Petit Larceny	6	2	8
Assault and Battery	227	17	244
Grand Larceny	10	5	15
Attempt at Grand Larceny	50	17	67
Burglary, 3d Degree	15	..	15
Attempt at Burglary, 3d Degree	26	..	26
Implements of Burglary	19	..	19
Assault—Intent to Steal	29	2	31
Dangerous Weapons—Intent to Use	10	..	10
Disorderly House	7	3	10
Forgery, 4th Degree	8	..	8
Embezzlement	3	..	3
False Pretences	5	..	5
Falsely representing a Policeman	1	..	1
Pick Pockets	2	1	3
Intent to Commit a Felony	4	..	4
Indecent Exposure of Person	6	..	6
" Assault	2	..	2
" " and Battery	9	..	9
Manslaughter, 4th Degree	1	..	1
Infanticide	..	1	1
Vagrancy	20	6	26
Violation of Corporation Ordinances	56	1	57
Illegal Voting	4	..	4
Total	1,544	434	1,978

TABLE J.

The following Table shows the Terms of Commitments of the Male and Female Convicts received from January 1st to December 31st, 1866, inclusive:

TERMS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fines and Terms under 1 Month	46	21	67
1 Month	196	62	258
2 "	283	78	361
3 "	269	88	357
4 "	258	81	339
5 "	15	2	17
6 "	366	84	450
8 "	2	..	2
9 "	..	1	1
1 Year	82	16	98
1 " and 6 Months	5	..	5
2 "	15	1	16
2 " and 6 Months	5	..	5
3 "	1	..	1
4 " and 6 Months	1	..	1
Total	1,544	434	1,978

TABLE K.

Showing the Education of the Male and Female Convicts received from January 1st to December 31st, 1866, inclusive.

EDUCATION.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Read and write well	194	61	255
Read and write imperfectly	810	138	948
Uneducated	540	235	775
Total	1,544	434	1,978

TABLE L.

This Table shows the Social Condition of the Male and Female Convicts received from January 1st to December 31st, 1866, inclusive.

CONDITION.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	1,128	246	1,374
Married	287	73	360
Widows		115	115
Widowers	129		119
Total	1,544	434	1,978

TABLE M.

Showing the number of times the Male and Female Convicts have been Committed that have been received from January 1st to December 31st, 1866, inclusive.

TIMES COMMITTED.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1st Time	952	497	1,149
2d "	329	74	403
3d "	119	68	187
4th "	55	33	88
5th "	23	29	52
6th "	38	16	54
7th "	11	8	19
8th "	7	5	12
9th "	9	1	10
10th " and upward	1	3	4
Total	1,544	434	1,978

TABLE N.

Shows the Employments of the Male Court Prisoners received from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1866, inclusive:

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Bakers	10	Masons	81
Barbers	18	Pedlers	52
Blacksmiths	57	Painters	97
Butchers	63	Plasterers	29
Barkeepers	17	Sailors	61
Boatmen	78	Shoemakers	58
Carpenters	90	Sailmakers	6
Cooks	7	Segarmakers	39
Clerks	44	Tailors	103
Cartmen	62	Tinsmiths	11
Coopers	23		
Doctors	1		
Laborers	637	Total	1,544

TABLE 0.

The following is the Total Debit Account of the Soap House from January 1st to December 31st, 1866:

The following is the total Credit Account of the Soap House from January 1st, to December 31st, 1866, of Soap manufactured, and for amount of Stock remaining:

Dr.	SOAP HOUSE.			Cr.	
1866.					
January....	To amount for Material, &c.....		$530 73	By 7,700 barrels Soft Soap, manufactured at	
February..	" " "		69 99	$1 per barrel.....	$7,700 00
March	" " "		587 78	By 3,156 lb. Hard Soap at 8c. per lb	315 60
April.....	" " "		483 13	Stock now remaining on hand—Soap, Soda,	
May	" " "		75 38	Grease, &c.....	1,043 46
June	" " "		342 12		
July	" " "		611 49		
August....	" " "		483 25		
September.	" " "		352 94		
October ...	" " "		781 44		
November .	" " "		569 25		
December..	" " "		70 08		
	To balance in favor of Soap Makers.		4,101 48		

Salaries, the

nthly ost.	Daily Cost.
. M.	£. M
6 $7\frac{5}{10}$	
5 $0\frac{5}{10}$	
9 $5\frac{1}{10}$	
2 $8\frac{9}{10}$	
8 $8\frac{4}{10}$	5 $8\frac{5}{10}$
5 $0\frac{3}{10}$	3 $2\frac{9}{10}$
7 $4\frac{7}{10}$	
9 $5\frac{9}{10}$	
5 $7\frac{9}{10}$	
5 $6\frac{2}{10}$	
8 $6\frac{1}{10}$	
8 $2\frac{4}{10}$	
8 $3\frac{3}{10}$	1 $1\frac{4}{10}$
0 $2\frac{7}{10}$	$0\frac{1}{10}$

TABLE Q.

The following is an account of all Clothing made from 1*st January to December* 31*st* 1866, *inclusive:*

1,360 Pairs of Pants for Penitentiary.
257 Jackets " "
952 Shirts " "
440 Sheets " "
400 Caps " "
240 Chemises " "
106 Pillow Ticks " "
12 Sheets " "
16 Bed Ticks " "
14 Pillow Ticks " "
150 Dresses " "
178 Jackets for Randall's Island.
60 Suits Clothes " "
403 Shirts " "
15 Pair Pants (Summer) "
130 Pairs Pants "
198 " " for Alms House.
100 " " for Bellevue Hospital.
35 Jackets for Alms House.
150 Pairs Mitts for Penitentiary.
150 Sheets for "
57 Calico Bonnets, and 50 Calico Sacks for Penitentiary.
600 Pairs of Stockings for Store.
46 Skirts, 9 Suits of Baby Clothes, 5 Calico Dresses for Penitentiary.
5 Boat Curtains, and 2 Boat Awnings for Penitentiary.

TABLE R.

Shows the Employments of the Female Court Prisoners received from January 1st to December 31st, 1866, inclusive.

OCCUPATION.	No.
Cooks	37
Chambermaids	41
Dressmakers	19
Servants	235
Seamstresses	62
Shirtmakers	13
Tailoresses	18
Nurses	9
Total	434

TABLE S.

PENITENTIARY PAY ROLL.

NAMES.	Rank.	An. Salary.
Joseph Keen	Warden	$1,750
P. A. McAllister	Clerk	500
Edward A. Birdsall	Keeper	900
Robert McGee	"	900
Isaac Hampton	"	900
James Mahoney	"	900
Philip E. Brown	"	900
Edward Reilly	"	900
Samuel Ruth	"	900
Edward W. Mooney	"	900
Henry Waring	"	900
James Douglass	"	900
James Linden	"	900
Homer Bonnell	"	900
Frederick Blair	"	900
Charles Walker	"	900
William Hessler	"	900
John Will	"	900
Michael Timmons	"	900
James H. Brown	"	900
William B. Gurnee	"	900
Patrick McKeever	"	900
Owen Kehoe	"	900
Thomas S. Baldwin	"	900
John Stinson	Night Guard	900
Theodore S. Shadbolt	Ex. Keeper (blind).	500
Ella H. Halliwell	Matron	500
Total		$23,950

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

Superintendent of Work House.

OFFICE, WORK HOUSE, B. I.,
January 1st, 1867.

JAMES BOWEN, Esq.,

President, and the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with "General Orders" from the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, I have the gratification of respectfully submitting the following statistical Annual Report of the Work House, the institution under my supervision—first showing our Census for the year terminating this 31st day of December, 1866.

Census for the Year.

	Males.	Females.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Number on hand December 31st, 1865			400	859	1,259
Number received during the year			5,037	7,374	12,411
Total			5,437	8,233	13,670
Number discharged	4,787	6,967			
Number eloped from this and other Institutions	202	344	5,086	7,449	12,535
Number died at this and other Institutions	97	138			
Number remaining on Registers			351	784	1,135
And of this number there are transferred to other departments, at work, sick, &c			62	358	420
Leaving in building			289	426	715

Name, Bank, and amount of Salary paid Employees of this Department.

Name.	Rank.	Annual Salary.
John Fitch	Superintendent	$1,750 00
"	Keep of Cow	50 00
Edward J. Atkinson	Clerk	1,000 00
"	Board	219 00
Patrick Golden	Engineer	1,000 00
Joseph Knox	Keeper	900 00
James Noonan	"	900 00
James Dunn	"	900 00
James Donnelly	"	900 00
James Baldock	"	900 00
John F. O'Neil	"	900 00
Thomas Raywood	"	900 00
George W. Bickner	Night Watch	900 00
John Bruton	Coxswain L. A. Boat	120 00
Mary Hallinan	Matron	500 00
Mary Dunn	"	216 00
"	Board	180 00
Total		$12,235 00

The revenues from contracts have been this year very small compared with previous years, owing in a great measure to the heavy tariffs on all manufactured articles likely to be contracted for by the labor of this Department. We had a cigar contract for three months, also a tobacco drying and stripping contract for three months past, from which some benefits, pecuniarily, have been

derived: the hoop skirt contractor has not averaged above forty-one hands per diem—receipts from such sources are as follows, viz:

Hall & Stogdill, "Cigars"	$205 69
Roberts & Knight, "Tobacco"	912 24
O. H. Barnard, "Hoop Skirts"	1,757 70
Total	$2,875 63

Our transfers of help to other Institutions have been large this year, as the accompanying exhibit will show, viz:

Monthly Statement of Transferred Inmates to other Institutions, as Help, and including those as Patients to the Island Hospital, during the year 1866:

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	117	194	311
February	88	188	276
March	89	307	396
April	152	226	378
May	152	256	408
June	263	369	632
July	252	346	598
August	76	281	357
September	129	274	403
October	93	382	475
November	53	322	375
December	47	283	330
Total	1,511	3,428	4,939

MANUFACTURED GOODS, STOCK, &c., TURNED INTO STORE DEPARTMENT.

1,848	Tin mess pans,
1,068	" cups.
342	" " Bellevue Hospital.
12	" dish pans, Lunatic A.
12	" dust pans.
48	" dish pans.
4	" " " City Cemet'y.
12	" " " Randall's I.
24	" six quart saucepans.
24	" four quart "
48	" two quart pails.
12	" " " " Randl's I.
2	" twelve quart pails.
36	" wash basins.
12	" " " Randall's I.
72	" dippers.
12	" " Lunatic Asy.
6	" " City Cemetery.
12	" " Randall's Isl'd.
30	Feet 4 in. tin leader.
400	" " " C. Hos.
54	" stove pipe, Charity Hos.
6	elbows for " " "
4	caps for " " "
4	tin coffee pots, Lunatic A.
4	covered dishes, " "
6	coal hods, " "
42	tin kettles, Bellevue Hosp'l.
6	six gallon boilers, "
4	soup kettles, City Cemetery.
1	funnel. " "
12	one qt. kettles rep'd, Ran's I.
30	tin cups, " "
3	chamber pails, " "
12	6 ⋈ 6 iron butts, "
20	five in. bolts, City Cemetery.
2	hasps " "
2	draw irons, " "
2	locks rep'ed, " "
1	boat hook, Lunatic Asylum.
1	stone hammer, " "
5	pairs trace chains.
114	horse shoes.
163	water buckets.
636	coffins, Charity Hospital.
134	" Lunatic Asylum.
18	" Bellevue Hospital.
6	" City Cemetery.
160	" Alms House.
240	" Sup't Out-door Poor.
238	wheelbarrows rep'd, Lun. A.
2	" " City C.
2	barrow wheels, Lunatic Asy.
2	carts repaired, " "
6	pick handles, " "
169	hammer handles, " "
14	peels, Bakery.
11	" repaired, Bakery.
50	lbs. cut nails, "
30	chestnut posts, Lunatic Asy.
510	feet box boards, Charity Hos.
2,629	" " " Penitentiary.
43	pairs pants, Lunatic Asylum.
8	satinette coats, " "
104	pants, City Cemetery.
242	" Randall's Island.
172	" Alms House.
2	" Bellevue Hospital.
134	jackets, Randall's Island.
48	" Bellevue Hospital.
40	vests, City Cemetery.
2,884	jackets repaired, Randall's Is.
4,507	pairs pants " "
100	shirts.
50	" City Cemetery.
86	" Randall's Island.
24	" City Prison.
255	caps.

408	pairs socks.
1,152	" " Randall's Island.
24	dresses.
300	" child's, Randall's Is.
34	" City Cemetery.
12	chemises, " "
12	" City Prison.
300	" child's, Randall's I.
18	petticoats, City Cemetery.
24	" City Prison.
300	" child's, Randall's I.
3,276	stockings rep'd, "
1,481	p'rs socks rep'd, "
211	sheets.
100	" Randall's Island.
30	pillow ticks.
60	pillow cases.
23	pairs mitts, City Cemetery.
570	" mens shoes.
8	" " " Lunatic A.
3	" " " Bellevue.
534	" slippers.
1	pairs slippers, Lunatic Asyl.
14	" shoes rep'd, Charity H.
18	" " " Bellevue.
1	" " " City Cemt'y.
1,633	" " " Randall's I.
12	boots rep'd, Charity Hosp.
3	" " Lunatic Asylum.
14	" " Bellevue.
1	" " City Cemetry.
1	pair new boots, Lunatic Asy.
2	" " " Bellevue.
1,000	brick.
3	loads building sand.
1,652	lbs. grease.
15	tons of coal, Bakery.
1	hot air register.
4	straight-jackets repaired.
81	iron bedsteads.
80	sheets.
40	pillow-cases.
46	bed-ticks.
2	four-inch butts.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND RETAINED FOR OUR OWN USE.

203	jackets.
407	pants.
267	shirts.
148	caps.
48	pairs socks.
150	" " repaired.
312	pairs mitts.
140	" " repaired.
150	dresses.
350	chemises.
12	pairs stockings.
379	" " repaired.
52	vests.
52	" repaired.
14	red flannel shirts.
3,355	pieces clothing repaired.
50	pillow slips.
12	shrouds.
419	pairs mens shoes.
717	" " " repaired.
50	" womens "
412	" " " repaired.
574	" slippers.
162	coffins.
97	buckets.
169	" repaired.
6	water kidds.
204	tin cups.
9	tin saucepans.
315	mess pans.

37 tin plates.
17 wash basins.
23 tin pails.
12 " dippers.
12 " soup tureens.
1 " coffee pot.
9 " pie plates.
12 coffee kettles.
4 twelve quart kettles.
3 tea pots.
2 tin boxes.
77 stone hammers.
7 ice-hook handles.
6 coal hods.
5 sheet-iron bake-pans.
1 furnace hoe.
8 hooks for engineer.
2 iron-plates on ox-yokes.
18 bucket-handles.
36 " ears.
4 barrow stays.
4 washers and 4 lynch-pins.
8 rivets.
4 caulking-irons.
2 furnace bars.
1 rest bar.
16 anchors for sea-wall.
30 feet tin leader.
12 spikes.
2 pudding pans.
8 lbs. zinc.
34 hand-barrows.
25 wheelbarrows.
26 " repaired.
6 tubs.
3 " repaired.
27 hammer handles.
1 pick.
1 axe handle.
12 soup-can handles.
14 settees repaired.
2 cart rungs.
1 boat-hook handle.
29 aprons.

Gardener's Report of quantity and kind of Vegetables raised during the year 1866.

10,000	heads of	cabbage.	50	bushels of	turnips.
300	bushels of	potatoes.	200	"	carrots.
50	"	beets.	2,500	heads of	celery.
200	"	parsnips.	1	bed of	okra.
5	"	onions.	1	"	parsley.
10	"	egg plant.	1	"	cucumbers.
20	"	lima beans.	1	"	watermelons.
8	"	peppers.	1	"	muskmelons.
10	"	dwarf beans.	50	bushels	tomatoes.

Statement of Empty Barrels, etc., also Bones, old Paper, Metals, and Rags sent to Storekeeper during the year 1865:

lbs. Old Books.	bbls. of Bones.	Beef Barrels.	Vinegar Barrels.	Molasses Hogsheads.	lbs. Rags.	lbs. Brass.
304	178	216	12	13	800	15½

Debit and Credit Account for the Year.

Dr.		Cr.	
To amount Inventory, Jan. 1, 1865.....	24,359 96	By manufactured goods to store.....	10,740 41
" Storekeepers distributions.....	45,058 01	" Hoop skirt contract, "O. H. Barnard"	1,757 70
" Officers Salaries.....	12,534 82	" Cigar contract, "Hall & Stogdell"...	205 69
" Fresh beef bills.....	13,530 11	" Tobacco contract, "F. Roberts & H. Knight.....	912 24
		" Cash returned for sales.....	43 87
		" Sales of bones, &c.....	323 15
		" Coal to Asylum.....	1,344 43
		" Cash for board of inmates.....	46 56
		" Amount Inventory, Dec. 31st, 1866..	42,263 29
		Net expenses.....	37,845 56
	$95,482 90		$95,482 90

The average number of mechanics for the year has been comparatively small, and the majority of those were short-term or ten day men, consequently I have labored under difficulties in supplying transferred mechanics, or filling orders from store and other institutions; nevertheless a considerable amount of new and repaired work has been turned out and performed. When a short-term or ten day prisoner comes up, it is some time before he is able (through the effect of his debauch) to show his ability, and ere he arrives at his general working status his term expires, so that little is obtained from such help as this, other than jobbing.

The other portion of the male labor of this department, for the past year, has been much the same as 1865. Many being returned soldiers and sailors, and committed for short terms—the greater portion being for intoxication, with some few disorderly cases—these were principally employed grading grounds, gardening, as well as other general labor, for ourselves and the Lunatic Asylum.

SHOE-SHOP.—This help has been busily engaged in making shoes for store department, repairing for ourselves, with considerable new work and repairs for all the other institutions.

TAILORS.—Again this branch of our labor has turned in a large amount of new work to store, repairing for ourselves and other departments, more especially Randall's Island, which our foregoing exhibit will show.

BLACKSMITHS.—We have had so few of this class of mechanics that nothing much can be shown productive of any great results other than jobbing, and occasionally horse-shoeing—what help of this kind we have had, have worked well and turned out a considerable amount of labor, etc.

TINSMITHS SHOP. — Help has manufactured a great stock of new work for store, ourselves, and other institutions, notwithstanding that we have seldom had more than one man, occasionally relieved by a short-term prisoner.

CARPENTERS. — We have not had a great supply of this class, and those of an inferior stamp; such as we had, have, as usual, been employed in making coffins for the "Superintendent of Out-door Poor" and other departments, and some transferred from time to time to Lunatic Asylum, working on the pavilions recently there erected.

PAINTERS.—Very few of this grade of mechanics have

been sent up, such as have were engaged at general jobbing, and transferred to work on the new pavilions at Lunatic Asylum.

MASONS. — Are scarcely deserving of notice, so few have we had, these were employed on sea-wall at Lunatic Asylum, and doing small jobs for Work House, Ice House, *repairing* sea-wall, etc.

I did in my last year's report call the attention of your Honorable Board to the leaky and general bad condition of the roofing and gutters of this building, which have been so long out of repair—the call has been responded to, but at such a late season of the year that it is only at present being absolutely repaired where it could not possibly be avoided for the actual preservation of the building; consequently I would, with due respect, solicit your approval to have the same investigated at an earlier season this year. The roof of the boiler house has been newly tinned, and the labor performed in a very satisfactory manner.

On the 24th day of May the croton-water pipe crossing at Seventy-ninth street from Lunatic Asylum was parted by anchor of a schooner, and was connected and in working order by June 5th. On the same day the iron pipe, connected from main pipe to reservoir,

burst, and was fixed—a new stop cock put in, obviating at any future period, in case of such accident, the necessity of drawing off all the water from the reservoir, which had been done in this instance—repairs completed by June 16th.

June 28th, croton-water pipe, crossing as above, again broken, and considerable portion of the pipe carried away some distance, and was of course missing; after several days labor, on July the 9th, we recovered 155 feet of the lost pipe, and on July 17th the above breach was made right, and all successfully laid—but with difficulty, owing to the intense heat, which was such as to cause the pipe adjusted to part, when ready for laying in the bed of the river, thus causing delay. Next day, July 18th, the pipe so fortunately laid the day before was again parted by schooner A. M. C. Smith, of and from Halifax, Nova Scotia. July 30th, our efforts were once more crowned with success, and every thing was in good working order, furnishing the usual supply of water, since which time all has remained safe and in fine condition. I would again reiterate my former call upon your Honorable Board to the incapacity of the pipes, their dimensions are insufficient to give the supply needed when the institutions are all in working order, requiring more water than can be obtained from the present sources.

The 22d day of July, the first symptoms of that dire epidemic, the cholera, made its appearance in this department, this occurred on the eve of the Sabbath day after the inmates had partaken of supper: the case was that of a girl, eighteen years of age, named Fanny Little, and who had served five months and a half of her allotted term of six months incarceration for disorderly conduct. Then succeeded, during the next twenty-four hours numerous other cases, most, if not all, proving fatal, and all in the female wing of the building.

A sensation then commenced, never witnessed in this or any other department—each individual appeared perfectly panic-stricken. Your Honorable Board was speedily notified, and I shall ever remember and cherish your ready sympathy and willingness to devote, not only your personal attentions, but your heartfelt cooperations, and grants of all necessary articles and delicacies, to alleviate the sufferers and allay the contagion.

By your personal visits during the severest portion of the attack, you not only calmed the fears of the inmates, but advised with myself and the medical staff in our endeavors to eradicate by all means, regardless

of expense, this sad and awe-striking visitant. The number of deaths during its ravage amongst us, was, males, 51; females, 97—total, 148, exclusive of Mr. Thomas Kelly, keeper, and Mr. Charles W. Smythe, clerk. Of these two employees I am in duty bound to convey a passing tribute of respect to their memory. Mr. Kelly had been an employee of Work House and Penitentiary a number of years, and was regarded as a faithful and an efficient officer: Mr. Charles W. Smythe had held the position of Clerk of Work House from its organization, and was a formidable auxiliary to the well-ordering of his department for many years. The present clerk, Mr. Edward J. Atkinson, appointed September 3d, to fill vacancy caused by the demise of Mr. C. W. Smythe, has, since his installation, proved himself to be a very valuable officer in the performance of his clerical duties.

To the keepers and matrons I owe my thanks for the conscientious discharge of their arduous duties, especially for their uniformity of action and general conduct during the prevalence of the cholera.

In conclusion, permit me, gentlemen, to acknowledge the good offices and consideration of your Honorable Board, in aiding me in all my efforts to promote proper

government, and for your ever ready co-operation in all plans destined to advance the comfort of the inmates under my charge : to thank you, gentlemen, for your daily visits, which I consider in every way conducive to discipline, furthering by consultation the interests of the department, and of the inmates, and proving a stimulus to vigilance on the part of the employees generally.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN FITCH,

Superintendent.

...ss 31st, 1866.

Mo...	Liquors.
	$ c.
anuary	0
'ebruar	6
larch .	6
April . .	3
May . . .	3
June . .	0
July . . .	3
August	3 343 1
Septem	4
Octobe	8
Novemb	3
Decemb	3
Total	343 13
Avera	28 59

NOTE.—D... for the year, excl...

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE ALMS HOUSE.

OFFICE OF NEW YORK ALMS HOUSE,
January 1st, 1867.

JAMES BOWEN, ESQ.,
President of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

SIR—The Annual Report of the Alms House Department for the year 1866 is respectfully submitted for your consideration, in which are presented the usual tables and statistical reports, that have been generally presented, with such additions as have been deemed necessary. By the table of numbers, or census, of the Institution, you will perceive that we have had the large number of 4,646 inmates to maintain, many of whom have been an entire burden on our Charity, being wholly unable to perform the least manual labor. There are, however, as in all such institutions, a number of inmates, who, having become objects of

our care from various causes, have been able to perform the necessary labor required about our buildings and grounds. The amount and value of such labor will be apparent from an examination of the table showing the work done during the past year in the various mechanic branches.

The only change of moment in the government of the Department has been the separating of the infants from the general Alms House, forming thereby a separate department, styled an "Infant's Bureau," in which all nurse and other children are cared for, and an entirely distinct account of such expense kept.

During the past year, our Department has been visited by that dreadful scourge, the Asiatic Cholera, which, at one time, became a source of so much alarm that all our care and energy was constantly employed in the attendance upon the sick and dying, as well as upon the proper sanitary measures for the care of the well and those who might be exposed to its ravages; but our efforts, in that direction, not having been without its good results, I am happy, at least, in being able to congratulate you, as well as myself, on its apparently mild visitation.

The number of deaths resulting from this cause is shown in the tabular statement to amount to 93, and

from Diarrhœa or incipient Cholera, 120—this out of a population of nearly 1,500 persons, exclusive of children.

I desire, before closing this Report, to draw your attention to the statement annexed, showing the cost, "per capita," for month and day, and its comparison with the one of the former year. By a rigid economy, we have been able to reduce the cost of maintaining each person from 17c. 6.9 to 13c. 3.6 per day, or a reduction of 25 per cent.; and our inmates have been as well clothed and fed as formerly.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES OWENS,
Warden.

The following is a Statement showing the number of Inmates in the Alms House December 31, 1865, *the number received during the year* 1866, *the number discharged and died during that period, and the number remaining in Alms House* 31*st December*, 1866. *This also includes the number of demented persons.*

Number of Inmates, 31st Dec., 1865		1,582
Received during 1866:		
From other Institutions	469	
Commitments	24	
Superintendent Out-Door Poor and Commissioners	2,574	3,064
		4,646
Discharged	2,639	
Died	733	3,372
Remaining 31st Dec., 1866		1,274
Males	673	
Females	601	1,274
Natives	150	
Foreigners	1,124	1,274
In this number are included demented persons:		
Males	54	
Females	71	125

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS, 1866.

1866.	ADMISSIONS.							DISCHARGES.							DEATHS.						
MONTHS.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Native.	Foreigners.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Native.	Foreigners.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Native.	Foreigners.
January	239	115	46	37	437	137	300	131	121	10	11	273	63	210	18	8	16	21	63	43	20
February	125	73	40	41	279	111	168	113	57	10	12	192	46	146	16	12	19	20	67	43	24
March	101	99	44	48	292	131	161	161	101	16	26	304	76	228	23	9	33	29	94	64	30
April	126	95	47	46	314	129	185	245	135	26	25	431	114	317	30	8	37	31	106	76	30
May	139	119	64	66	388	170	218	110	118	15	25	268	74	194	24	9	32	22	87	52	25
June	89	129	..	..	218	68	150	102	128	..	..	230	57	173	16	15	..	..	31	9	22
July	86	100	..	..	186	70	116	86	138	..	..	224	63	161	21	33	..	..	54	14	40
August	78	84	..	..	162	43	119	81	94	..	..	175	41	134	37	104	..	..	141	37	104
September	74	73	..	..	147	37	110	72	61	..	..	133	38	95	18	12	..	..	30	7	23
October	84	112	..	..	196	46	150	55	94	..	..	149	40	109	16	7	..	..	23	6	17
November	105	79	..	..	184	40	144	75	51	..	..	126	32	94	8	9	..	..	17	4	13
December	139	122	..	..	261	67	194	81	53	..	..	134	37	97	15	5	..	..	20	4	16
	1385	1200	241	238	3064	1040	4024	1312	1151	77	99	2639	681	1958	242	231	137	123	733	369	364

There were 733 *Deaths of Inmates in the Alms House during the year* 1866. *The following were the causes:*

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Albumaria	1	..	..	..	1
Apoplexy	9	1	..	..	10
Asthma	6	1	..	..	7
Asthenea	..	2	..	..	2
Bright's Disease	3	1	..	..	4
Corhosis	3	1	1	..	5
Cardiac Disease	4	5	..	..	9
Chronic Diarrhœa	15	2	..	..	17
Croup	..	..	1	..	1
Convulsions	..	..	3	1	4
Cholera Infantum	..	..	6	5	11
" Epidemic	25	68	..	..	93
Congestion of Brain	2	..	..	..	2
Chorea	..	1	..	..	1
Debility	19	26	4	6	55
Diarrhœa	30	21	40	29	120
Drowning	2	..	..	..	2
Dysentery	2	2	..	..	4
Dropsy	..	1	..	..	1
Erisipulus	3	..	1	..	4
Entero Colitis	..	..	5	7	12
Entcritis	1	..	5	4	10
Exhaustion	4	3	..	..	7
Epilepsy	..	1	..	..	1
Frost Bitten	..	..	1	..	1
Gastritus	2	1	3	2	8
Hydrocephalus	..	..	2	1	3
Intermittant Fever, Infantile	..	..	..	1	1
Inanition	7	3	4	4	18
Interseption	..	..	4	1	5
Laringitis	1	..	..	..	1
Marasmus	2	2	42	44	90
Meningitis	2	1	3	..	6
Neglect and Exposure	..	..	1	..	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis	61	38	7	5	111
Percarditis	1	..	..	..	1
Paralysis	3	3	1	..	7
Pneumonia	4	2	5	4	15
Pleurasy	1	..	..	..	1
Pertussis	..	..	..	1	1
Reubiola	..	..	1	..	1
Senectus	24	28	..	..	52
Scrofula	..	..	1	2	3
Scarlatina	..	..	..	1	1
Scorbutis	..	3	..	..	3
Suffocation	1	..	..	..	1
Suicide	1	..	..	..	1
Tuberculosis	3	10	1	3	17
Typhoid	..	1	..	..	1
	242	233	142	121	733

The following is a comparative Statement of the Admissions during the last ten years:

	Natives.	Foreigners.	Total.
There were admitted in 1857.....	875	3,329	4,204
" " 1858.....	794	3,096	3,890
" " 1859.....	718	3,013	3,734
" " 1860.....	985	3,144	4,129
" " 1861.....	1,537	3,255	4,792
" " 1862.....	1,199	1,992	3,181
" " 1863.....	1,201	1,642	2,843
" " 1864.....	1,262	1,891	3,153
" " 1865.....	1,378	2,212	3,590
" " 1866.....	1,040	2,024	3,064

Number of inmates received from other Institutions.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
From Work House.....	134	161	295
From Charity Hospital.....	91	80	171
	225	241	466

The accompanying is a Classification Table of the different Ages of the Adult Inmates when admitted.

	Male.	Female.
Between 15 and 20 years	47	43
" 20 and 30 "	178	303
" 30 and 40 "	237	267
" 40 and 50 "	249	152
" 50 and 60 "	279	138
" 60 and 70 "	238	159
" 70 and 80 "	128	83
" 80 and 90 "	25	44
" 90 and 100 "	4	11
	1,385	1,200

Children before 1st June.	Male.	Female.
Between 4 days and 2 months	114	94
" 2 mos. and 4 "	34	33
" 4 " and 8 "	27	30
" 8 " and 12 "	17	24
" 12 " and 18 "	12	20
" 18 " and 2 years	21	20
" 2 years and 5 "	16	17
	241	238

Nativities of Inmates admitted to the Alms House during the year 1866.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Children before 1st June	241	238	
Natives.....Adults	90	221	790
From Ireland "	892	877	1,768
" England "	72	55	127
" Scotland "	41	25	66
" Germany "	170	58	228
" France "	15	9	24
" Canada "	17	12	29
" Other Countries, Adults	23	9	32
	1,560	1,504	3,064

Statement of Inmates sent to the Charity Hospital during the year 1866, *their Returns and Deaths.*

Sent down men	132	Returned men	91
Sent down women	114	Returned women	80
		Deaths, men	34
		Deaths, women	30
		Remaining in Hos., men 7	11
		Remaining in Hos., women 4	
	246		246

Below you will find a list of the number of the different Articles manufactured or repaired at this Institution during the year 1866.

SEWING ROOM.

51	women's dresses.	779	blankets made.
60	" petticoats.	48	men's aprons.
367	" chemises.	20	prs. shoes bound.
216	" caps.	4	boat cushions.
72	" linen aprons.	1	carriage cover.
130	" berlaps aprons.	148	infants dresses.
48	" hoods.	280	" petticoats.
582	prs. women's stockings.	178	" shirts.
586	muslin shirts.	96	" flannel shirts.
41	flannel shirts.	133	" night gowns.
414	large shrouds.	72	" aprons.
60	night gowns.	4	" cloaks.
7	calico dresses.	237	" diapers.
72	shroud caps	85	cradle sheets.
30	sheets.	212	" pillow cases.
256	pillow cases.	96	" blankets.
48	bed ticks.	112	" spreads.
72	diaper towels.	79	" bed ticks.
24	roller towels.	537	infants shrouds.

9,972 pieces mended.

TAILOR SHOP.

339	pairs winter pants.	422	Summer pants.
160	winter jackets.	242	pairs suspenders.
27	over coats.	135	pairs mittens.
105	summer vests.	15	caps.

5,793 peices mended.

WEAVER SHOP.

2,553 yards blanketing.	123 yards kersey.

BROOM SPOP.

3,394 brooms made.

CARPENTER SHOP.

383 large coffins. | 470 small coffins.

And general repairs of the Institution.

Also, 677 days work at Lunatic Asylum and 32 days at Ice House.

MASONS.

The general repairs of the buildings, sea walls, &c.

Also, 565 days work at Lunatic Asylum.

SHOE SHOP.

20 pairs shoes made.	1,532 pairs shoes mended.
10 waist belts "	161 pairs boots "
12 straps. "	5 setts harness "

COOPER SHOP.

96 pails made.	20 barrels mended.
25 tubs "	11,319 barrels repaired for bakery.
49 kitts "	113 " " for gen. store.
1 firkin mended.	83 tubs " "
4 covers "	473 pails " "
4 tubs "	4 hogsheads " "

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

245 screw bolts.	55 hooks.
41 eye bolts.	16 tub handles.
295 nuts.	357 plates.
1,246 nails.	22 keys.
56 rivets.	22 box clamps.
104 spikes.	255 tools repaired.
100 pail handles.	44 shovel handles.
182 pail ears	6 boat hooks.
70 pail rivets.	9 wheel bands.
19 lock springs.	22 rings.
28 barrow stays.	1 chisel.
61 staples.	34 gudgeons.

6 pokers.
28 grate bars.
23 hinges.
22 holdfasts.
1 hammer.
47 locks repaired.
22 straps.
28 leader hooks.
28 washers.
20 28 feet bolts.
40 large nuts.
150 wedges,
41 saucepan handles.
3 bedstead bars.
43 hub-bands.
12 braces.
8 clothes hooks.
30 feet iron railing.
38 iron bedsteads.
6 drills.
1 hasp.
5 pickaxes.
1 iron door.
2 " pins.
2 cranks.
1 fire scraper.
1 sieve.
9 stoves.

TIN SHOP.

725 mess pans made.
470 tin cups "
7 coffee kettles "
82 saucepans "
17 wash basins "
8 chamber pails "
4 tin pails "
3 " covers "
3,800 wire staples "
402 feet stove pipe "
65 " elbows "
18 fire shovels "
14 dish pans "
100 bake " "
1 funnel "
12 dust pans "
6 scoops "
53 dippers "
1 lamp "
151 feet tin leader "
14 elbows "
1 skimmer "
1 dripping pan "
4 bath tubs "
1 sheet iron drum "
5 oil cans "
1 frying pan "
27 milk pails made.
2 " pans "
25 ash " "
8 boilers "
224 coffee kettles mended.
16 tea and coffee pots "
176 saucepans "
88 Mess pans "
75 tin cups "
36 " pails "
92 dippers "
3 coal scuttles "
41 lamps "
2 oil cans "
7 ash pans "
15 covers "
7 watering pots "
16 hydrants "
1 stove "
3 wash basins "
14 dish pans "
2 chamber pails "
6 dust pans "
3 lanterns "
6 paint pots "
28 boilers "
87 miscellaneous articles "

GARDENER'S REPORT

Of Vegetables raised on Alms House Grounds in Year 1866.

80 bunches asparagus.
60 bushels snap beans.
100 " running "
120 " beets.
1,500 heads cabbage.
150 bushels carrots.
200 heads cauliflower.
3,000 " cellery.
500 ears of corn.
50 bunches cresses.
20 doz cucumbers.
100 heads egg plant.
3,000 leeks.
2,000 lettuce.
200 mush melons.
150 Water "
80 bushels onions.
200 bunches parsley.
200 bushels parsnips.
70 " green peas.
20 doz. sweet pepper.
360 bushels potatoes.
160 pumpkins.
100 bunches radishes.
100 " rhubarb.
150 bushels spinnach.
150 squash.
200 bushels tomatoes.
300 bushels turnips.

PAY ROLL.

Of Officers and Employees of Alms House, B. I.

Names.	Rank.	Salary.
James Owens	Warden	1,750
John M. Gilfillan	Clerk	1,000
Elijah J. Simpson	Engineer	1,000
B. E. F. Mullen	Keeper	650
Anthony Rumpff	Gardener	144
Mary J. Mullen	Matron	500
Catharine Eustace	Asst. Matron	150
Eliza Heaton	Chief Nurse	120
Ann Williams	Nurse	96
Eliza Cavanagh	Nurse	96
INFANT'S BUREAU.		
Catharine Eustace	Matron	300
Ann Halton	Nurse	120
Catharine Maples	Nurse	120
STABLE BUREAU.		
Peter Hickey	Keeper	120

ALMS HOUSE.

Amount of Inventory, January 1st, 1865		Amount of Inventory January 1st, 1866	
	$32,321 62		$36,841 53
" Goods from General Store	61,775 53	" Goods turned into General Store	10,412 29
" Bills of Fresh Beef	14,362 97	" Sales of Bones, Rags, &c	279 87
" Bill of Milk	2,335 80	" Board	3,318 75
" Salaries	5.607 95	" Sales of Hogs and Chickens	1,410 02
			$52,257 46
		Balance net expenses divided as follows :	
		Provisions	$42,571 66
		Clothing and Bedding	6,923 77
		Salaries	5,607 95
		Fuel	3,598 05
		Miscellaneous	5,444 98
			64,146 41
	$116,403 87		$116,403 87

Extra Expenses incurred during the prevalence of Asiatic Cholera by Medical orders.

Amount of Goods received from Store		$2,640 79
By Provisions	$2,150 42	
By Miscellaneous	490 39	
		2,640 79

TAT

Miscellane *t of the same.*

Monthly Cost.	Total Monthly Cost.	Total Daily Cost.	Total Net Expenses.
$ c.	$ c. m.	$ c. m.	$ c.
28 1	5 29 $8\frac{8}{10}$	17 $0\frac{9}{10}$	8,885 34
27 4	3 84 $9\frac{9}{10}$	13 $7\frac{5}{10}$	6,490 72
28 0	4 04 $1\frac{3}{10}$	13 $0\frac{4}{10}$	6,681 34
34 4	3 09 $0\frac{8}{10}$	10 3	4,583 63
36 6	3 66 $3\frac{7}{10}$	11 $8\frac{2}{10}$	5,033 93
39 1	4 68 $9\frac{4}{10}$	15 $4\frac{6}{10}$	5,542 92
39 8	3 98 $4\frac{1}{10}$	12 $8\frac{6}{10}$	4,625 62
42 1	4 77 $8\frac{9}{10}$	15 $4\frac{1}{10}$	5,022 58
41 5	3 78 $1\frac{8}{10}$	12 $8\frac{6}{10}$	3,967 12
40 8	3 36 $4\frac{2}{10}$	10 $8\frac{6}{10}$	3,603 12
38 9	3 65 $8\frac{9}{10}$	12 $1\frac{9}{10}$	4,116 37
42 9	4 63 $3\frac{9}{10}$	14 $9\frac{6}{10}$	5,593 92
4 40 0	48 83 $5\frac{7}{10}$	1 60 3	64,146 61
36 6	4 06 $9\frac{6}{10}$	13 $3\frac{6}{10}$	5,345 55

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

WARDEN OF RANDALL'S ISLAND.

RANDALL'S ISLAND, NURSERY DEPARTMENT,
January 1st, 1867.

HON. JAMES BOWEN,
President and Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN:—Again it is my privilege to present to you the Sixth Annual Report of the Department under my charge.

You will perceive by the annexed table which presents the history of admissions, discharges, elopements and deaths, that we have received in this department during the past year 1,562 children, who under the immediate eye of your Honorable Board, have been cared for, and placed in condition to return to their homes, or bound out in different parts of the country,

in comfortable places, among farmers and tradesmen, where by good conduct on their part, ensure them success and advancement in after years, a credit to the department from whence they emanated.

These little wayfarers when first received here, are placed in quarantine, where they are washed and cleansed, examined by the physician, and kept in quarantine long enough to see if any diseases break out among them, and then allotted to the different departments, each child being classified, and all that are of proper age sent to school, where they are taught the common rudiments of English education by competent teachers, under the management and control of the Board of Education, who have on this Island, one of the Ward Schools of the city and county of New York, the school house being furnished by your Honorable Board for said purpose.

In each department where the children reside, of which there are eight, a matron presides, with competent assistants, whose sole business it is to look after the wants and comforts of the children, guided and examined by your Honorable Board, in your daily visits to this place, where the well-being and health is made the first object of your solicitude; neither are the amusements and exercises suitable to children forgot-

ten, for each department is furnished with a play-room, where they have all facilities for enjoying themselves to their heart's content.

STATISTICS.

Table marked No. 1, embraces the account of all admissions, discharges and deaths.

Table No. 2, the ages of all children admitted and discharged.

Table No. 3, presents the cost and support of each inmate.

Table No. 4, shows the amount and value of all mechanical labor.

Table No. 5, the produce of the farm and garden.

	Adults.	Children	Total.
Remaining December 31st, 1865	173	783	956
Admitted	152	1,562	1,714
	325	2,345	2,670
Discharged	171	1,395	1,566
	154	950	1,104
Elopements	....	33	33
	154	917	1,071
Deaths	3	105	108
Remaining December 31st, 1866	151	812	963

Children for indenture, boys	158	
" " girls	92	
	—	250
Children returned to relatives, boys	761	
" " " girls	390	
	—	1,151
Total		1,401

RESERVOIR.

For the past two years, we have been put to serious inconvenience, and suffered considerably, by a lack of water, caused by bursting of the Croton mains in Harlem, which stopped the circulation in the pipe under the river, consequently freezing the water therein.

This occurrence suggested to your Honorable Board the necessity of building a Reservoir, which was commenced in March last, and is now completed—dimensions of which are 130 x 80 feet, and 15 feet deep; capacity, 651,000 gallons, besides furnishing an unfailing supply of water, will enable us to gather all the ice needed for consumption in this department.

ICE HOUSE.

You have, also, gentlemen, caused to be erected an Ice House, 48 x 22 feet by 15 feet high, capable of holding 375 tons of ice; and should we succeed in

filling it at any time, will not only supply our wants, but give you from 150 to 200 tons for use in other departments under your charge.

This building was erected by the labor of inmates, the material being the only cost in its construction.

IDIOT HOUSE.

A great change has been made in this part of your charge, by the opening of a school-room and the introduction of a teacher (instructed by Dr. Wilbur, of the State Asylum for Idiots, at Syracuse), who, for a few hours each day, instructs this class of children who are capable of receiving it, in reading, writing, cyphering, gymnastics, distinguishing colors, &c.; thereby making them more open to the healthful influences that invariably attend physical and mental exercise.

Of late years, it has been thought impossible to do anything more for this class of children than attend to their bodily comfort; but recent experience suggested something more might be done to make their lives fuller of interest and diversity; and your Honorable Board have adopted the plan before mentioned, with much pleasant good, and promise of a favorable future.

HOT AND COLD WATER.

Another great improvement has been made in the manner of supplying the North and South Hospitals with hot and cold water, by your introducing large iron tanks to both of these buildings, with pipes leading under ground from the engine rooms, thereby supplying a sufficiency of water at all times, which is so necessary for the comfort of sick children.

HYDRANT.

When our pipes in the river were frozen last year, a fire hydrant was erected on the dock, to which a hose was attached, and laid across the river, giving us a temporary supply of water, and which will be a protection, should an emergency arise, either in the stoppage of water or a fire, at any of the buildings on the landing.

TAILOR SHOP.

This place has been closed for some time, but, by a recent order of your Honorable Board, will again be re-opened on the new year, where all the lame boys, over 12 years of age, will be taught the trade—working before and after school hours—thereby enabling them to gain a livelihood when they leave the Department.

MAIN KITCHEN.

Improvements are being made at this place, by tak-

ing down all the old cooking boilers (twelve in number), and altering and repairing the same, inserting new steam pipes, tubes, &c., which will give us greater facilities, in future, in cooking and preparing the children's food.

ENGINE ROOM.

The two large steam boilers in the fire-room have been recently inspected and overhauled, with masonry renewed, and iron braces and bars inserted, thereby strengthening the same, and giving us greater security in future, with less consumption of coal.

GIRLS' SEWING ROOM.

The girls have manufactured during the year (working two hours each day before and after school hours) twenty-four hundred and twenty articles of clothing; and repaired six thousand one hundred and thirty-six pieces of clothing.

REVENUE.

To amount received for children's board	4,531 00
To cash sales and credit to Commissioners Office	1,730 46
Total	6,261 46
Which being substracted from our expenses for the year as per Table, No. 3	90,365 39
Leaves our actual cost for the year	$84,103 93

DEAF AND DUMB.

On the 24th November we received from the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Carmansville, twenty-three children, who had been sent here by the Managers of said Asylum temporarily, owing to prevalence of typhus fever at the Asylum, and removed by order of the Board of Health. Since their sojourn among us, they have enjoyed good health, no symptoms of any disease having appeared.

SCHOOL.

The Principals of the Grammar and Primary Departments, report the average attendance to be 523 children, who, by application and attention to their studies, come up to the standard of past years, and make favorable comparison with other schools of the city.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

In this particular I would mention, that here we welcome all denominations of Christians, and of those who avail themselves of the opportunity, are Episcopalians, Catholics, Presbyterians, and Methodists, who in turn visit the children and minister to their spiritual wants. Among the most prominent are Mr. F. S. Winston and daughter, Rev. Mr. Hilliard, Mrs. Albertis, Miss Jones, and Mr. Brick, of the Episcopal Church; Father Petite and Sisters of Charity, Messrs. Hagheghy, Scanlon, Dwyer, Thompson, Murphy, and others of the Catholic

Church; Messrs. Shepherd, Brick, Riddle, McRea, Martin, Dayton, Carr, Brewster, Dr. Peast, Williamson, and others of the Sunday School Union. To all of whom we are indebted for their constant care in administering their good offices for the welfare of the children.

VISITORS.

We have as usual been favored with many hundreds of visitors (on many occasions accompanied by your Honorable Board), who have generally expressed themselves satisfied with the order and cleanliness observed in this Department, and I again invite all tax-payers, citizens, and strangers, to visit us and investigate for themselves in each minutiae, the workings of our system, in the manner in which the children are cared for.

CHOLERA.

In spite of all our sanitary precautions, we were not exempt from this frightful scourge, which visited us the past summer, striking us in our weakest point—among the inmates at the Idiot House, who had not vitality enough to resist any disease—taking off in this Department alone fifteen children; from all other Departments, nine inmates and one adult, making a total of twenty-five persons who died from this disease.

DOMESTICS.

In this connection, I would state, there has been a change for the better in the employment of paid help, and trust that ere long we shall perceive satisfactory results therefrom.

HOLIDAYS.

Again we have, through Divine blessing, been able to celebrate all the holidays in a proper and becoming manner; the children look forward to each day with joy and gratitude to your Honorable Board for the abundant supply of good things furnished on such occasions.

DONATIONS.

To Mr. F. S. Winston and daughter, who have again furnished and replenished the libraries with a choice selection of books, and also given a bountiful supply of dolls and candies. The children are very grateful, and may God help them in their good work.

CRACKERS.

To an unknown friend for one barrel filled with a choice selection of crackers, we beg leave to return our thanks.

DOLLS AND TOYS.

Mrs. A. H. Gibbons and other ladies with her, again made their annual visit, and presented the children in

the hospitals with a quantity of dolls and toys, for which they have the satisfaction of knowing that many a little heart is thankful for this remembrance of them in the hours of sickness.

MANURE.

To Messrs. Brown, Devoe, and Knapp, late Street Contractors, I desire to present my thanks for their very generous donation of five hundred and fifty loads of street manure, for use of the Children's Farm.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Of all the officers who have, during the past year, seconded me in carrying out the orders emanating from your Honorable Board (and whose duties have been increased thereby), I feel it a duty to make laudatory mention, without particularizing any.

CONCLUSION.

To the gentlemen composing the Board of Charities and Correction, I desire to express my thanks for the courtesy and kindness extended on all occasions in my efforts to carry out and execute the wishes and designs of the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. STEPHENS,

Warden.

TABLE No. 1.

Months.	ADMISSIONS, 1866.							DISCHARGES, 1866.							ELOPEMENTS, '66.					DEATHS, 1866.						
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.
January.	None	1	39	32	72	65	7	2	4	26	19	51	44	7	2	None	2	2	None	None	None	1	1	2	2	None
Feb	2	8	56	16	82	67	15	3	6	50	33	92	79	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..
March ..	52	9	58	33	152	86	66	3	17	62	20	102	78	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..
April ...	12	2	128	59	201	174	27	9	13	73	46	141	107	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	9	21	20	1
May....	12	1	131	75	219	199	20	9	6	72	30	117	93	24	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	8	7	15	15	..
June ...	9	6	123	46	184	155	29	8	3	162	74	247	228	19	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	5	2	7	7	..
July....	12	..	97	52	161	143	18	6	4	85	45	140	122	18	14	..	14	14	..	..	..	3	1	4	4	..
August..	5	11	67	37	120	99	21	16	6	79	32	133	106	27	5	..	5	5	..	..	2	17	19	38	33	5
Sept....	2	3	111	66	182	165	17	5	5	90	55	155	146	9	4	..	4	4	..	..	1	6	2	9	8	1
Oct	..	5	87	46	138	121	17	27	3	90	55	175	126	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	4	..
Nov	..	..	55	52	107	99	8	1	1	77	34	113	107	6	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..
Dec	..	..	63	33	96	86	10	12	2	47	39	100	78	22	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
	106	46	1015	547	1714	1459	255	101	70	913	482	1566	1314	252	33	..	33	33	..	..	3	62	43	108	101	7

TABLE No. 2.—AGES OF CHILDREN ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1866.

3 years and under.		4 Years.		5 Years.		6 Years.		7 Years.		8 Years.		9 Years.		10 Years.		11 Years.		12 Years.		13 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Over 15 Years.		Total.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
87	66	64	45	77	61	89	54	93	51	86	76	100	55	104	47	64	21	95	21	72	23	48	11	22	8	14	8	1015	547

AGES OF CHILDREN DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR 1866.

3 years and under.		4 Years.		5 Years.		6 Years.		7 Years.		8 Years.		9 Years.		10 Years.		11 Years.		12 Years.		13 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Over 15 Years.		Total.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
83	31	108	44	83	45	78	82	191	47	77	58	65	65	50	54	101	27	73	23	52	24	21	17	16	8	10	..	1008	525

Salar hly Cost of the san

Miscellaneous Articles.		Mo C	
$	c.	$	
1,355	85	1	
1,658	07	1	
1,109	44	1	
760	08		
1,279	59	1	
1,176	63	1	0
951	70		8
1,153	69	1	1
893	35		8
999	14		9
1,205	72	1	2
971	24	1	0
13,514	50	13	3
1,126	20 4/6	1	11

TABLE No. 4.

Amount and Value of Mechanical Labor performed by Inmates on Randall's Island, during the year 1866.

Carpenters' Work	867 days,	@	$1	$867 00
Painters' "	306 "	@	"	306 00
Blacksmiths' "	108 "	@	"	108 00
Total				$1,281 00

The mechanics have performed all the necessary jobbing and alterations to the different buildings, repairing carts, wagons, boats, etc., besides building an ice house.

TABLE No. 5.

Amount and Value of Farm and Garden Produce on Randall's Island for 1866.

			$ c.
Asparagus	112 bunches	@ 14c.	15 68
Spinnach	52 barrels	@ $1 50.	78 00
Radishes	4,986 bunches	@ ¾c.	37 40
Cabbage Sprouts	13 barrels	@ $1 50.	19 50
Lettuce	14,583 heads	@ ¾c.	109 38
Onions	1,078 bunches	@ 5c.	53 90
"	50 bushels	@ 56c.	28 00
Beets	4,711 bunches	@ 4c.	188 44
Turnips	711 "	@ 3c.	21 33
Cucumbers	985	@ ½c.	4 92½
Squash (Scollop)	1,067	@ 3c.	32 61
Onions (Shallot)	1,600 bunches	@ 5c.	80 00
Beet Tops	218 barrels	@ 62½c.	136 25
Corn (Green)	3,325 ears	@ ½c.	16 62½
Apples	100 barrels	@ $2 00.	200 00
Pears	42 "	@ $3 00.	126 00
Peas	40 bushels	@ $1 00.	40 00
Potatoes	2,005 "	@ 75c.	1,503 75
Lima Beans	52 "	@ 75c.	39 00
Tomatoes	204½ "	@ 50c.	102 25
Water Melens	216 "	@ 10c.	21 60
Musk Melons	629 "	@ 4c.	25 16
Carrots (Early)	886 bunches	@ 2c.	17 72
Egg Plants	177	@ 4c.	7 08
Quinces	8½ bushels	@ $1 00.	8 50
Potatoes (Sweet)	5 barrels	@ $2 00.	10 00
String Beans	7 bushels	@ 50c.	3 50
Celery	426 bunches	@ 12c.	51 12
Leeks	40 barrels	@ $1 50.	60 00
Squash (Marrowfat)	537	@ 6c.	32 22
Bell Pepper	1,300	@ ¾c.	9 75
Beets	349 bushels	@ 65c.	226 85
Turnips (White)	381 "	@ 40c.	152 40
Turnips (Swedish)	365 "	@ 50c.	182 50
Cabbage	24,000 heads	@ 6c.	1,440 00
Carrots	132 bushels	@ 62½c.	82 50
Parsnips	100 "	@ 50c.	50 00
Rye	90 "	@ $1 10.	99 00
Oats	50 "	@ 50c.	25 00
Rye Straw	4 tons	@ $20 00.	80 00
Oat Straw	2 "	@ $20 00.	40 00
Hay (English)	25 "	@ $20 00.	500 00
Hay (Salt)	20 "	@ $10 00.	200 00
Manure	1,400 loads	@ 50c.	700 00
Corn	40 bushels	@ $1 25.	50 00
Pork	1,300 lb	@ 12c.	156 00
Vinegar	40 barrels	@ $5 00.	200 00
Total			$7,263 94

NURSERY HOSPITAL.

HON. JAMES BOWEN,
President and Commissioners of
Public Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN:—The following Annual Report of the Nursery Hospital for the past year, is respectfully submitted:

There were remaining, January 1st, 1866.....	212	Patients.
There have been admitted during the year.....	1,263	"
Whole number treated " "	1,475	"
" " discharged " "	1,197	"
" " died " "	107	"
There are remaining, January 1st, 1867.....	171	"

Included in the above summary of deaths, are twenty-three Idiots who died in the Asylum—one adult inmate not included in the above statement, died of cholera—fifteen of the deaths in the Asylum were caused by cholera. Whole number of deaths by cholera in the Institution was twenty-five. The number of deaths in the Hospital, eighty-four—per centage on the number treated $5\frac{8}{10}$.

During the months of April and May, an epidemic of measles prevailed. There were one hundred and ten cases of this disease during those two months. Cholera appeared in the Idiot Asylum, and the Girls' Nursery, on the 29th of July. The first case in the Idiot Asylum proved fatal in eight hours. The last case of cholera occurred on the twenty-fifth of August. There were in all fifty-four cases and twenty-five deaths.

The departments in which cholera appeared the number of cases and deaths in each were as follows:

Idiot Asylum, No. of cases	23	No. deaths	15
Girls' Nursery, " "	12	"	3
Boys' " " "	9	"	1
Small Boys" " "	5	"	3
Infants " " "	3	"	3
Quar'tine " " "	1	"	0
Hospital " " "	1	"	0
Total	54	Total	25

During the epidemic of cholera, premonitory diarrhœa prevailed among all our inmates, adults as well as children. There were hundreds of cases of diarrhœa that yielded readily to early medication. Among the adult employees both men and women, many were seized violently with the premonitory symptoms of cholera, yet we have to report but a single case of

mortality from this class. The plan adopted for meeting this emergency, was to place all the children under the watchful supervision of persons who were provided with remedies, and instructions to administer them without delay to any who should manifest the first symptoms of disease. The adults were likewise provided with remedies, and advised as to their use.

Sanitary measures were energetically enforced, to check the spread of cholera in the institution. Disinfectants were freely used, strict attention was given to secure cleanliness. The buildings were repeatedly fumigated. The clothing used by patients was disinfected by chemicals and steam.

The health of the children in the Nurseries has been for the most part good during the past four months.

The school recently opened in the Asylum, under the charge of Miss Dunphy, for teaching and training Idiots is in a flourishing condition and promises flattering results.

Doctors H. D. Joy and R. J. Southworth have been my assistants the past year. Dr. Swan rendered valuable aid during the prevalence of cholera. My ack-

nowledgments are due to each of these gentlemen for their devotion to the interests of this institution, and their efficient co-operation with me in the discharge of the arduous duties pertaining to this department.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY N. WHITTLESEY,

Resd't Physician.

RANDALL'S ISLAND,

January 1*st*, 1867.

TABLE OF DISEASES OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED.

Bright's Disease	5	Brought forward	65
Cachexia Scrofulosa	9	Phthisis Pulmonalis	8
Cardiac Disease	1	Pleuro Pneumonia	1
Caries Vertebraum	2	Pneumonia	5
Cerebritis	1	Rubeola	2
Cholera	24	" et Capillary Bronchitis	3
Congestio Pulmonium	1	" et Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	1
Cynanche Trachealis	1	" et Cynanche Trachealis	5
Dysentery	3	" et Diphtheria	2
Epilepsey	2	" et Laryngitis	1
Febris, Typhus	1	" Nephritis	1
Hydrocephalus	3	" et Pneumonia	5
Laryngitis	2	" et Gangrene of Lung	1
Marasmus	4	Scarlatina	1
Meningitis	8	Tuberculosis	4
Morbus Coxarius	2	" et Morbus Coxarius	2
Peritonitis Tubercular	1		
Carried forward	65	Total	107

Table showing the number of Children admitted and deceased from each department of the Nursery.

	Admitted.	Deceased.
Admitted from the City	192	21
" " Quarantine	241	25
" " Infant Nursery	132	21
" " Small Boys' Nursery	175	4
" " Girls' Nursery	148	5
" " Large Boys' Nursery	352	9
" " Idiot House	23	22
Total	1263	107

Table showing the ages of Children who have been admitted and of those who have died.

	Admitted.	Deceased.
Admitted between 1 and 2 years of age	4	0
" " 2 and 3 " "	65	19
" " 3 and 4 " "	110	18
" " 4 and 5 " "	88	9
" " 5 and 6 " "	141	11
" " 6 and 12 " "	667	26
" " 12 and upwards	188	24
Total	1263	107

Table showing the time of residence on the Island, before admission to the Hospital, of those who have been admitted and of those who have died.

	Admitted.	Deceased.
Residence on the Island less than 5 days	206	23
" " " from 5 to 10 days	46	3
" " " " 10 to 20 "	125	12
" " " " 20 to 30 "	87	10
" " " " 1 to 2 months	158	8
" " " " 2 to 3 "	101	6
" " " " 3 to 4 "	74	5
" " " " 4 to 12 "	232	10
" " " " 1 year and over	234	30
Total	1263	107

School for the Education of Idiots.

RANDALL'S ISLAND.
December 31st, 1866.

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN—The following Report of the School for the Mental and Physical Improvement of Idiot Children, must of necessity be somewhat incomplete, owing to the recent establishment of the Institution.

I visited, at the suggestion of your Honorable Board, the State Asylum for Idiots, at Syracuse, and there familiarized myself with the method of instruction so ably and successfully pursued by the Superintendent, Dr. Wilbur.

The principal object sought to be attained by this mode of culture, is to increase the capacity of idiots for useful occupations. To this end simple and rational means are employed to develop and improve both the physical and mental powers. The intellect is awakened, by judicious discipline, to a better comprehension of the social rela-

tions, and the capacity to act in accordance with the demands of these relations is increased, the senses are instructed, the affections are cultivated, the will is strengthened, obedience and self-control are secured, and vicious disagreeable habits are corrected. In like manner, by progressive muscular exercises, the enfeebled body is invigorated. This system of education has been implicitly followed in this School, under my immediate care, and the manifest improvement of the children, even during the brief period it has been in operation, must be highly gratifying to your Honorable Board.

The School was opened in October with twenty pupils of various ages, from eight to fourteen. Several of them had no sense of color, not being able to distinguish white from red, while others were so ignorant of form that they could not comprehend the difference between a square and a triangle. The greater number were unable to spell or read.

A spirit of emulation, and the desire to learn, was soon excited among them, and their progress has been very satisfactory. The senses of form and color have been developed in those to whom I have referred, others have commenced to read, and the more advanced have made some progress in geography. The results of the past two months encourage me to believe that the future

attainments of these children will qualify them to discharge properly the ordinary duties of life, and be to them a source of lasting happiness. The brief period of time that has elapsed since the School was opened, renders it difficult to give in detail the progress of each individual scholar. This duty is reserved for a future report.

I trust enough has been shown of the improvement of the children to encourage the Board to continue this noble charity, and thus rescue the idiot children committed to their care, from the neglect to which they had been abandoned.

In addition to the present advantages of the School, I would respectfully suggest to your Honorable Board the propriety of appropriating, for the use of the elder children, some suitable plot of ground in which they might be employed at light manual labor after school hours.

I am, Gentlemen,

Very respectfully,

MARY C. DUNPHY.

CITY CEMETERY.

CITY CEMETERY, WARD'S ISLAND,
December 31st, 1866.

To the Honorable the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN—The following is respectfully submitted as the Annual Report of the City Cemetery and Farm for the year 1866:

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES FOR THE PAST YEAR.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining, Dec. 31st, 1865	20	7	27
Admitted during the year	339	74	413
	359	81	440
Discharged during the year	329	73	402
Died " "	8	1	9
	337	74	411
Remaining, Dec. 31st, 1866	22	7	29

I would also lay before your Honorable Board the following statement of work done during the past year.

During the months of January, February, March and April, the men were occupied in working at new pit, dock and causeway. In the same time the oats were thrashed, manure carted out, and large quantities of vegetables shipped to various Institutions to fill requisitions. Ploughing was done in the months of March, April and May, and crib was filled in on dock, which was completed in the middle of May. Planting of potatoes was commenced on the 18th of April, and finished about the middle of May.

In May and June the men were sowing oats or grass-seed and planting corn; in July planting turnips and weeding potatoes, which was continued in August and September. In June they commenced unloading stone from barge for Inebriate Asylum, on which were at work 30 men from the Penitentiary; in the month of July, from 120 to 150; in August and September, from 80 to 100; in October and November, from 70 to 90. In December, having finished digging a new pit in the Cemetery, stopped work on this Island on the 18th of this month. Harvesting oats was done in the month of August. In September and October we were get-

ting in salt hay, digging and sorting potatoes, which was continued in November. In plowing, a team was constantly employed in the last quarter of this year, till the frost set in. Turnips and carrots collected in November and December, also the corn husked and hauled in, the stalks staked, and thrashing oats commenced. In November and December, about seven hundred bushels of potatoes were sent to Blackwell's Island by order of the Board. The last work done in December was the building of a new chicken-house.

On the 28th of July the cholera attacked the inmates and we lost eight men and one woman, but by the prompt action of your Honorable Board, in furnishing a physician and the proper disinfectants, we were enabled to stay its ravages.

With many thanks for the kindness and the facilities your Honorable Board afforded me for the performance of my duties, I submit the foregoing, and remain,

Gentlemen,

Very respectfully,

L. DUNPHY.

Warden.

CITY CEMETERY FARM.

Amount and value of Produce for 1866.

Potatoes	1,712	bushels	@ $1 00	$1,712 00
Turnips	425	"	" 0 50	212 50
Carrots	142	"	" 0 50	71 00
Oats		"	"	
Corn	484	"	" 1 06	513 04
Hay, upland	10	tons, @ 100lb	1 20	240 00
" salt	3	" "	" 1 00	60 00
Oat Straw	10	" "	" 2 00	200 00
Corn Stalks	8	" "	" 0 50	80 00

The quantity of oats collected cannot be given until thrashing is done.

REPORT

OF

Superintendent of Out-Door Poor.

NEW YORK, *December* 31*st*, 1866.

To the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN—The Superintendent of Out-Door Poor respectfully presents the accompanying statistics for the year ending December 31st, 1866, by which it will appear that 2,998 adults, and 5,966 children have been relieved by donations in money, and 10,953 adults and 19,011 children with fuel.

The total amount of cash disbursed by me for all purposes of the Department, from 1st January to 31st December, 1866, has been $91,995 69. A comparison with the years 1864 and 1865 is herewith presented:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Donations including 12th, 19th, and 22d Wards	$39,957 97	34,438 75	25,999 55
Childrens Nursing	3,458 00	3,659 75	4,218 75
Transportation of Paupers & Children	2,198 17	1,583 65	1,683 44
Salaries	12,082 72	12,538 63	15,093 13
Coal and Wood, including 12th, 19th & 22d Wards	38,834 18	41,709 23	30,455 81
Expenses of Office, Rents of Stables, New Vehicles, Horses Feed, Stationery, Fuel, Coffins, &c	3,592 43	10.853 23	14,545 01
	100,123 47	102,783 24	91,995 69
Less cash receipts	3,155 00	4,059 00	5,134 00
	$96,968 47	98,724 24	86,861 69

During the year provision has been made for Infants as follows:

Remaining at Nurse, December 31st, 1865		32	
Received during the year 1866		30	
		62	
Discharged to Mothers	19		
Died	6		
Adopted	1		
Sent to Alms House	1	27	
		35	
Remaining at Nurse, December 31st, 1866			
Received at No. 1 Bond Street			828
Sent to Alms House		782	
Delivered to Mothers		30	
" " Friends		3	
Adopted from No. 1 Bond Street		13	
			828

Of those sent to Alms House 23 have been adopted.

Children sent to Randall's Island		1,459
" taken on trial	84	
" sent to Western States	156	
" discharged to parents and friends	893	
" " " office	5	
" died	104	
" eloped	32	
" transferred to Bellevue Hospital	4	
" " " Penitentiary	3	
" " " Alms House	3	
" " " Colored Home	1	
" " " Lunatic Asylum	5	
" " " House of Refuge	22	
" " " Small-Pox Hospital	1	
" " " Blind Asylum	5	
" " " Deaf and Dumb Asylum	2	
" to Dr. Ives and Roman Catholic Institutions	42	
" employed	1	

Interments at City Cemetery 1,380 by this Department, of which 70 were subsequently claimed and removed by friends.

In the disbursements made through this Department it will be found that the amount of $86,861 69, is less than that of the preceeding year by the sum of $11,862 51, and the result is no less gratifying in view of the fact that the worthy and needy have in all cases received that temporary relief which their particular cases called for. The sick, aged, and infirm, have also

been provided for in the Institutions, as was deemed most beneficial in each particular instance, and on all occasions great care has been taken that the deserving poor requiring relief have been attended to as their wants and situations in life demanded.

During the prevalence of the cholera, this Department was severely taxed in the performance of the duties devolving upon it; the removal of the sick and dead, at all hours, day and night, required a great degree of energy on the part of those detailed for those cases, which I trust was performed in a satisfactory manner, and as in no instance was any complaint of neglect of duty made, the conclusion is that this portion of the duty was fully and satisfactorily complied with in every respect.

The inquiries made as to the condition of children indentured from this Department, and transmitted to the Overseers of the Poor in various sections of this country, have elicited the most satisfactory replies, and in a large majority of the cases it is found that their employers are persons of character and standing, and well calculated to have them in their care, the greater portion being engaged in agricultural pursuits, presenting at the same time the great advantage of locating

those children (who being without parents, relatives, or friends capable of providing for them), at a distance from the contaminating influences of a large city.

To the employees of this Department I have to express my thanks for their assiduity in the performance of their respective duties, enabling me to carry out the instructions of the Board in every matter connected with the administration of its affairs, and to the Board of Commissioners my acknowledgments are due for the liberal provision made to enable me to fulfill the duties of trust delegated to me.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE KELLOCK,

Sup't of Out-Door Poor.

RELI

Bavaria.	E. Indies and China.	Africa.	A. Indians.	Total.	CHILDREN. Native.	Foreign.	Total.
.....	.....	.....	.....	791	1,431	87	1,518
.....	.....	.....	.....	581	1,109	59	1,168
.....	.....	.....	.....	544	1,029	48	1,077
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,082	1,973	230	2,203
				2,998	5,542	424	5,966

WE

Bavaria.	E. Indies and China.	Africa.	A. Indians.	Total.	CHILDREN. Native.	Foreign.	Total.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,284	1,435	305	1,740
.....	.....	.....	.....	781	14	1,385	1,399
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,559	1,899	838	2,737
.....	.....	.....	.....	804	79	1,218	1,297
.....	.....	.....	.....	539	37	957	994
.....	.....	.....	.....	719	69	941	1,010
.....	.....	.....	.....	414	618	198	816
.....	.....	.....	.....	954	1,618	84	1,702
.....	.....	.....	.....	584	901	44	945
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,019	1,655	93	1,748
.....	.....	.....	.....	574	163	1,018	1,181
.....	.....	.....	.....	985	1,866	135	2,001
.....	.....	.....	.....	737	714	727	1,441
				10,953	11,068	7,943	19,011

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

COLORED HOME.

To the Commissioners of Public Charities:

GENTLEMEN—For the first time in the history of the "Colored Home," extending over a period of twenty-six years, the Annual Report comes to you without the familiar name of Dr. James D. Fitch, the late valued and esteemed Resident Physician. Though still interested in the welfare of an afflicted people, for whom he has so long labored, the advance of years and enfeebled health compelled him to resign the active duties of his office and profession. His name and deeds are too fresh in the memory of those who know him to require eulogy.

In accordance with the usual custom, I respectfully offer the following Report of the condition of the Institution during the past year.

You will remember that the "Home" is divided into four separate divisions, as follows:

"Home for the Aged and Indigent;"
"Hospital;"
"Lying-in Department;"
"Nursery."

Of these, the Hospital has admitted to it during the year as many inmates as all the others combined, as may be seen by the appended tabular view. Although the diseases under treatment are chiefly of a chronic nature, the patients are generally so enfeebled by dissipation and exposure, as to require more careful nursing and more expensive medicines than are usually required in the management of acute affections. Many of our patients are also in the declining stage of disease before presenting themselves for treatment. Witness, for example, the frightful per centage of deaths from consumption alone.

The general condition of the Institution justly reflects great credit upon the managers, who have been unceasing in their efforts, and are ever ready to aid the physician to the extent of their means. It is, however, greatly to be regretted that their funds are insufficient to meet the necessary demands of the Hospital.

Inclination would prompt as favorable a report of this Department as of the others; but duty requires a truthful statement of its defects.

The orderlies and nurses are selected from the ablest of the inmates, and receive for their services one dollar per month. The other servants receive the same remuneration, with the exception of the laundress, who is paid ten dollars per month.

The usual diet of the inmates is as follows:

Bread and coffee for breakfast and tea; fresh beef and vegetable soup for dinner, with the exception of one day, when a pork stew is served up. The patients have very little difference made in their diet—the most needy receiving an extra allowance of beef, rice, meal, tea, milk, &c.

The nurses being poorly paid for their services, and having, what appears to be, an innate apathy toward their fellow-sufferers, too often shirk their duties, to the detriment of those over whom they are placed. Even granting a willingness to please, it is often impossible to select a sufficient number physically able to perform the required duties. For this reason, the

patients not only suffer for want of attention, but the wards are, with the greatest difficulty, kept in a cleanly condition.

It is true the majority of our patients are the subjects of disease which must ultimately terminate their life, notwithstanding the most skillful treatment and the most careful nursing; but this is no reason why the last hours of these poor sufferers should not be made, at least, comfortable.

The Commissioners have been paying, for the care of their inmates, one dollar per week. The care expended includes, in nearly every case, food and *clothing* (the clothes of the new arrivals being so ragged or filthy as to be unfit for use); and in, at least, half the cases, the addition of regular hospital treatment. The Treasurer's Report shows that the Home is dependent, almost entirely, upon the funds thus received. How an Institution, intended to meet the every want of these afflicted people can be supported upon such an income, is a problem not easily solved. Fourteen cents per day is hardly sufficient for food alone.

The buildings are lacking, in many sanitary respects, and are so old, as to require constant repairs. The

sewerage is not perfect, in consequence of the absence of a street sewer—while this latter defect adds to the unhealthiness of the neighborhood. It is, therefore, more necessary to be strict in the hygiene of the Institution. This cannot be done without sufficient means.

From the first instant, you have increased the allowance to 15 cents per day for paupers, and 26 cents per day for patients. This will enable the managers to be somewhat more liberal, but it is still insufficient to meet the necessary expenditures.

The ten thousand dollars appropriated by the last Legislature are being rapidly consumed to meet the current expenses of the Home, to the neglect of necessary improvements.

The "Home," however, has had its friends. "Through the liberality of Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, two baths have been introduced, supplied with hot and cold water, which, with additional plumbing work, have been very greatly needed." The out-door wood-work has been newly painted, and a very complete laundry established, through the instrumentality of Mrs. M. O. Danah. Other friends have, from time to time, added materially to the comfort of the sick and dying.

The general health of the Institution has been much as usual. During the summer months, diarrhœal diseases were unusually prevalent—these assuming a choleraic type, and terminating in death. During the cholera season, a rigid quarantine was established, and the buildings frequently disinfected, in accordance with the requirements of the Board of Health.

The Managers are indebted to my friend, Dr. Geo. F. Hollick, for his valuable assistance in the care of the sick, and for his interest in the general welfare of the Home.

In the summer, our beloved and faithful Chaplain, Rev. Thomas Macfarlan, was called from works to reward, at a ripe old age, and after a short illness. For ten years he had been zealously laboring for the spiritual welfare of our afflicted people, for whom he had formed more than a usual attachment. His loss is keenly felt, and his memory will be ever affectionately cherished by all who intimately knew him. His successor, John W. Arrell, is a gentleman, long accustomed to labor amongst the colored people, and is deeply interested in the work.

Respectfully,

SAM'L WHITALL.

Colored Home, 12 mo., 31, 1866.

Deaths at the Colored Home during the year 1866.

Diseases.	Males.	Females	Total.
Albuminuria	6	9	15
Cardiac Disease	1	3	4
Ascites	..	3	3
Typhus Fever	4	2	6
Puerperal Fever	..	2	2
Phthisis	32	17	49
Cerebral Softening	1	..	1
Pleurisy	1	..	1
Meningih's	1	..	1
Pneumonia	..	1	1
Ceirbosis	2	3	5
Epilepsy	1	..	1
Cholera Infantum	1	1	2
Dysentery	..	1	1
Cholera Morbus	..	1	1
Ulcer of Leg	..	3	3
Nostalgia	..	1	1
Phagedenic Ulcer	2	..	2
Chronic Peritonih's	..	1	1
Infantile Suffocation	..	1	1
Cancer of Mamma	..	2	2
Atelectasis	1	..	1
Aneurism Aorta	..	1	1
General Debility and Old Age	3	3	6
Infantile Convulsions	1	1	2
Pott's Disease	1	..	1
Bronchitis	1	..	1
Marasmus	3	2	5
Apoplexy	2	2	4
Cancer Cerebri	1	..	1
Gangrene Scroti	1	..	1
Still Born	4	..	4
Cholera	2	..	2
Abscess of Liver	1	..	1
Ulceration of Apendix Vermiformis	1	..	1
Cancer Uteri	..	1	1
Acute Nephrih's	1	..	1
Necrosis of Sacrum	1	..	1
Gastritis	..	1	1
Strangulated Umbilical Hernia	..	1	1
Total	76	63	139

Of the Deaths there were :	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under the age of 1 year	10	4	14
Between " 1 and 10 years	1	1	2
" " 10 " 20 "	4	3	7
" " 20 " 30 "	19	10	29
" " 30 " 40 "	11	8	9
" " 40 " 50 "	11	6	17
" " 50 " 60 "	11	9	20
" " 60 " 70 "	6	9	15
" " 70 " 80 "	2	4	6
" " 80 " 90 "	2	5	7
" " 90 " 100 "	..	2	2
Over " 100 "	..	1	1
Total	77	62	139

Admissions to the different Departments during the year.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hospital Department	197	205	402
Home for Aged and Indigent	48	61	109
Children Admitted	36	11	47
" Born	23	21	44
	304	298	602
Remaining in the Instituton, 12 mo., 31, 1866	95	123	218
Total number under care during the year.	399	421	820

SAM'L WHITALL,

Resident Physician.

COLORED HOME, 12 mo, 31, 1866.

COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.

PERHAPS no Institution within our limits has had more to contend with its rise, and in its progress been subject to more vicissitudes than the Colored Orphan Asylum. Although laboring from its very commencement under a prejudice which has materially curtailed its resources, it has steadily extended its usefulness, until in the continuous pressure of applications it becomes a question whether, considering our crowded state, the greater charity would not be to refuse further admission.

But still we have never felt warranted in rejecting any proper applicants. Such are always received, the naked clothed, the hungry fed, and many a child whose short life has known only the misery of living, has brightened under the kindly influences of its new home. In the smart lad whose honest eye so often meets yours, diligent at his lessons, active at his duties, happy in conscious rectitude, you fail to recognize the little stranger who, a few years ago, entered our doors, with no other recommendation than his utter poverty. The child develops into the boy, and the boy into the youth, and they pass beyond our observation, but we may

trust that the good seed sown will eventually spring up and bring forth fruit to His praise who alone giveth the increase.

Besides those thus admitted and provided for gratuitously, there is a large and increasing class who are entrusted to our care by a surviving parent or guardian, frequently to preserve them from contaminating street associations. These, by the weekly payment of fifty cents, are allowed to withdraw them at the age of twelve. Infants under two we do not receive, as it would require increased attendance and extensive and complete nursery appliances, involving a larger outlay than, we believe, our resources would warrant. Still, this is a class that commends itself to our sympathy, and under more prosperous circumstances, might command our attention.

STATISTICS.

Admitted since the opening of the Institution		1,442
Number of children at date of last Report		216
Admitted—boys 40, girls 18		58
		274
Present number of boys	132	
" " girls	99	
	231	
Indentured	24	
Returned to friends	16	
Deaths	3	
		274

By a reference to the above Report it will be observed that the number of admissions the past year has been large—boys forty, girls eighteen—nineteen of whom were under six years of age; many of these were unsound when entered, and became immediate inmates of the hospital.

The disposition made of the children as they attain the stipulated age, is controlled by circumstances. Those who have been surrendered to our exclusive guardianship, are generally indentured to farmers, though some have been apprenticed to trades which they have followed creditably, as instanced in the case of the boy Edward Bodee, whose letter is appended to this Report. He has served his time faithfully with a barber whose successor he is in a lucrative business. Many are returned to guardians who have punctually paid the stipulated board, although in some instances this surrender is very reluctant, under a fear that pernicious home influences will neutralize the good carefully instilled. Occasionally, a child of unusual promise is placed, through the kindness of a manager, in a school where he can pursue his studies, and eventually qualify himself for a teacher or missionary.

Letters are frequently received testifying to the good conduct of children indentured. Of one, just deceased,

a lady writes: "She was a very good girl, loved her Bible, and read it as long as she could hold it in her hand." I feel her loss very much; her good conduct for the past two years I never will forget.

TEACHER'S REPORT.

Number of scholars receiving instructions in the four schools	215
Number taught during the year	255
Alphabet Class	38
Spell only	50
Read with ease	116
Read imperfectly	51
Definitions	105
Writing in books	99
" on slates	118
" from dictation	93
" composition	66
Fractions and simple rules of Arithmetic	125
Mental Arithmetic	99
Geography from books	125
" from maps	All the childen,
Grammar	61

Of the 60 children admitted this year, 39 did not know the alphabet.

MARY A. YOUNG.

November 30th, 1866.

The School Reports are satisfactory. The rudiments of instruction are generally thoroughly acquired, and comprehend most of the elementary branches. We

should be glad, did our funds allow us, to have more of the many appliances of successful teaching now introduced into schools, that the few years of instruction might be as profitably employed as possible. As the larger number of children enter the primary department, special effort is made to render the course of instruction here effectual and attractive—pains is taken to arrest and retain the interest, and as the eye is frequently the readiest medium, object lessons, numeral frames, maps and pictures are freely used; singing and calisthenics are introduced. The letters attached to this Report are published without alteration, except as some are curtailed, and perhaps show more correctly the advance made than any statistical details.

In the higher schools, a portion of time is devoted to sewing, and some of the work accomplished is very creditable. The older boys are employed in the laundry, kitchen and garden, working always under the eye of a superior. But they are not retained long enough in the Institution to be of much actual service, the amount of labor accomplished by them being in the aggregate very small. Habits of industry are, however, acquired, which may be of permanent advantage. Their constitutions, in childhood especially, are inferior to the whites, and disqualify them for continuous labor, until with increasing years they acquire energy and vigor.

The Sabbath School is continued under the care of the same kind friends who have for two years volunteered their assistance. In the morning, services are held in the house, conducted by a minister sent by the Missionary Society of New York. The older children occasionally attend, by special invitation, a church in the neighborhood. A prayer-meeting is held every Friday evening, attended by members of some of the congregations in the vicinity, the officers of the house, and as many of the children as can be accommodated. These have been continued with considerable interest.

The general health of the Institution has been excellent. Three deaths only have occurred since our last report, two of these by consumption, that insidious disease, which carries off so many of this race. As much depends upon diet, it has been the care of the managers to provide as nutritious fare as circumstances will permit. In a race where the scrofulous taint is so general, this is especially necessary, and its efficacy has been proven.

We are gratified to announce the return of our Superintendent, Wm. E. Davis, who, after a year's absence, resumes his position to our entire satisfaction.

Donations have been received from Mr. John Haven

of $5,000, and Mr. CHAUNCEY ROSE of $1,000, both of which were peculiarly acceptable at this time, and have been added to a reserve fund for building purposes.

Since our last Report we have purchased lots situated upon 10th Avenue and 143d and 144th streets, at a cost of $45,000, and propose erecting a building, which, we trust, will meet all our immediate necessities. Absence of necessary funds will prevent us from finishing it: nearly one-third will be left until a decrease in the price of material and labor, or the generosity of the public in supplying the requisite means, renders its completion practicable.

In view of the increasing needs of this class, and their claim upon a people by whom a tardy justice has been meted, we trust that aid and sympathy will be liberally extended. Not only to continue our present work do we solicit funds, but to enable us to be more aggressive in our operations, not only to harbor the destitute, but to search out the want that shuns detection. Our accommodations have been for years so limited, that we have been unable to make any effort in this direction, and numbers who have but helped to swell the lists of crime, might have been educated for self-support and usefulness.

SARAH S. MURRAY.

December 10*th*, 1866.

PHYSICIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Board of Managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum.

DISEASES TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30TH, 1866.

Fever, Typhoid	2
" Remit	3
" Intermit	8
Dysentery	2
Diarrhœa	3
Bronchitis	4
Pneumonia	3
Phthisis Pulmonalis	3
Stomatitis (Sore Mouth)	2
Adenitis (Inflammation of the Glands)	2
Meningitis (Inflammation of Brain)	1
Iritis	1
Total	34

DEATHS.

Phthises Pulmonalis (Consumption)	2
Meningitis	1
Total	3

Comment upon the above table, in the way of report, is hardly needed. The freedom of the house from dis-

ease and death during an unusually sickly season, speaks well for its management, and bears out my official opinion as to the healthfulness of the locality.

During months of the hot season, when Cholera and kindred bowel complaints were prevailing in the city, my visits to the Hospital were constantly met with the report, "No Patients."

Very respectfully,

WM. FROTHINGHAM, M. D.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Association for the benefit of Colored Orphans in account with S. H. Landon, Treasurer.

Dr.		*December 1st, 1866.*		Cr.	
To Cash paid for Rent	$2,400 00	By Balance on hand last report	$6,912 49		
" " Repairs	366 55	" Cash received from Legislature	1,391 40		
" " Clothing, Bedding, Leather and Shoes	4,147 48	" " Commissioners of Charities	6,570 00		
" " Coal and Wood	1,256 50	" " Board Relatives	1,139 40		
" " Hospital, &c	100 00	" " Interest on Bonds, Stocks, and Bond and Mortgage	14,718 33		
" " Lawyers Fees and Expenses	916 78	" " Balance sale 5th Ave. Lots	733 00		
" " $8,000, 7.30 Bonds	8,004 00	" " Interest Mech's' Bank Stock	250 00		
" " Bond and Mortgage	2,000 00	" " Board of Education	1,308 36		
" " Real Estate for New Asylum	45,000 00	" " Bond and Mortgage (paid)	2,000 00		
" " Insurance	24 00	" " For $40,000 7.30 Bonds sold	42,026 00		
" " Printing and Books	256 51	" " Lapsed Stipend	70 00		
" " Salaries, Teachers	868 21	" " Donation John A. Haven	5,000 00		
" " Salaries and Wages	3,414 38	" " " Chauncey Rose	1,000 00		
" " Provisions and Sundry House Expenses	12,003 19	" " 37th St. Sunday School	20 00		
" " Diff'ce for converting $23,000 7.30 Bonds into New 5.20	85 76	" " Proceeds of Fair of Six Little Girls of Cooperstown	60 00		
December 1st, Cash on hand in bank	4,967 07	" " Donations	926 00		
		" " Subscriptions	1,387 95		
		" " Int. on Bond and Mortgage	297 50		
	$85,810 43		$85,810 43		

The funds which the Institution have on hand, are held for the purpose of erecting a new Asylum, the lots for the same having been purchased.

New York, December 1st, 1866.

SUSAN H. LANDON,
Treasurer.

This account has been examined and found correct.

SAMUEL WILLETS,
D. WILLIS JAMES.

The Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans in account with Sarah F. Underhill, Treasurer of the Stipend Fund.

Dr.		Cr.	
To Cash for Orphans, and deposited in Third Avenue Savings Bank	$487 40	By Balance account last year	$527 55
Paid Treasurer Lapsed Stipend	70 00	Received from Masters	533 00
On hand, Cash in Bank	742 77	Interest on Bonds	232 65
In the hands of Treasurer	2 93	Interest from Bank	9 90
	$1,303 10		$1,303 10

This account has been examined by me and found correct.

New York, December 10th, 1866. AUGUSTUS TABER.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

STOREKEEPER.

STORE DEPARTMENT, B. I.,
31*st December*, 1866.

JAS. BOWEN, ESQ.,
President Board of Commissioners:

DEAR SIR:—The annual report of the Store Department for the year ending as above is herewith presented, and, although the main features of the report cannot be expected to vary much in a department where the business is of so routine a nature (receiving and disbursing supplies), yet its figures and the facts they represent will not be without their interest.

We have but one change to note in the manner of doing business at the Store that is of moment, and that is the establishment and successful operation of the Clothing Bureau, which has now been a part of this

department for one year; during all of which time, with the labor of two males and one female cutter, we have cut out and trimmed every garment that has been needed in the whole department, from Randall's Island to the City Prison.

A list, showing the kind and quantity of garments made, is given, by which you will perceive that the number of pieces amounts to 26,538.

During all the year, with the hurry of supplying bedding to cholera hospitals at a moment's notice, the labor of the three persons mentioned has been found adequate to all our wants. Some difficulty has been experienced in having the articles made up as speedily as they were wanted; but, as the experience of the past will not be lost, we can guard against a recurrence of such a drawback in future.

Considering the amount of labor performed, and our limited experience, I make no hesitation in pronouncing the "Clothing Bureau" a success.

The balance sheet shows our receipts during the year to have reached the sum of 403,868$_{100}^{23}$ dollars from the city, in answer to our requisitions, and 182,188$_{100}^{22}$ dollars from the various departments.

This latter charge is in part composed of the amount marked as from the city, being a re-charge to the store of articles manufactured, for which they have been charged in the raw material. As this makes our accounts appear larger than they really are, I have endeavored to remedy the evil by charging the raw material to the department for whom the made up article is intended, and merely giving the department performing the labor credit for the workmanship.

Our distributions to the departments for the year amount to 539,084$\frac{10}{100}$ dollars, and we have a stock on hand of 68,668$\frac{85}{100}$ dollars, including the recent purchases of dry goods.

During the past two months, a new ice house, with a capacity of 500 tons (being 34 feet wide, 48 feet long and 14 feet deep), has been erected in place of the old one at steamboat dock. This building was much needed, as the old one, from long use, had become of no service in preserving the ice during the summer season.

The vacation of the old house affords us additional storage room, the want of which has long been felt.

The cost of the new ice house, not including the labor performed by inmates, was $1,608.

I beg leave to call your attention to the want of a suitable house in which to locate the fire engine furnished by the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department, which is now kept in the stable. A small house could be erected near the Store at a cost of from $200 to $300, and answer all required of it.

I take this opportunity of thanking the Board for the confidence extended to myself, and remain

Yours respectfully,

JOHN E. FLAGLER,

Storekeeper.

List of Garments manufactured by the Clothing Bureau during the year ending 31st December, 1866.

1,851 men's shirts.
1,523 " caps.
1,714 pairs men's pants (winter).
933 men's jackets.
374 pairs men's mittens.
2,027 " " pants (summer).
200 " " suspenders.
104 men's flannel shirts.
52 " overcoats.
800 boys' suits.
1,513 women's dresses.
1,997 " chemises.
735 " petticoats.
1,058 " aprons.
96 " night gowns.
278 " caps.
148 " hoods.
12 oversacques.
200 girls' flannel chemises.
54 towels.
216 infants' dresses.
276 " flannel petticoats.
156 " night gowns.
192 " shirts.
72 " aprons,
120 " flannel skirts.
229 " diapers.
1,082 bed ticks.
400 pillow ticks.
3,136 sheets.
1,414 pillow cases.
553 bed spreads.
72 burlap sheets.
89 cradle sheets.
148 infants' pillow cases.
168 cradle ticks.
112 " spreads.
1,715 adult shrouds.
719 infant shrouds.

STORE DEPARTMENT, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Balance Sheet of Inmates' Labor for the year ending 31st December, 1866.

Dr.		Cr.	
To Alms House	$2,434 56	By Alms House	$90 16
Work House	16,282 20	Work House	59 30
Penitentiary	23,754 52	Penitentiary	61 31
Stable	214 00	Lunatic Asylum	9,794 31
		Charity Hospital	1,193 97
		Bellevue Hospital	2,995 50
		Randall's Island	2,171 80
		City Cemetery	1,224 05
		Steamboat	954 73
		Bakery	2,037 98
		Store Department	1,008 44
		Central Office	125 70
		Stable	214 00
		Clothing Bureau	256 10
		Inebriate Asylum	20,497 93
	$42,685 28		$42,685 28

STORE DEPARTMENT, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1866.

Dr.			Cr.	
To amount stock on hand January 1st, 1866		$19,442 96	By distributions to Alms House	$61,775 53
To amount received from city, as per Invoice Book		403,868 23	" Work House	44,998 71
To amount received from departments, viz. .			" Penitentiary	46,982 73
Alms House	$11,489 29		" Lunatic Asylum	71,400 04
Work House	9,567 33		" Charity Hospital	54,975 78
Penitentiary	8,117 07		" Small Pox Hospital	1,158 35
Lunatic Asylum	474 42		" Bellevue Hospital	24,487 37
Charity Hospital	1,669 54		" Randall's Island	29,590 65
Bellevue Hospital	1,441 85		" City Cemetery	2,905 51
Randall's Island	965 56		" City Prison	8.069 08
City Cemetery	1,893 09		" Steamboat	5,087 15
City Prison	509 85		" Bakery	132,671 79
Bakery	113,184 97		" Store Department	2,833 78
Store Department	28 50		" Central Office	2,230 98
Central Office	135 00		" Stable	3,180 75
Stable	3,180 75		" Clothing Bureau	29,531 00
Clothing Bureau	29,531 00		" Cash	4,242 56
			" Infants' Bureau, Alms House	6,798 86
			" Inebriate Asylum	3,080 30
			" Epileptic Hospital	2,948 18
			" Out Door Poor	135 00
		182,188 22		539,084 10
To gain on stock		2,253 54	By amount stock on hand 31st Dec., 1866	68,668 85
		$607,752 95		$607,752 95

INVENTORY OF STOCK ON HAND 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

1,700	yards	brown muslin,	$0 22	—1 pr. ct.....	$370 26
1,874¼	"	Osnaburg muslin,	29½	—1 pr. ct.....	548 26
199½	"	bandage muslin,	28	—1 pr. ct.....	55 30
1,993¼	"	shroud muslin,	19	—1 pr. ct.....	374 94
48	"	bleached muslin,	22½	—1 pr. ct.....	10 69
22¼	"	twilled muslin,	25	.....	5 56
243	"	burlaps,	23	.....	55 89
107	"	linen drills,	32½	—6 pr. ct.....	32 69
97¾	"	linen sheetings,	27½	—1 pr. ct.....	26 62
22	"	mariners' stripe,	35	.....	7 70
5¼	"	ticking,	32	—1 pr. ct.....	1 74
11	"	blue denims,	50	—1 pr. ct.....	5 44
22¼	"	" drills,	30	.....	6 75
3,500	"	kersey.	28	—1 pr. ct.....	970 20
79¾	"	"	25	.....	19 94
657¾	"	red flannel,	36	—6 pr. ct.....	222 59
8	"	white flannel,	57½	.....	4 60
131¾	"	delaines,	25	—1 pr. ct.....	32 61
1,744¼	"	grey satinetts,	75	.....	1,308 56
427½	"	" cloth,	85	.....	363 38
24	"	calico,	18	.....	4 32
26	"	crash toweling,	21	.....	5 46
488¾	"	prison cloth,	2 50	.....	1,221 88
1,041	"	check,	26	.....	270 66
90	"	linen diaper,	25	—6 pr. ct.....	21 15
17	"	alpaca,	47½	.....	8 08
11¼	"	tailor's canvass,	22½	.....	3 21
31	"	wigan,	21	.....	6 51
100	"	gingham,	26	—1 pr. ct.....	25 74
169½	"	gutta percha cloth,	90	.....	152 55
39	"	fancy cassimere,	95	.....	37 05
1,228	"	yellow cassimere,	1 05	.....	1,289 40
420½	"	cottonades,	22	—1 pr, ct.....	91 59
379	pounds	knitting cotton,	1 25	.....	473 75
4¾	"	woolen yarn,	1 27½	.....	18 80

CLOTHING AND BEDDING.

3½	doz.	straw hats,	$1 56	..... 5 98
1,850		jackets, C. S. A.	56	..... 1,036 00
57		bed ticks,	72	..... 41 04
38		pillow ticks,	20	..... 7 60

43	shrouds,	$ 47		$22 56
2 4-12	doz. buckskin mittens,	7 37½		17 20
11	pair cloth pants,	1 00		11 00
289	men's cloth jackets,			289 00
340	blankets, city,			616 50
476	" island,			1,190 00
6	pair men's summer pants,			7 00
91	men's shirts,	50		45 50
68	rubber bed covers,	2 87½		195 50
181	Lancaster quilts,	1 50		271 50
9	soldiers' coats,	1 00		9 00
182	pairs gaiters,	50		91 00
91	" women's shoes,	1 40		127 40
80	" men's "	1 75		140 00
59	" " slippers,	75		44 25
138	" women's "	1 00		138 00
42	doz. pairs men's sacks.	3 59		147 00
4	" stockings,	6 00		24 00

GROCERIES.

9,400	pounds brown sugar,	$0 11¼	—2 1-3 pr. ct.	1,032 83
86	" white "	16		13 76
123	" coffee "	14		17 22
34	" black tea,	80		27 00
708	" green "	79	—3 pr. ct	542 55
173	" coffee,	30		51 90
436	" pepper,	35		152 60
2,285	" barley,	5½		125 68
14	sacks salt,	3 55		49 70
1,104	gallons molasses, 8s 75c.,	46	—1 pr. ct	508 76
1,088	pounds farina,	8		87 84
7	boxes "	5 76		40 32
1,712	pounds crackers, B.B., 40c.,	8½		150 72
20	saleratus,	12½		2 50
64	boxes corn starch,	3 12½		200 00
9	jars snuff,	11 18		100 62
935	pounds tobacco,	30		280 50
2¼	barrels oatmeal,	8 95		20 14
8	" vinegar,	7 50		60 00
75½	glls. ving'r (cider) 28c. 2 B.,	1 83		24 80
261	pounds chloride lime,	7¼		18 92
800	" coarse meal,	2 62		20 96
400	" fine "			10 48

13	bags shorts,	.....	$8 45
126	bushels oats,	$ 75.....	94 50
1,999	pounds hay, 8 B, 20c.,	1 05.....	22 59
49,137	" straw,	1 25½.....	66 66
1,626	" soap, oin.,	10.....	162 60
1,610	" soap, city,	10½.....	169 05
700	" rice,	10.....	70 00
25	barrels salt beef,	11 63.....	290 75
67	pounds mustard,	35.....	23 45
25	" ground ginger,	28.....	7 00
9½	bushels beans,	2 85.....	27 07
70	" rye,	1 46.....	102 20
82	cases, 246 dz. con. ess. beef,	9 99.....	2,214 00
280	" Taragona wine,	3 05.....	854 00
28½	gallons whiskey, Bbl. 20c.,	2 75.....	79 26
652	barrels potatoes,	2 50	1,639 00
123½	gallons sherry wine,	1 67.....	205 83

HARDWARE.

3	coal stoves,	75.....	2 25
273	soldiers' bedsteads,	1 00.....	273 00
73	iron "	3 00.....	219 00
8	10-12 doz. 12 oz. tacks,	1 06.....	9 36
5	5-12 doz. 10 oz. "	94.....	5 09
7	10-12 doz. 8 oz. "	65.....	5 09
25	ms. sauce pan handles,	25.....	6 25
1	m. 3 lb iron rivits,	.....	45
22	" 7-8 2 "	28.....	6 16
1	" 5 lb. "	83.....	83
1½	dozen chest locks,	6 00.....	9 00
¼	doz. 6 in. spiral spring butts	.....	10 50
¼	" 4 in. " "	.....	6 00
2	" 4 inch fast butts,	1 50.....	3 00
1	" 6 inch "	3 00.....	3 00
1-3	" 4½ inch "	1 75.....	58
1	" 3 inch loose butts,	.....	2 00
4	half inch augers.	20.....	80
100	papers brads,	8.....	8 24
5	pounds copper boat nails,	45.....	2 25
1	7-12 gross iron table spoons,	10 50.....	16 63
2-3	" " tea "	7 50.....	5 00
½	doz. 14 inch sq. bast. files,	3 00.....	1 50
4-12	doz. 14 in. N. Y. R'd "	3 00.....	1 00

5-12	" 9 inch flat files.	$3 00	$1 25
2-12	" 14 inch "	3 50	50
	" 12 inch R'd files.	3 00	1 50
	" wood rasps.	4 50	2 25
	" Smith's rasps.	6 00	1 50
4	rim locks.	1 00	4 00
7	wheelbarrows.	3 60	25 20
½	doz. 18 inch flush bolts.	2 50	1 25
½	" 14 inch "	2 00	1 00
½	" 10 inch "	1 75	90
1	brass hose pipe.		2 00
7	shovels.	60	4 20
4	garden hoes.	75	3 00
1	shuffling hoe.		75
6	hay rakes.	1 00	6 00
340	lbs. cut nails.	7	23 80
6	" hay forks.	50	3 00
2	doz. brass sash fasteners.	1 50	3 00
½	lb. ¾ inch brass screw rings.		75
1¼	doz. brass knobs.	50	60
2	horse shoer's buttresses.	1 25	2 50
4	pairs trace chains.	50	2 00
6	cases side and end cranks.		4 50
46	brass sash rollers.	4	1 84
17	brass socket castors.	20	3 40
40	C. L. door buttons.	2	80
10	doz. tinned kettle ears.	18	1 80
9	" coal hod ears.	5 per gross	45
20	horse shoes	50	10 00
2	scythes and snaths.	3 50	7 00
6	mason's trowels	2 00	12 00
1	grain cradle		7 50
½	doz. lathing hatchets.	1 00	6 00
1	mortar hoe.	75	75
507½	gross screws.		253 75

TINWARE.

46	tin stand lamps	12½	5 75
20	4 quart saucepans	7 50 per doz.	12 50
2	5 " "	6 00 "	1 00
24	6 " "	9 00 "	18 00

8	4 quart tin pails,	$7 50	$5 00
8	6 " "	9 00	6 00
8	8 " "	10 50	7 50
2	12 " "	12 00	2 00
24	2 " "	4 50	9 00
34	tin wash basins,	75	25 50
45	tin dippers,	25	11 25
6	5-12 doz. tin plates,	1 00	6 42
2	tin powder cans.	1 00	2 00
35	doz. tin mess pans,	1 25	43 75
30	doz. tin cups,	1 00	30 00
88	doz. tin cups (cans),	36	2 64
3	10-12 doz. dish pans,	9 00	34 50

STATIONERY.

6	boxes doc. envelopes,	3 50	21 00
7	boxes letter "	3 00	21 00
6	reams cap paper,	2 00	12 00
9½	reams note paper,	5 25	49 87
13	bottles black ink,	1 00	13 00
7	" red ink,	51	3 57
5	doz. lead pencils,	50	2 50
3½	" carpenters' pencils,	75	2 63
2	9-12 doz. pen holders,	20	55
1	provision book,		2 75
30	sheets blotting paper,	10	3 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

68	bath brick,	6	4 08
220	lb black lead,	7½	16 65
147	barrels charcoal,	85	124 95
16½	gallons turpentine,	95	15 68
15	" boiled oil,	1 61	24 15
1,526½	" kerosene,	73	1,114 34
13	spit cups,	15	1 95

5-12	" 9 inch flat files,	$3 00	$1 25
2-12	" 14 inch "	3 50	58
½	" 12 inch R'd files,	3 00	1 50
½	" wood rasps,	4 50	2 25
¼	" Smith's rasps,	6 00	1 50
4	rim locks,	1 00	4 00
7	wheelbarrows,	3 60	25 20
½	doz. 18 inch flush bolts,	2 50	1 25
½	" 14 inch "	2 00	1 00
½	" 10 inch "	1 75	88
1	brass hose pipe,		2 00
7	shovels,	60	4 20
4	garden hoes,	75	3 00
1	shuffling hoe,		71
6	hay rakes,	1 00	6 00
340	ms. cut nails,	7	23 80
6	" hay forks,	50	3 00
2	doz. brass sash fasteners,	1 50	3 00
½	m. ¾ inch brass screw rings,		75
1¾	doz. brass knobs,	50	88
2	horse shoer's buttresses,	1 25	2 50
4	pairs trace chains,	50	2 00
6	cases side and end cranks,		48
46	brass sash rollers,	4	1 84
17	brass socket castors,	20	3 40
46	C. I. door buttons,	2	92
10	doz. tinned kettle ears,	18¾	1 88
9	" coal hod ears,	5 per gross	3 75
20	horse shoes,	50	10 00
2	scythes and snaths,	3 50	7 00
6	mason's trowels,	2 00	12 00
1	grain cradle,		5 25
¼	doz. lathing hatchets,	1 00	6 00
2	mortar hoes,	75	1 50
507¾	gross screws,		231 01

TINWARE.

46	tin stand lamps,	12½c	5 75
29	4 quart saucepans,	7 50 per doz.	18 12
2	2 " "	6 00 "	1 00
24	6 " "	9 00 "	18 00

8	4 quart tin pails,	$7 50	$5 00
8	6 " "	9 00	6 00
8	8 " "	10 50	7 50
2	12 " "	12 00	2 00
24	2 " "	4 50	9 00
34	tin wash basins,	75	25 50
45	tin dippers,	25	11 25
6	5-12 doz. tin plates,	1 00	6 42
2	tin powder cans.	1 00	2 00
35	doz. tin mess pans,	1 25	43 75
30	doz. tin cups,	1 00	30 00
88	doz. tin cups (cans),	36	2 64
3	10-12 doz. dish pans,	9 00	34 50

STATIONERY.

6	boxes doc. envelopes,	3 50	21 00
7	boxes letter "	3 00	21 00
6	reams cap paper,	2 00	12 00
9½	reams note paper,	5 25	49 87
13	bottles black ink,	1 00	13 00
7	" red ink,	51	3 57
5	doz. lead pencils,	50	2 50
3½	" carpenters' pencils,	75	2 63
2	9-12 doz. pen holders,	20	55
1	provision book,		2 75
30	sheets blotting paper,	10	3 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

68	bath brick,	6	4 08
220	℔ black lead,	7½	16 65
147	barrels charcoal,	85	124 95
16½	gallons turpentine,	95	15 68
15	" boiled oil,	1 61	24 15
1,526½	" kerosene,	73	1,114 34
13	spit cups,	15	1 95

5	shaving cups,	$ 10	$ 50
17	mugs,	10	1 70
99	"	8	7 93
42	wash bowls,	50	21 00
249	salt cellars (glass),	5	12 45
4	5-12 doz. pitchers,		21 20
2	gross wooden combs,		75
5½	doz. long "	1 25	6 88
13	" C. & F. "	1 00	13 00
4¾	". fine "	2 55	12 11
11	razor strops,		1 83
34½	grs. wooden coat buttons,	30	10 35
3	" brass "	3 00	9 00
115	" *a* 22 bone button,	16	18 40
22	7-12 grs. *a* 27 "	19	4 29
25	only, overcoat buttons,		25
72	" vest buttons,		72
18½	grs. india rubber buttons,	80	14 67
4¼	doz. spool cotton,	1 00	4 25
30	packages cotton thread,	1 50	45 00
5	grs. knit needles,	1 50	7 50
650	darning "	19½	1 27
11,000	sewing needles,	2 00	22 00
1	package pins,		67
1½	gross women's thimbles,		1 74
2¾	" tailor's, "	2 75	7 33
7	" cotton shoe laces,	1 80	12 60
9	packages leather shoe laces		5 00
1	5-12 gross cap fronts,		8 50
200	gross cap sweats,	3 50	7 00
34	lbs glue,	23	7 82
4	5-12 doz. bristle scrub bru's	5 62½	24 84
35	" root "	3 80	133 00
1¾	" dust "	7 50	12 50
5½	" W. W. brushes,		
	1 doz. No. 10	24 50	

4 doz. No. 12	$128 00		
½ " " 14	21 00		$173 50
21 lbs hemp sail twine,	75		15 75
32½ " coarse hemp "	35		11 38
36½ " cotton "	76		27 74
1 doz. lamp chimnies,			1 75
6 hand Litters,	50		3 00
17½ lbs lamp wick,	65		11 38
45 " chalk,	3		1 35
58 " copper shoe nails,	36		20 88
9 " zinc "	15		1 35
1 set shoe patterns,	3 00		3 00
28½ lbs rotten stone,	10		2 85
1 bbl. W. W. lime,			2 18
9 brass lanterns,	1 15		10 35
20 faucets,	4 50		90 00
1,435 beadstead blocks,	3		43 05
25 pieces maple joist,			18 00
12½ quires emery cloth,			13 40
1 stove,			20 00
17 cart brooms,			17 59
7 wash tubs,			12 25
33 wooden pails,	50		16 50
6½ boxes clothes pins 5 gross each,	1 50		9 75
36 pieces hickory,			101 46
50 cases pine wood,	6 50		325 00
43½ " "	6 00		262 50
17½ tons smiths' coal,	10 06		175 00
233 lbs roof paint,	2		4 66
3 clothes baskets,	1 00		3 00
48 grate bars, 2976 lbs,	6		178 56
2 stand lamps,	4 62½		9 25
2 sets harness,	22 50		45 00
11-12 doz. lather brushes,	1 20		1 10
1 lb printers' ink,			1 00

2	" fine sponge,	$3 00.....	$6 00
100	slate pencils,	.....	75
18	lbs parsnip seed,	1 00.....	18 00
9	" okra "	1 50.....	13 50
3½	Salsify,	3 00.....	10 50
26½	leek "	4 00.....	106 00
22	oz. bell pepper seed,	50.....	11 00
8	" bird's-eye "	50.....	4 00
17½	qts. sweet corn "	30.....	5 25
14	oz. lettuce "	20..... ..	2 80
26	" parsley "	10.....	2 60
4	" red pepper "	50.....	2 00
4,000	feet safety fuse,	4 50—5 per cent.....	17 00
45	door mats,	1 50.....	67 50
25	lbs chrome green,	25.....	6 25
63	skeins sewing silk,	.4.....	2 52
7-12	doz. red stay binding,	.....	58
95	lbs. linen thread,	2 00.....	190 00
2	pieces pine timber, 6 ⋈ 12,	.....	5 00
4	hospital tents,	50 00.....	200 00
452	lbs copperas,	3½.....	18 97
53½	doz. brooms,	4 13.....	222 33
12	gross matches,	3 50.....	42 00
1	G. G. large hooks and eyes,	.....	1 30
15	gross No. 2 "	.....	2 14
3,303	yards Denim's,	36—1 per cent.....	1,177 19
25,510	brown sheetings,	20½–1 "	5,177 26
2,096¾	calico,	18—1 "	373 65
6,365	ticking,	39—1 "	2,457 53
9,453¼	Osnaburg muslin, "Creole,"	25—1 "	2,339 81
8,759¼	" "Kentucky,"	25—1 "	2,167 91
6,330	" "	29—1 "	1,817 34
998¾	gingham,	22—1 "	217 53
1,021¼	calico,	18—1 "	182 00
8,145	kersey,	28—1 "	2,257 80
7,410¼	linen drills,	32½–6 "	2,263 84

50 pieces diaper,	$2 12½–5 "	$99 87
50 " "	2 05—6 "	96 35
1,015 lbs knit cotton (ctg. 1 50),	90.....	914 75
690 pair 10-4 blankets,	4 62½–5 per cent.....	2,999 78
2,740 Lancaster quilts,	1 50 ea.....	4,110 00
35,610 lbs brown sugar,	10½-2½ per cent.....	3,650 88
10,850 " tea,	69 - 3 "	7,261 70
8,108 " soap,	9½.....	770 26
		$68,668 85

REPORT

OF

BAKEHOUSE FOR 1866.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, *January 1st*, 1867.

To the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with the orders of the Board, I present the Report of the Bakery for the past year of 1866.

I have but few remarks to append to the usual tabular statements.

The continued high prices of the various articles used in this Department has prevented any decrease in the price of bread.

The average cost of a barrel of Flour in 1866 was	$9 60 4-10
" " " 1865 "	8 37 1-17
An increase in round numbers of	1 23
The amount of Bread produced in 1866 was	3,029,850 lbs.
" " " 1865 "	2,982,808 "
An increase of	47,042, lbs.
The amount of Flour consumed in 1866 was	11,557 bbls.
" " " 1865 "	11,539 "
An increase of	18 bbls.

Calculating all expenses, including a nominal charge for labor of inmates, I have been unable to supply the bread (on an average) at less than three and nine-tenths of a cent ($3\frac{9}{10}$) per lb.

In repairing the fire-ovens, I have, where possible, employed Work House labor; but, in some cases, it is indispensable that expert oven-builders should be employed.

I have to thank the Board for giving me possession of the former tailors' shop.

Having now the whole of the building, I shall be enabled to make some much-needed improvements. The upper part can be used for the storage of bread

and empty flour barrels, which will be there coopered, and be sheltered from the bad weather. The lower portion (or present bread-loft) will be ready to receive two thousand barrels of flour, thus avoiding the expense of city storage.

The roof was relaid with tin in November last, and will soon be painted. The chimney's-coping-stones and other parts of the building require perfect pointing.

I have only to observe, that the Department has been conducted with as much economy as is possible, taking into consideration the want of practical bakers and the class from whence the labor is obtained.

Appended are the Inventory and other tables, all of which are

Respectfully submitted,

A. CHANCELLOR,

Baker.

Quantities of Articles consumed in the production of Bread during 1866.

Barrels Flour.	Pounds Meal.	Bushels Malt.	Pounds Hops.	Sacks Salt.	Bushels Potatoes.
11,493	124,100	27½	430	134	252

FLOUR ACCOUNT.

Number barrels on hand, January 1st 1866	515	
" " received during year	12,656	
		13,171
" " consumed for Bread and Cake	11,505	
" " distributed to Institutions and Officers	52	
		11,557
On hand, December 31st, 1866		1,614

BREAD ACCOUNT.

Number pounds distributed during 1866	3,029,850
" on hand Dec. 27, "	36,000
	3,065,850
On hand Dec. 31st 1865	6,300
Produced in 1866	3,059,550

The average product of one barrel of Flour and ten pounds of Meal was about ..... 273 lbs.
The average price charged per pound was ..... 3 9-10 cts.

CONSUMPTION OF FUEL.

Coal consumed during year ..... 98 9-10 tons.
Wood " " " ..... 48¼ cords.

DEBIT AND CREDIT ACCOUNT OF BAKERY FOR THE YEAR 1866.

Dr.		Cr.	
To Inventory, December 31, 1865	$6,056 84	By amount of Bread Flour and Cake distributed and consumed	$115,670 58
" Amount of Store Bills, 1866	116,849 86	By Flour Barrels and Sweepings	3,660 00
" " Salary	1,250 00	" Cash from Officers for Flour, &c	212 35
" " Balance in favor of Bakehouse	17,786 30	" Amount of Inventory, December 31, 1866	22,400 13
	$141,943 06		$141,943 06

Note.—The large balance in favor of the Bakery is in consequence of the receipt of 1,550 barrels of Flour at the close of the year 1886.

Inventory of Furniture, Utensils and Stock remaining on hand at the Bakery, Blackwell's Island, Dec. 31st, 1866.

BAKE HOUSE.

5	Troughs and 1 Table, *a* 4 00	24 00
129	Bread Boxes *a* 40c, 7 Peels *a* 60c	55 80
2	Shovels and pokers $1, 2 Rolling pins 50c	1 50
3	Dough Slices $1 50, Old Scale $2 50	4 00
230	Sheet iron pans $206 44, 37 do old $7 40	213 83
60	Old cake tins $1 80, 2 Sieves $1 50	3 30
6	Yeast and water tubs $5, Swab pole and tub 60c	5 60
1	Ovate stove and pipe	17 50
		$325 54

KITCHEN.

1	Small trough $3, 1 Table $5	8 00
30	Tin mess pans and spoons $2 40, 1 Fry pan 25c	2 65
1	Tin boiler 70c, 3 Tureens $3 00, 3 Dippers 60c	4 30
1	Carving knife, 1 Skimmer and cullender	70
1	Axe, shovel, poker and potato strainer	1 90
2	Pepper boxes 15c, 1 Long iron fork 25c	40
1	Kerosene lamp $4 00, 7 Oil lamps, tin 77c	4 77
3	Old wooden pails $1, 1 Refrigerator $4	5 00
30	Stools $12 50, 1 Salt box $1 50	14 00
1	Old clock	2 50
		$44 22

BED ROOM.

25	Bed ticks *a* 40c, 26 Pillow ticks $2 50	12 50
27	Iron bedsteads $3	81 00
	Brushes, Brooms, dust pans and benches	1 20
		$94 70

The blankets are supplied by the Work House.

OFFICE.

1	Pine desk and 2 closets, *a* $4 each	12 00
1	Table and chair $2, Ewer and basin $1	3 00
1	Water pitcher and old wash stand	1 20
2	Dockers, 2 Cake prints and roller	7 00
	Gingerbread Boards, rolling pins, &c	1 75
1	Clock $9 50, Stove $10 50	20 00
	Lampwick and Chimneys	1 00
	Stationery and blank forms	3 00
4	Cane-bottom chairs and settee, for which no bill was ever received.	
		$48 95

BREAD LOFT.

31	Bread barrels, *a* $6, 26 Locks, *a* $1 50	225 00
36	Iron cross-bars to barrels	8 00
1	Closet $2, 3 Old baskets 75c	2 75
1	Truck $3, Table and stools $1 20	4 20
1	Platform scale $40, 1 small scale $4 50	44 50
2	Adzes and hammers $1 50, 1 Lantern 60c	2 10
	Nails, screws, rivets, &c	5 30
40	Pounds old netting for swabs 7c	2 80
		$294 65

STOCK ON HAND.

1,614	Bbls. flour 64 *a* $11 50½—1,500 *a* 11 44½—50 *a* 11 79½	18,493 57
20	Bags meal *a* $2 50, 3 sacks salt *a* $3 55	61 05
¾	Bush malt $1 62, 25 lb hops *a* 65c	17 82
36,000	Pounds bread *a* 4c, materials for cake $211 91	1,651 91
160	Tons coal *a* $6 57, 1¼ Cords wood *a* $6	1,060 -0
		$21,284 60

SUNDRIES.

6	Wheel barrows, shovel, pick, rake, hoe and saw	13 50
	Cherry plank, white wood, and pine plank	145 90
34	Oak staves $2 38, Sail cloth and window glass $62	64 38
230	Flour barrels *a* 32c $73 60, benches and old tools $10	83 60
		$307 38

RECAPITULATION.

Bakehouse	325 54
Kitchen	44 22
Bed Room	94 79
Office	48 95
Bread Loft	294 65
Stock	21,284 60
Sundries	307 38
Total amount of Inventory, 1866	$22,400 13

FIXTURES.

5 Ovens and 2 Boilers	Bakehouse.
1 Range and 2 Boilers	Kitchen.
1 Dumb Waiter	Bread Loft.

A. CHANCELLOR,

Baker.

REPORT OF ARBITRATORS

IN THE MATTER OF

The Commissioners of Public Charities, etc., against the Commissioners of Emigration.

The undersigned, arbitrators in the matter of the claims of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, against the Commissioners of Emigration,

REPORT,

That the act of May, 1847, and the several acts amendatory of the same, concerning emigrant passengers arriving at the port of New York, made it the duty of the Commissioners of Emigration to appropriate the money collected from such passengers, in such manner *as to indemnify*, so far as may be, the several *cities*, *towns* and *counties* of the State, for any expense, or charge which may be incurred for the support of such persons.

Under these and other provisions of said acts, as well as in pursuance of an agreement entered into between the said Boards of Commissioners in respect to a certain class of emigrant passengers, the Commissioners of Charities and Correction claim to be indemnified by the Commissioners of Emigration for the maintenance of emigrant passengers, as follows:

FIRST. For all lunatics supported by them for the Commissioners of Emigration, from March 1st, 1854, to December 31st, 1862, under the contract between the two Commissioners, made and dated March 26th, 1852, whereby the Commissioners of Emigration promised to pay for each lunatic $2\frac{50}{100}$ per week.

SECOND. For emigrant patients coming within the description chargeable to the Commissioners of Emigration under the act of 1847, supported at Bellevue Hospital, from January 31st, 1855 to January 31st, 1859. This claim amounts to $1,008 86.

THIRD. For emigrants coming within the description chargeable to the Commissioners of Emigration, under the act of 1847, who have been inmates of the Work House, and patients in the Island Hospital, the former from January 1st, 1855, the latter from March

1st, 1854, all being vagrants, committed as such under the warrants of the Police Justices, etc., in the city of New York.

FOURTH. For emigrant idiots at Randall's Island, supported in the year 1854; this claim amounts to $78 55.

The first of these claims is admitted, and the third claim, for expenses incurred for support of such of the emigrants as have been committed as vagrants to the establishments under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Charities, subsequent to April 13th, 1855, is not denied.

But the Commissioners of Emigration allege that they have legal and equitable sets-off against said claims.

FIRST. In the expenses incurred by them in the support of infants of pregnant emigrant women, received into their establishment, and confined there, and for the burial of such of them as had died, and for the lying-in expenses of the mother.

SECOND. In the expense incurred by them in the purchase of ground and erection of buildings on Ward's Island, in the county of New York, for the

maintenance of emigrant paupers, amounting to $600,000, which they contend is also legally chargeable, against an equal amount of expense which may be incurred in the establishments of the Commissioners of Charities, for the support of such emigrant paupers, by virtue of provisions of the act of 1847, said act authorizing them, in their discretion, to apply any part of the fund entrusted to their management "to the purchase or lease of any property, or the erection of any building which they may deem necessary" for the purposes of the act, and to charge the same to the share of such fund which any such city, town, or county, shall be entitled to receive for expenses incurred in the support of emigrant paupers.

In order to correctly decide upon the validity of these county claims, it is necessary to consider the several provisions of the act of 1847, separately, with reference to pre-existing establishments, in the several cities, towns and counties of this State, for the support of the indigent poor, and also with reference to the general design and scope of the act, which is to provide a fund, to be collected from emigrant passengers, which shall be sufficient for the support of those of them that may become a public charge, and afford *indemnity* to the several cities, towns and counties of

this State for expenses incurred in their maintenance and support.

FIRST. The act of 1847, makes it the duty of the Commissioners of Emigration, who are the disbursing officers of this fund, "to provide for the maintenance and support of such of the persons" from whom the fund is derived, "as would otherwise become a charge upon any city, town, or county of this State;" and to "appropriate the moneys aforesaid for that purpose, in *such manner* as to INDEMNIFY, as far as may be, the several cities, towns, and counties, for any expense or charge which may be incurred for the maintenance and support of the persons aforesaid."

SECOND. The more fully to effect the object contemplated by this act, "the said Commissioners are authorized to apply, in their discretion, any part of said money to and in removing any of said persons from any part of this State to another part of this or any other State, or in assisting them to procure employment, and thus prevent them from becoming a public charge."

The design of this provision is to enable those of the emigrants who may be temporarily in need, and

for that liable to become a public charge, to join any friends who may be able and willing to support them or procure them employment.

THIRD. "The Commissioners are also authorized, in their discretion, to apply any part of the said moneys to the purchase or lease of any property, or the erection of any building" (*not buildings*) "which they may deem necessary for *the purposes aforesaid;*" that is "to provide for the maintenance and support of such of the persons as would otherwise become a charge upon any city, town, or county of this State, in such manner as to *indemnify*, so far as may be, the several cities, towns, and counties of the State, for any expense or charge which may be incurred for the maintenance and support of the persons aforesaid." "But any expense so incurred by the Commissioners in any city, town, or county, shall be charged *to the share* of such moneys, which any such city, town, or county shall be entitled to receive thereof, for expenses incurred in the support or maintenance of the persons for whom commutation money shall have been paid as aforesaid, or on whose account bonds shall have been taken."

Under all the provisions referred to, the Commissioners of Emigration are treated as disbursing officers, to afford *indemnity* for the expense incurred by the

said cities, towns, and counties in the support of emigrant paupers, each of such cities, towns, and counties having or being authorized, under laws existing at the time of the passage of the emigrant acts, to have Alms House establishments for the support of the indigent poor, and under the provisions recited, are to be indemnified not for the expense incurred by them in the erection of Alms Houses, but simply for the expense incurred in supporting emigrant paupers therein; the said cities, towns, and counties being, under their poor laws, bound to maintain these establishments at their own cost, but should any of them not be provided with sufficient accommodations, the Commissioners of Emigration are "authorized in their discretion," should they "deem it necessary" for the purposes aforesaid, "to apply any part of said moneys" to provide them, by "the purchase or lease of any property, or the erection of any building" and to charge the expense so incurred by them "*to the share* of such moneys which any such city, town, or county shall be entitled to receive thereof, for expense incurred in the support or maintenance of the persons for whom commutation money shall have been paid as aforesaid."

In any such case the property so purchased or leased, or building so erected by the Commissioners of Emi-

gration, and charged *to the share* of the particular city, town, or county, must evidently become the property and be administered under the jurisdiction of such city, town, or county, in the same manner as the buildings erected directly from its own funds.

This provision is eminently proper; otherwise such of the cities, towns, or counties as are not sufficiently provided with Alms House buildings for the accommodation of emigrant paupers, or that should neglect to erect them, would have an advantage over those which were so provided, and would enjoy an undue share of the emigrant fund.

The 5th section, which follows the provisions that have been quoted, in amplification of the same, provides that—"In case any of the persons for whom commutation money has been paid as aforesaid, shall at any time within five years from the payment of such money, or the execution of such bond, become chargeable upon any city, town, or county within this State, it shall be the duty of the said Commissioners to provide for the payment of any expense incurred by any such city, town, or county for the maintenance and support of any such person, out of the commutation money to be paid as aforesaid and the moneys collected on such bonds, so far as the same will enable them to

do so. The said Commissioners are also authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as they shall deem proper, for the purpose of ascertaining the right and the amount of the claim of any city, town, and county to indemnity, under the provisions of this and the preceding section."

None of the provisions of the act which have been referred to, contemplate that the Commissioners of Emigration are to assume the labor and responsibility of providing and maintaining, under their own jurisdiction, Alms House establishments, in which to support the emigrant poor; they are simply treated as trustees of the fund for the purpose of reimbursing the several cities, towns, and counties which have incurred expense in the support of emigrant paupers. It is made their duty "to appropriate the moneys aforesaid for that purpose, in such manner as to *indemnify* the several cities, towns, and counties, for any expense or charge which may be incurred for the maintenance and support of the persons aforesaid," "such appropriations shall be in proportion to the expenses incurred by said cities, towns, and counties severally, for such maintenance and support."

But in the succeeding and final provision of the 5th section of the act relating to "the duty of the Com-

missioners in providing for the expense of supporting emigrant paupers," they are empowered to provide for the support of any of them who shall become chargeable upon any city, town, or county, in such manner as they shall deem proper; "and after such provision shall have been made by such Commissioners, such city, town, or county shall not be entitled to claim any further indemnity for the support and maintenance of said persons."

That is to say, if the Commissioners, instead of continuing to reimburse the several cities, towns, and counties for expenses incurred in the maintenance of such emigrant paupers in their respective Alms Houses, under the rules and regulations prescribed, shall choose to take upon themselves directly, in any city, town, or county, the care and maintenance of these paupers in buildings erected by themselves, and retained under their own jurisdiction, so as effectually to shield such city, town, or county from incurring any expense for their maintenance, then, after *such* provision shall have been made, such city, town, or county shall not be entitled to claim *any further indemnity* for the support and maintenance of such persons.

It is under this provision that the Commissioners of Emigration have acted in procuring property on Ward's

Island, in the city and county of New York, in erecting buildings thereon, and retaining them under their own jurisdiction, in which they have assumed directly through their own agency the responsibility of providing for the support and maintenance of such emigrant paupers.

Now where is the authority to charge upon the city of New York any part of the expense of the provision thus made? The act simply declares that after "*such* provision shall have been made by such Commissioners, such city, town, or county shall not be entitled to claim *any further indemnity* for the support and maintenance of such persons." *Such* provision having been made, the city of New York has no claim to any share of the commutation moneys for the support of the emigrant paupers, and it is only against *the share of any city, town, or county incurring expense*, in the support of such persons that the Commissioners can charge the expense of purchasing or leasing any property, or the erection of "any building" thereon. The clause in reference thereto is as follows: "But any expense so incurred by the Commissioners in any city, town, or county, shall be charged *to the share* of such moneys which any such city, town, or county *shall be entitled to receive thereof*, for expense incurred in the support or

maintenance of the persons for whom commutation money shall have been paid as aforesaid," &c.

The Commissioners of Charity and Correction, in behalf of the city of New York, have no claims whatever on the commutation fund, except under contract with the Commissioners of Emigration for the support of certain classes of paupers, for whom the Commissioners of Emigration have not made provision in their establishments, and also for the support of such of the emigrants "as shall become the inmates of any Alms House, Lunatic Asylum, Work House, Hospital, Nursery, House of Refuge, Asylum for Juvenile Delinquents, House of Correction, Penitentiary, Jail, Bridewell, or Prison, under commitment, sentence, or conviction, by any officer or officers, court or magistrate, under any law of this State, as vagrants or disorderly persons," as provided for in the act of April 13th, 1855.

It is entirely clear that the Commissioners of Emigration cannot impose upon the city of New York the expense of erecting the buildings in question, retained by them under their own jurisdiction, and for the express purpose of relieving the city of New York from any expense in maintaining emigrant paupers. It has no analogy to a case where, under a previous

provision of the act, the Commissioners in their discretion may deem it necessary to add to the existing Alms House accommodations of any city, town, or county, by the erection of a "building" to be used by the authorities thereof, under their own jurisdiction, in the support and maintenance of emigrant paupers.

The arbitrators do not, therefore, regard the claim made by the Commissioners of Emigration to off-set the cost of the buildings in question, against the amount otherwise admitted to be justly due to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for the support of emigrant paupers. They therefore decline to allow the same.

The other claim by the Commissioners of Emigration to off-set the expense incurred by them for the support of infants born of emigrant women in their establishment, and in case of death for the expenses of their funeral, and the lying-in expenses of their mothers, remain to be considered.

This claim is made on the ground that the infants thus born in their establishments are native citizens, and are therefore to be supported by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and not by the Commissioners of Emigration from the emigrant fund.

There are two classes of emigrant women who are entitled to and may temporarily need the support and maintenance of the Commissioners of Emigration on there arrival here, viz.: those who become mothers in wedlock, and those who may become so illegitimately. The first are generally accompanied by their husbands, and in most cases are ready to relieve the Commissioners of Emigration of the burden of their support, as soon after their confinement as their husbands or themselves can find employment. In case of the sudden demise of the husband, and of the indisposition of the widow to provide for the support of her child outside of Ward's Island, the Commissioners of Emigration can, perhaps with propriety, if the citizenship of such children is admitted, hand them over to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, to be provided for by them, and so with those who are illegitimately enciente on their arrival here. It may very well be that many such women are sent by their friends to this country, or come themselves, to avoid the disgrace of exposure if they remained at home; but as emigrant women, if, from their condition, they are likely to become a public charge, the Commissioners of Emigration are bound to provide for them until they are able to provide for themselves; and should they be unwilling to take charge of, and provide for

their infants thus born to them, the Commissioners of Emigration have the same power to impose the burden of their support on the city as they would have in the other case. In either case the expense of supporting the children, during the period of the mother's confinement, as they can only receive their support through the mother, must be too trifling for accurate computation.

But in deciding upon the counter-claim, the Arbitrators do not consider it necessary to consider the question of citizenship; admitting the infants thus born to be citizens, the expense of maintaining them in the Alms House of the Commissioners of Emigration could not, in their judgment, be rightfully imposed upon the Commissioners of Charity and Correction without their consent, they having the same right as the other Board of Commissioners, *to make rules and regulations* for the government of the establishments under their management. In accordance with these rules and regulations, it is incumbent upon the Commissioners of Emigration, in order to relieve themselves from expense on account of such paupers, to send them to the Commissioners of Charity. If, however, by reason of the tender age of the infants, or for any other cause, it is impracticable to separate

them from the mother, as alleged on the part of the Commissioners of Emigration, the expense of such maintenance, in the judgment of the arbitrators, must be regarded as a necessary incident to the support of the mother, and is therefore properly to be borne out of the emigrant fund; they therefore do not allow this claim.

The arbitrators allow the first claim of the Commissioners of Charities for the support of Lunatics, under the contract between the two Boards of Commissioners, dated March 26th, 1852, as the same has been audited and allowed by the Commissioners of Emigration. Also, the third claim for emigrants committed to the several establishments under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Charities as vagrants, under warrants of Police Justices, or other proper officers, subsequent to the passage of the act of April 13th, 1855.

The arbitrators view this act as construing the act of 1847, as regards "the persons thereafter becoming chargeable," but not as regarding those who had been committed prior thereto. There may be the same equity in the one case as in the other, but the act of 1855, in the judgment of the arbitrators, does not provide for any case prior to its passage.

They allow as a charge per day, for the support of such persons, such sum as shall indemnify the Commissioners of Charities and Correction — the particular cases, and the net cost per day (without interest) for such support, &c., to be agreed upon, and the aggregate amount to be determined by two persons to be appointed, one by each of the arbitrators, whose finding, if it shall be confirmed by the arbitrators, shall be conclusive in the premises.

In regard to the two remaining claims for expenses incurred in supporting emigrant patients in the Bellevue Hospital, and emigrant Idiots on Randall's Island, amounting to $1,087 71, they do not appear to be denied; the arbitrators therefore admit them, subject to the same verification as herein before mentioned in the case of vagrants.

The arbitrator on the part of the Commissioners of Emigration, appoints, for the examinations aforesaid, JOHN C. WHITE, Esq., and the arbitrator on the part of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, appoints A. P. BUTLER, Esq.

W. G. HAVEMEYER.
THURLOW WEED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13, 1866.